RESOLUTION OF ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION ADOPTED NOVEMBER 30, 1959
AND AMENDED JANUARY 4, 1960 AND AMENDED JANUARY 18, 1960

WHEREAS, The Atlanta Board of Education has been directed to present to the Court by December 1, 1959, a plan designated to bring about compliance with the order of the Court of July 9, 1959; and

WHEREAS, The Atlanta Board of Education is making every effort to provide the Atlanta Public School System with the very best buildings, equipment, and other facilities and curricula for approximately 116,000 students; and

WHEREAS, The City of Atlanta is undergoing rapid urbanization, bringing an influx of children of varying degrees of achievement and ability due not only to individual aptitude but to educational opportunities heretofore available; and

WHEREAS, There is and has been much public construction in Atlanta, which together with other building has resulted in drastic changes in neighborhood patterns, and these changes will be greatly magnified by the proposed slum clearance program involving the vacating of more than 1,200 acres of land with the resultant displacement of families, and

WHEREAS, These factors result in not only a continuous influx of new students into the system, but in the continuous movement of students within the system, and also from the system into the suburban areas adjoining Atlanta; and

WHEREAS, The changing neighborhood patterns, the 39 million dollars worth of new school construction since 1948, the great influx of new students, and the continuous movement of students within the system has caused admission, assignment, transfer, and continuance of students in and to the various schools within the system to become a major problem of the administration; and

WHEREAS, Pending further studies and recommendations by the school authorities, the Board of Education considers that any general or arbitrary reallocation of pupils heretofore entered in the public school system according to any rigid rule of proximity of residence or in accordance solely with requests on behalf of pupils would be disruptive to orderly administration, and would tend to invite or induce disorganization and would impose an excessive burden on the available resources as well as the teaching and administrative personnel of the schools; and

WHEREAS, in September, 1960, there will be a shortage of 580 classrooms in Atlanta schools and many children are now on double sessions, housed in churches and facilities other than classrooms, and the Board realizes that continuous system-wide studies must be made to determine available seats for students and studies of achievement and ability of the students where these seats may exist as well as other factors consistent with the educational policies governing the admission, assignment, transfer, and placement of pupils in the public schools as will be prescribed in this document; and

WHEREAS, The State Board of Education has not promulgated rules and regulations relative to the placement of students in the schools, and this Board has the inherent power of pupil placement, and more complete regulations are necessary

NOW THEREFORE: To insure orderly procedure of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

1. In the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils among and within the schools, or within the classroom and other facilities thereof, the following factors and the effects or results thereof shall be considered, with respect to the individual pupil, as well as other relevant matters: Available room and teaching capacity in the various schools; the availability of transportation facilities; the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs; the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils; the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum; the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil; the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved; the possibility of threat or friction or disorder among pupils or others; the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will; the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof; the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school; the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school; the home environment of the pupil; the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers; the choice and interests of the pupil; the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment; the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil; the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor.
2. Subject to supervision and review by the Board, the City Superintendent of Schools shall have authority and be charged with responsibility with respect to the assignment (including original and all other admissions to the school system), transfer and continuance of pupils among and within all public schools operated under the jurisdiction of the Atlanta Board of Education.

3. The Superintendent shall have authority to determine the particular public school to be attended by each child applying for assignment or transfer, and no child shall be entitled to be enrolled or entered in a public school until he has been assigned thereto by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative. All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative.

4. Between May 1st and May 15th applications for the admission, assignment or transfer, and/or placement of pupils to or in particular schools shall be directed to the Superintendent of Schools and shall be delivered to the school principal unless otherwise directed by the Superintendent on forms provided by the Superintendent, and made available at the offices of the Board of Education. Such forms shall be delivered only on request of and to the applicant student or to his parent or legal guardian in person, by the principal of the school then attended by such student or by the Superintendent of Schools.

5. A separate application must be filed by each pupil desiring assignment or transfer to a particular school and no joint application will be considered.

6. Applications for assignment or transfer of pupils must be filled in completely and legibly in ink or typewriter and must be signed by both parents or the parent to whom the child has been awarded by court proceedings, or the legal guardian of each child for whom application is made. Further, the application must be notarized at the time it is filed. The Superintendent may in his discretion require interviews with the child, the parents or guardian, or other persons and may conduct or cause to be conducted such examinations, tests and other investigations as he deems appropriate. In the absence of excuse, satisfactory to the Superintendent or the Board, failure to appear for any requested examination, test or interview by the child or the parents or guardian will be deemed a withdrawal of the application.

7. Notice of the action taken by the Superintendent on each application shall be mailed to the parents or guardian at the address shown on the application, within thirty days from the delivery of the application to the school principal, in no event later than June 15th. Such action shall be final unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement.

8. A parent or guardian of a pupil may file in writing with the Atlanta Board of Education objections to the assignment of the pupil to a particular school, or

may request by petition in writing assignment or transfer to a designated school or to another school to be designated by the Board. Unless a hearing is requested, or unless the Board deems a hearing necessary, the Board shall act upon the same within a reasonable time stating its conclusion. If a hearing is requested or if the Board deems a hearing necessary with respect to the Superintendent's conclusion on an application, the parents or guardian will be given at least ten days' written notice of the time and place of the hearing. The hearing will be begun within twenty days from the receipt by the Board of the request or the decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary. Failure of the parents or guardian to appear at the hearing will be deemed a withdrawal of the application.

9. The Board may conduct such hearing or may designate not less than three of its members to conduct the same and may provide that the decision of the members designated or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board. The Board of Education may designate one or more of its members or one or more competent examiners to conduct any such hearing, take testimony, and report the evidence, with its recommendation, to the entire Board for its determination within ten days after the conclusion of such hearing. In addition to hearing such evidence relevant to the individual pupil as may be presented on behalf of the petitioner, the Board shall be authorized to conduct investigations as to any objection or request, including examination of the pupil or pupils involved, and may employ such agents and others, professional and otherwise, as it may deem necessary for the purpose of any investigations and examinations.

10. Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after its receipt of the report of the examiner, or the conclusion of any hearing before the Board. Exceptions to the decision of the Board may be filed, within five days of notice of the Board's decision, and the Board shall meet promptly to consider the same: Provided, however, That every appeal shall be finally concluded by the Board before September 1st. Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board of the right to appeal to the State Board of Education as provided by law.

11. If, from an examination of the record made upon objections filed to the assignment of any pupil to a particular school, or upon an application on behalf of any pupil for assignment to a designated school, or another school to be designated by the Board, or from an examination of such pupil by the Board or its

authorized representative, or otherwise, the Board shall determine that any such pupil is between his or her seventh and sixteenth birthdays and is mentally or physically incapacitated to perform school duties, or that any such pupil is more than sixteen years of age and is maladjusted or mentally or otherwise retarded so as to be incapable of being benefited by further education to the extent that further use of public funds for the education of such pupil is not justified, the Board may assign the pupil to some available vocational or other special school, or terminate the public school enrollment of such pupil altogether.

12. Beginning September 1, 1960, or on September 1, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g., in 1961-62 -- Grade 11, in 1962-63 -- Grade 10, etc., until all grades are included.

13. Nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed to prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade, or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools.

14. If any paragraph of these rules and procedure shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid for any reason, the remaining paragraphs shall continue of full force and effect. If any portion, clause or sentence of any paragraph shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid for any reason, the remainder of any such paragraph shall continue of full force and effect.

15. These rules and procedure shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia permitting the same to be put into operation, and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval. Counsel are directed to transmit copies to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives upon authorization by the Court.

O A S I S

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

The Purpose of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

OASIS was formed in February, 1961 to Assist Schools in September, 1961--as the name states. The Atlanta Board of Education had been ordered by a federal court to cease discrimination in admission of students to the public schools, effective September, 1961. Knowing that the cessation of discrimination would mean great changes in community thought and action, and knowing that citizens have a responsibility and a duty to prepare for these changes, representatives of organizations have together assumed leadership for educating the community to accept and implement these changes positively and peacefully.

Representatives of forty-eight organizations, constituting a broad cross-section of the entire community, are seeking to stimulate and promote educational programs and activities of many kinds. Separately and together--that is, within their own structure and functions as well as in joint programs and activities--community education is being carried out on many levels. From interracial conferences of the leaders (for the first time in Atlanta broadly representative) to small informal neighborhood discussion groups, opportunities are being created for frank and full pr sentation of facts and exchange of ideas. OASIS appeals to individuals to assume their responsibilities as citizens for upholding the law and maintaining the peace.

No effort is being made to achieve unanimity of sentiment on the part of either the participants or the community as a whole. Organizations bear the responsibility for their own programs. These programs differ widely, both in philosophy and in action. OASIS feels that its great strength stems from its common concern for peaceful and orderly desegregation, in support of city and school officials. This we are determined to widen and deepen through information and calm expression.

BY-LAWS of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

Article I Name

The name of the association shall be OASIS, Organizations Assisting Schools in September.

Article II Purpose

The purpose of the association shall be to educate the members, their organizations, and the public for the orderly and peaceful implementation of desegregation of public schools in Atlanta, Georgia.

Article III Composition

The association shall be composed of representatives of religious, civic, youth, business and other organizations in Atlanta, Ga; members of aforesaid organizations; officers; and individuals serving in special advisory capacities.

Article IV Sections

OASIS shall be divided into four sections: 1. Religious Organizations; 2. Civic and Service Organizations; 3. Youth-Serving Organizations; 4. Speakers Bureau.

Article V Policy-making

Decisions concerning programs to carry out purpose shall be made by majority will of the participating organizations either directly or indirectly through designated representatives. In the interim between section meetings a steering committee selected by each section shall be empowered to make decisions. Implementation and coordination of activities of all sections shall be carried out by an over-all Co-ordinating Committee.

Article VI Officers

Officers shall be: a general chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary-treasurer, a chairman of each section, and co-chairmen as needed. Officers shall be elected by the Co-ordinating Committee.

-More-

Article VII Duties of Officers

1. The general chairman shall call meetings of Co-ordinating Committee, plan agendas, and conduct such meetings as necessary. He shall serve as executive officer to implement decisions in behalf of the entire association. The vice-chairman shall serve in the absence of the general chairman.
2. The chairmen and co-chairmen of the Sections shall serve as chief and assistant executive officers for their respective sections. They shall call and conduct such meetings of their sections as necessary. They shall report meetings and activities to the Co-ordinating Committee and serve ex-officio on this committee.
3. The secretary-treasurer shall perform the duties pertinent to this office.
4. Officers shall not receive any salary or other compensation for services.

Article VIII Committees

Such committees as required to carry out the purposes of the association shall be appointed by the general chairman and chairmen of the Sections.

Article IX Meetings

1. Meetings of the sections shall be held upon call by the chairman in behalf of the steering committee.
2. Joint meetings of all sections shall be held upon call of the general chairman in behalf of the Co-ordinating Committee.

Article X Finances and Staff

Contributions shall be received and dispersed by the secretary-treasurer under the direction of the general chairman and the Co-ordinating Committee. The executive director shall receive a salary. She shall have the assistance of a secretary in the performance of this and other staff functions.

Article XI Amendments

Amendments of these by-laws may be made at any meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee by majority vote. They shall be approved by majority vote of steering committees of each section before adoption.

Articles of Association of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

1. The Association shall have no capital stocks and is not organized nor shall it be operated for pecuniary gain or profit, but shall be operated exclusively for educational purposes, and no part of its net earnings shall inure to the benefit of any officer, director, or member, or any individual.
2. The Association shall have as its purpose the implementation of the Atlanta Plan for the desegregation of the public schools in Atlanta, Ga.; the stimulation of programs by the participating organizations of education in the community for peaceful and orderly acceptance of desegregation; the communication of ideas and materials among the leadership of these organizations; dissemination of information to the community; and such other programs and activities as serve this end.
3. The office of the Association shall be at 50 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
4. The Association shall have the power and authority to accept gifts and contributions in any form of property, securities or other assets, provided that the objects specified by the donor are within the objects and purposes of the Association.
5. All contributions received and accepted shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes set forth in these articles.
6. The Association shall have the power in its discretion to use any bank or trust company as its fiscal agent.
7. The members of the Association shall consist of the representatives and members of the participating organizations.
8. Upon the dissolution of the Association, its net assets shall be donated to any other association of Georgia which would be engaged in achieving the objects of said Association.

Outline of Activities of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

1. Meetings of representatives of civic, religious and other organizations:

    A. For discussion of common goals and purposes

    B. For informing the participants as to facts about the Board of Education's policies and procedures

    C. For outlining and implementing plans of education and communication

    D. For apprising school and other officials of community needs for information, etc.

    E. For organization of a continuing body

    F. For organizing special groups, such as community contacts committee.

2. Communications and Reports:

    A. Three large mailings (1500-2000). One done, one in process, one scheduled for late August.

        1. Inspirational and factual information

        2. Enclosures: e.g. Summary of Atlanta Plan; Suggestions for Programs for Groups and for Individual Action on Opening Day; How to Have a Home Discussion Group.

    B. Reports of Sections and Co-ordinating Committee

    C. Wide dissemination of printed and mimeographed materials.

3. Programs:

    These are of two kinds: 1. Those directly sponsored by OASIS, 2. Those sponsored by one or more organizations which were stimulated to action by OASIS.

    A. For whole sections, for example, the Youth Advisers Conference, which stimulated other constructive activities among groups serving young people.

    B. For organizations

        1. Discussions stimulated by presentations of panels, socio drama, etc.

        2. Speakers and discussion leaders provided: PTA's, service clubs, civic groups, women's clubs, Y-Teens, etc.

        3. Communications: success stories from other communities, quotes, facts, general exchange of ideas.

C. For individuals in homes--discussion groups

  1. 125 leaders recruited and trained

  2. Hosts recruited and duties outlined

  3. Follow-up and carry-over from one group to another stimulated.

D. Special groups

  1. Unusual activity of the Religious leaders of all faiths and every denomination and race (see attached).

    a. Stimulation of sermons, speeches and discussion in churches and synagogues, for both adults and youth.

    b. Stimulation of statements of governing of governing bodies of religious organizations.

    c. Lay religious men's manifesto--in preparation.

    d. "Law and Order Weekend" planned to take place the last weekend preceding the opening of school:

      (1) Sermons from every pulpit

      (2) Use of mass media

      (3) Cooperation of other organizations encouraged for city-wide simultaneous discussions.

  2. Community Councils -- already in existence in school neighborhoods.

    a. Programs presented by OASIS and by the Councils

    b. Leadership recruited and put to work

    c. Member organizations stimulated to put on their own programs.

4. Statements

Individuals and organizations encouraged to make public statements and resolutions. Examples: Session of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Principal of Brown High School, Atlanta Bar Association, Christian Index (Baptist publication), Religious Lay Leaders (forthcoming), etc.

5. Public Relations:
    - A. Press, radio and TV
        1. Press coverage good--sympathetic stories
        2. Radio tape made with excellent participants
        3. TV documentation USIA, WSB. Spots planned
        4. TV panel of officials and status figures
        5. Review of Atlanta Story planned.
    - B. Press kits to be prepared:
        1. Needed for out-of-town reporters
        2. Cooperation with papers, school officials; facts about Atlanta, schools, civic movements and opposition activities.

OASIS

(Organization Assisting Schools in September)

Estimated Operational Cost for 3 Months Period - (July 15 - October 15, 1961)

Prepared by General Chairman, with help of Section Chairmen and staff

Administration	
Salaries	$ 2,350.92
Telephone	75.00
Office Supplies	
Mimeograph paper	11.10
Envelopes	64.10
Stamps	175.00
Postals	18.00
Minutes (Civic & Service, Youth-Serving Sections)	53.60
Misc: General Correspondence Mailing of materials (mimo. & printed) Messenger Service Extra transportation, etc.	65.00
Program - Materials and Activities	
Religious Section	560.00
Civic & Service Section	500.00
Youth-Serving Section	500.00
Public Information	2,000.00
	$6,424.02

Estimated Operational Cost for 3 months period

Salaries	$ 2,350.92
Telephone	75.00
Contemplated 2 large mailings:	
Plain mimeograph paper 6 6	11.10
Envelopes	29.10
Stamps	120.00
Letterhead	45.00

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Postals	18.00
Present Youth-Serving Minutes (ready now)	11.25
Mimeographing (12 stencils per mo. per Section)	216.00
Stamps & Envelopes	90.00
Minutes (Civic & Service, Youth-Serving Sections	53.60
Misc.: General Correspondence Mailing materials (mimo & printed) Messenger Service Extra transportation, etc. etc.	
(We estimate that this will average $1.00 per day)	65.00
	$ 3,084.97

Religious Section:

May mailing	~~$ 83.50~~
June mailing	~~118.96~~
Projected (July & August) mailing	~~210.00~~
	~~$ 412.46~~ New TOTAL $ 560.00

Total for all Sections $3,487.43

For example, these are some of our larger mailings, etc. in the past 4 to 6 weeks

Mailing to secure Discussion Leaders - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 34.00
Mailing Kits to Discussion Leaders - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	24.00
Mimeographing: Bibliography, Guides Discussion sheets, etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	55.00
Letter & Guide to potential host & hostesses - - - - - - - - - - - -	161.00
Discussion Leaders list -	16.00
Youth-Serving Conference, June 8 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	27.80

(These do not include minutes, notices of meetings, general correspondence, etc.)

$ 235.00

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE OF OASIS

$ Mailings	$385.00
Paper	35.00
Extra Stenographis Help	100.00
Contingencies	40.00
	$560.00

NOTE: Have arrived at above after checking with Leon Smith Loren Jenks and Paul Rilling.

Harry Rohrer.
Chr. of group finance Com.

7-6-'61

d.

Receipts and Expenditures

Statement of ~~Assets and liabilities from~~

February 1, 1961 through July 21, 1961

1. ~~Assets~~ Receipts

Cash on hand, July 21, 1961 - ~~$6.05~~ (~~from~~ [illegible]) ~~(sale of resource materials~~)	$ 6.05-
Loan for Salaries	4,693.00
Loan for Petty Cash disbursements	93.78
Personal Contributions.	545.00
Sale of resource materials	9.25
Contributions by organizations	43.00
Contributions by organizations in labor, time, and materials	71.41
	$ 4,916.49

4,916.49
545.00
5,461.49

II. Liabilities

Salaries	$ 4,693.00
Telephone	138.00
Office supplies	216.64
Petty Cash disbursements	93.78
Resource Materials	21.60
Postage	233.00
	$5,396.02
	4,916.49

d. 1.

Liabilities are monies borrowed from an affiliate of the organization, whose office and staff have been devoting full-time to OASIS since its inception. This has been arranged by a "gentleman's agreement", with no interest required.

d

Estimated Operational Cost for 3 months period, July 15 - October 15, 1961

~~Salaries~~

Administration	
Salaries	$ 2,350.92
Telephone	75.00
Office Supplies	
Mimeograph paper	11.10
Envèlopes	64.10
Stamps	175.00
Letterhead	51.30
Postals	18.00
Minutes (Civic & Service, Youth-Serving Sections)	53.60
Misc: General Correspondence Mailing of materials (mimo. & printed) Messenger Service Extra transportation, etc., etc.	65.00
Program - Materials and Activities	
Religious Section	560.00
Civic & Service Section	500.00
Youth-Serving Section	500.00
Public Information 6-6-	2,000.00
Total	6,424.02

d.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from

February 1, 1961 through July 21, 1961

I. Receipts

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50 copies - Same stencil -

OASIS
(Organization Assisting Schools in September)

Estimated Operational Cost for 3 months period -

Prepared by General Chairman, with help of Section Chairmen & staff.

(July 15 - October 15, 1961)

Administration

Salaries	$ 2,350.92
Telephone	75.00

Office Supplies

Mimeograph paper	11.10
Envelopes	64.10
Stamps	175.00
Postals	18.00
Minutes (Civic & Service, Youth-Serving Sections)	53.60
Misc: General correspondence Mailing of materials (mimo. & printed) Messenger Service Extra transportation, etc., etc	65.00

Program - Materials and Activities

Religious Section	560.00
Civic & Service Section	500.00
Youth-Serving Section	500.00

Public Information	2,000.00
	$ 6,424.02

To carry out the organization's program of education, funds are expended in the following ways:

1. several large mailings of educational materials (letters, with enclosures), widely distributed to organizations and individuals
2. compilation and distribution of resource materials to individuals and groups
3. recruitment of Speaker's Bureau; special educational materials compiled and distributed to speakers
4. recruitment and training of neighborhood discussion leaders. This involved hundreds of letters, plus packets of materials for their use.
5. recruitment of hosts for neighborhood meetings, involving additional hundreds of letters and especially prepared materials for their use
6. organization, implementation, and follow-up of Conferences, such as the Youth Advisers' Conference held on June 8, 1961. Such efforts involve hundreds of letters, programs, reports, plans for future meetings, etc.
7. releases to news media

   (Note: Public Information Committee is now preparing a packet of materials for the out-of-town press, to be given to them upon arrival. This packet will of course tell the story of Atlanta's preparation for desegregation. It is estimated that this will cost about $300.)
8. proposed presentation by a TV panel on eve of desegregation, to be preceded by publicity to the "saturation point", and city-wide organization of viewers in homes and in club meetings

   Note: The Public Information Committee will try for free time, but it may be necessary to buy it.
9. record-keeping, so that minutes and reports are available of all meetings.

f.

Fund-raising activities to date include: informal, verbal requests that participating organizations contribute toward the cost of the enterprise; and appeals to various foundations.

5. Public Relations

A. Press, radio and TV

(1) Press coverage good—sympathetic stories

(2) Radio tape made with excellent participants

(3) TV documentation USIA, WSB. Spots planned

(4) TV panel of officials and status figures.

(5) Review of Atlanta Story planned.

B. Press kits to be prepared

(1) Needed for out-of-town reporters

(2) Cooperate with papers, school officials, facts about Atlanta, schools, civic movements and opposition activities.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[For use of Discussion Leaders and Speakers on topics dealing with Desegregation of Public Schools. Samples of some of the items may be found in OASIS office: 813 Atlanta National Building, 50 Whitehall Street, S.W. Phone JA 5-8469.]

GENERAL:

Action Patterns in School Desegregation, by Wey, Herbert & John Corey

A guide book, compiled by a commission of Phi Delta Kappa educational fraternity: complete information up to last 18 months, on how desegregation has worked out in various communities. It gives a variety of valuable suggestions for approaching problems of educational, social, or disciplinary nature. This most helpful book is available free at OASIS.

Desegregation and Academic Achievement

A 1960 pamphlet, giving factual reports from various communities. Free at OASIS office.

Emotional aspects of School Desegregation

Deals with the effect on children of both races.
Order from:

Publications Office
Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry
104 E. 25th Street
New York 10, New York. 50¢

Guide to School Integration

A look at desegregation as a challenge that will, in the long run, benefit schools and communities.

Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 E. 38th Street
New York 16, New York 20¢

Racial Differences in Academic Achievement, by Frank H. Stallings

A pamphlet giving an analysis of differences in academic achievement between white and Negro pupils. Free at OASIS.

Race and Intelligence 1959

A pamphlet dealing with differences attributed to social conditions, rather than to biology. Free at OASIS office.

School Desegregation: The First Six Years, compiled by Southern Regional Council

Questions and answers on the effects of desegregation; suggestions on achieving satisfactory results, and on how citizens can help to have a peaceful transition; the role of the church.
Available at OASIS @ 25¢.

Southern School News

Official publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service, an objective, fact-finding agency established by Southern newspaper editors and educators.

Subscription rates: $2.00 one year.
P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Copies available for reading, but not for distribution, at OASIS office.

EXAMPLES OF PEACEFUL TRANSITION

"Davis Report" and the Truth about the Public School Situation in Washington, D. C.

Facts documented by the Superintendent of Washington Public Schools indicate good, steady progress, despite the many difficulties involved in a complete desegregation effort. Free at OASIS office.

Louisville Story, by Omar Carmichael and James Weldon

Report of how desegregation has worked in Louisville, Ky.; contains much helpful information on how parents, teachers, ministers, civic leaders, and students cooperated to achieve satisfactory solutions to problems. Free at OASIS office.

"The Louisville School Story"

Transcript of an Atlanta TV program featuring Mr. Omar Carmichael, Superintendent of Louisville Schools; Sept. 13, 1959. Mr. Carmichael answers questions re: academic standards, discipline, health, etc. OASIS office has a few copies available, which can be duplicated if demand warrants.

Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations: Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools.

Describes how organized resistance was handled. Conclusion is reached that "as long as a school system is dedicated to the job of educating children, skin coloration presents no problems that cannot be solved within the framework of standard teaching procedures." Free at OASIS office.

Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools

Material from the Washington Post and Times Herald; draws conclusion that, since desegregation, the moral climate is improved, and educational progress is highly satisfying.

Turnpike Press
Annandale, Va. 15¢

MATERIALS, Especaially helpful TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, LEADERS OF YOUTH GROUPS

Fear and Prejudice, by Selma Hirsh

Discusses the basis of these in easy-to-read fashion. Sample copy at OASIS. Public Affairs Pamphlet - A.D.L. 25¢

Guide to School Integration, by Jean D. Grambs

Discusses attitudes of children and families, student activities, classroom techniques, etc. Sample copy at OASIS

Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 East 38th St., N.Y., 16, N.Y. 25¢

Information is Not Enough, by Gertrude Noar

Shows how self-understanding can promote tolerance in attitudes of children. Sample Copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Pl., S.E. 25¢

Leader's Guide, by Ann G. Wolfe

A manuel on better human relations for leaders in youth agencies -- includes practical help in program planning, program tools, resource materials.

Division of Youth Services
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Ave.,
New York 16, N.Y. 20¢

Resource Unit on Desegregation in Public Schools

Inquire: Anti-Defamation League

Myths of Racial Integration, by Mrs. Naomi Levine

"Myth 8" is that "Negro children are innately less intelligent than white children. Therefore, integrated schools will result in lower educational standards." The author states that she has used the latest sociological, anthropological, and other scientific research to support her conclusions. Sample copy at OASIS.

American Jewish Congress	price
15 E. 84th St., N.Y. 28, N.Y.	unlisted

Primer For Parents, by Mary Ellen Goodman

How to encourage friendly attitudes, and discourage prejudice in children. Sample copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League	
41 Exchange Pl., SE	40¢

Reaching Out in Recreation, by Jay B. Nash, Milo F. Christiansen, Dan W. Dodson

"A practical guide to human relations techniques, including the role of recreation in human relations, real-life examples of daily incidents and attempted solutions, general principles to follow." Sample copy at OASIS office.

School of Education, N.Y. University	
Washington Square	
New York 3, N.Y.	20¢

What We Know About Race, by Ashley Montague

Develops the thought that race is not the limiting factor in intelligence. Sample copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League	
41 Exchange Pl., SE	Price unlisted

CASE STUDIES OF CRISIS SITUATIONS

Miracle of Social Adjustment: Desegregation in the Washington, D.C. Schools and
Addendum to first account, by Carl F. Hansen

History of desegregation in a community from turbulent beginning to smooth functioning; discussion of its effects on academic standards, social life, discipline, athletics. The Addendum reports the effects of ability grouping. Sample copy at OASIS

Anti-Defamation League	Price unlisted

Clinton, Tenn.: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis,

Sample copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League 25¢

Mansfield, Texas: A Report of the Crisis Situation Resulting from Efforts to Desegregate the School System.

Sample copy at OASIS. Anti-Defamation League 25¢

Sturgis, Ky.: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis

Sample copy at OASIS. Anti-Defamation League 25¢

SUGGESTIONS for BACKGROUND Reading for DISCUSSION LEADERS

Race and Conscience in America, by Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

A review prepared for the Religious Society of Friends.

--- "a study of where we as a people stand --- to inquire where we ought to be --- to propose methods of bridging the gaps---"

Inquire: Friends Service Committee
160 N. 15th St.
Philadelphia 2, Penn.

The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective, by Kyle Haselden

Reinhold Niebuhr comments on this appraisal by a southern minister "of the obligations and opportunities of the church", as "wise, learned, charitable, and courageous."

Published by Harpers $3.50

Our Southern Heritage, by James McBride Dobbs

Described as "a classic statement of the enlightened southern view of race relations, in the long perspective of history.

Published by Alfred Knopf $4.00

The Southern Temper, by Wm. Peters

A fresh look at the people in the segregation crisis, with encouraging views as to what they are doing about it.
Published by Doubleday $3.95

With All Deliberate Speed: Segregation and Desegregation in Southern Schools, edited by Don Shoemaker - Southern School News

An objective first-hand report on measures taken by Southern and border states to comply with the Supreme Court ruling.
Order from: Harper & Bros.
49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, N.Y. $3.50

HOPE
HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION, INC.
714-715 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

March 16, 1961

Mr. D. W. Heidecker, Area Supt.
Lakewood Health Center
2925 Lakewood Avenue, SW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Heidecker:

We greatly appreciate your willingness to talk with us regarding the important matters contained in the enclosed minutes. As plans progress, we are sure that you will be kept informed through your regular channels of communications.

In the meantime, should you think of any additional ways in which interested citizens can help, please call on us.

We feel most fortunate in having such an able administrative staff at the helm, in this critical time in the history of the Atlanta Public School system.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. J. Harris, Staff Ass't
Citizens Committee

BMH/rh

March 16, 1961

Mr. Warren Jackson
3003 Old Decatur Rd., N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Mr. Warren:

We greatly appreciate your willingness to talk with us regarding the important matters contained in the enclosed minutes. As plans progress, we are sure that you will be kept informed through your regular channels of communications.

In the meantime, should you think of any additional ways in which interested citizens can help, please call on us.

We feel most fortunate in having such an able administrative staff at the helm, in this critical time in the history of the Atlanta Public School system.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris, Staff Ass't
Citizens Committee

BMH/rh

March 16, 1961

Dr. Rual Stephens
Atlanta Board of Education
Ninth Floor City Hall
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Stephens:

We greatly appreciate your willingness to talk with us regarding the important matters contained in the enclosed minutes. As plans progress, we are sure that you will be kept informed through your regular channels of communications.

In the meantime, should you think of any additional ways in which interested citizens can help, please call on us.

We feel most fortunate in having such an able administrative staff at the helm, in this critical time in the history of the Atlanta Public School system.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris, Staff Ass't
Citizens Committee

BMH/rh

March 16, 1961

Rev. R. Quinn Pugh
1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Pugh:

Meeting with you and the Advisory Board of the Bass Community Council on March 8 gave all of us a big lift! Thank you so much for making it possible.

It's wonderful to have you serving on our committee, and will look forward to seeing you on Tuesday, March 21.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Executive Director

BMH/rh

March 16, 1961

Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr.
2531 Gordon Road, SW
Atlanta 11, Georgia

Dear Dr. Cook:

We greatly appreciate your willingness to talk with us regarding the important matters contained in the enclosed minutes. Al plans progress, we are sure that you will be kept informed through your regular channels of communications.

In the meantime, should you think of any additional ways in which interested citizens can help, please call on us.

We feel most fortunate in having such an able administrative staff at the helm, in this critical time in the history of the Atlanta Public School system.

Thank you for inviting us to the Advisory Board of the South West Community Council, on March 15. It was a pleasure to meet such a fine group of people, concerned with the welfare of their community. We will look forward to knowing what action the Board took regarding our committee's proposals.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris, Staff Ass't
Citizens Committee

BMH/rh

April 4, 1961

Dr. John Letson
Atlanta Board of Education
Ninth Floor City Hall
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Letson:

You will be pleased to know that our "Community Contacts" committee is working full steam ahead. They feel that their efforts will be greatly enhanced when they are able to announce the definite date and time of the TV program.

We will be most appreciative if you will notify me of this as soon as possible. My telephone number is DRake 7-1036.

Thank you again for your fine leadership. Do not hesitate to call on us, should you think of other ways in which we can help.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Scott, Committee Chairman
566 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta 7

MRS. JAMES H. CARTER
981 EULALIA ROAD, N. E.
ATLANTA 19, GEORGIA

April 7, 1961

Dear Mrs. Harris:

Mrs. Jerome F. Anderson, 1215 Spring Mill Lane, N.E., 19- telephone B15- 6652 will represent A.A.U.W. on the Civic and Service organizations section of the Inter-group Committee on Schools. She will be present at the meeting Thursday, April 13th at 10:30 A.M. in Room 302 of the YWCA.

Sincerely yours,

Carolyn S. Carter

File copy.

April 11, 1961

Mr. Joe Scott
566 Clifton Rd., N.E.
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

Here is the agenda I promised you:

1. Welcome and introductions (ask each person to give his name and organization)

2. Background information on Inter-group Committee on Schools

3. Purpose of meeting: to give impetus to efforts being made by citizens in creating a climate of peaceful transition, and to coordinate these efforts

4. In order to see where we are now, ask for short reports from the groups represented. (Ask Mrs. Green to report on "Members-at-Large")

5. Ask for specific suggestions as to what else this committee can do

   a) as individual groups
   b) as a coordinated committee.

   In this part of the discussion, let's try to enable the group to come up with a Plan of Action, with delegated responsibilities.

If there are as many as 15 to 30 people, it my be helpful at this point to divide the group into small "buzz group" of 7 to 10 people. Let them discuss it for 10 to 15 minutes, then report back to total group. (I'll be glad to handle this part of it, if you want me to.)

6. Dismissal

Thank you!

Cordially,

Mrs. J. C. Harris

BGH/rh

I persuaded him to keep the chairmanship, with Rev. Pugh as his co-chrm. & with the help of the Steering Comm.
BmH

566 Clifton Rd., N.E.
Atlanta 7, Georgia
April 14, 1961

Mrs. Betty Harris
Executive Director
Hope Incorporated
813 Atlanta National Bank Bldg.

Dear Mrs. Harris:

The meeting of the Civic and Service Committee yesterday convinced me that I should not continue to serve as chairman. As I indicated to you in our last telephone conference, I experienced considerable difficulty in the meeting in hearing the Committee members as they spoke. In some instances I had to try to understand what was said by putting together a few of the words I was able to hear. I cannot be sure that my responses made sense to those who had addressed the chair.

When I accepted the chairmanship of the Committee on Community Contacts, there were only 5 or 6 of us. I thought I would be able to handle ~~that~~ small group. It is not advisable for one to serve in such a responsible position as that of Chairman of a large group when he is unable to follow intelligently what is being said. It is not fair to the members, or the common cause in which we are engaged.

There are so many wonderfully competent people on the Committee you will have no difficulty in securing an effective Chairman. If it is your wish, I shall be glad to continue as a member of the Committee. I have thus far thoroughly enjoyed the work involved in the contact phase of the program.

Thank you for the consideration you have given me in providing me with the privilege of participating in the program.

Cordially yours,

Joe Scott

Letter also sent to:
Mrs Jack Waller
Mrs Ed S. Cook, Jr.
Dr Tilman Cothran

April 14, 1961

Mrs. Mildred Fielder
339 Ashby St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Fielder:

Will you please serve on the Steering Committee of the Civic and Service organizations' Section, of the Inter-group Committee on Schools?

Mrs. J. C. Harris will work with you, and would like to meet on Wednesday, April 19, 3 P.M., at Room 813, Atlanta National Building, 50 Whitehall St. Please call her at JA 5-8469 on Monday.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Scott, Chairman

JS/rh

Also sent to:
Mrs David Neiman
Mr Harry Boyte

April 14, 1961

Mr. Arthur Levin
ADL
41 Exchange Place, SE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Levin:

Will you serve on the Resource Committee, of the Civic and Service Organization Section, of the Inter-group Committee on Schools, along with Mrs. David Neiman and Mr. Harry Boyte?

Please let me know through Mrs. Harris, at JA 5-8469

Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Scott, Chairman

JS/rh

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

May 17, 1961

Dear Friend:

We believe that now there is a great need for letting parents express their worries, fears, and hopes regarding the desegregation of Atlanta High Schools in September.

We believe that this can best be done, with constructive guidance in small, informal, unpublicized neighborhood groups.

Will you serve as a discussion leader, to bring "constructive guidance" in your community?

We urge you to attend one of two planned leadership training sessions, to be held as follows:

1. Monday, May 22, Eastern Branch YMCA, 1765 Memorial Drive, SE, 7:30 - 10:00 P.M.
2. Tuesday, May 23, Atlanta Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n Building (corner Peachtree & Piedmont), 7:30-10:00 P.M.

At the meeting you choose to attend, you will be given a Discussion Guide, and other helpful materials.

The time is short and the hour is late. You can make a real contribution toward peaceful transition, by serving in this capacity.

Sincerely,

Joe Scott

W. Joe Scott

May 23, 1961

Mr. Paul Behling, Director
Eastern Branch YMCA
1765 Memorial Dr., SE
Atlanta 17, Ga.

Dear Mr. Behling:

Mr. Joe Scott, the Community Contacts Committee, and I want you to know how much we appreciate being able to meet in the Eastern Branch of the YMCA.

The meeting space was both adequate and attractive. We are especially grateful for the courtesy shown to us and to the assembled group.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Staff Consultant

BMH/rh

May 23, 1961

Mr. George A. Kassabaum
General Secretary of YMCA
145 Luckie St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Kassabaum:

Mr. Joe Scott, the Community Contacts Committee, and I want you to know how much we appreciate being able to meet in the Eastern Branch of the YMCA.

The meeting space was both adequate and attractive. We are especially grateful for the courtesy shown to us and the assembled group.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Staff Consultant

BMH/rh

Sent to 1960-61 High School PTA Presidents -

May 31, 1961

Dear Mr. McGee:

Knowing your interest in public schools and in the community, we are inviting you to a meeting at 10:30 a.m., June 14, at the downtown YWCA to discuss what you as an influential person can do to provide opportunities for neighborhood discussion about peaceful opening of our community high schools. Many organizations coordinated by OASIS are making available trained discussion group leaders and factual material for such occasions. It is hoped that these discussions will be informal and in private homes, by personal invitation from individuals or groups.

Please come prepared to discuss the best means of implementing this.

If you cannot come, would you think of someone as concerned as yourself who would represent your neighborhood? This particular meeting is for the 1960-61 PTA presidents of our seventeen high schools.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Shelfer, Chairman
Community Contacts Committee

W. Joe Scott, Chairman
Civic & Service Organizations Section

May 31, 1961

Dear Mrs. Morton:

Knowing your interest in public schools and in the community, we are inviting you to a meeting at 10:30 a.m., June 14, at the downtown YWCA to discuss what you as an influential person can do to provide opportunities for neighborhood discussion about peaceful opening of our community high schools. Many organizations coordinated by OASIS are making available trained discussion group leaders and factual material for such occasions. It is hoped that these discussions will be informal and in private homes, by personal invitation from individuals or groups.

Please come prepared to discuss the best means of implementing this. If you cannot come, would you think of someone as concerned as yourself who would rrpresent your neighborhood?

This particular meeting is for the 1960-61 PTA presidents of our seventeen high schools.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William Shelfer, Chairman
Community Contacts Committee

W. Joe Scott, Chairman
Civic & Service Organizations Section

OASIS
Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

June 2, 1961

Dear Friend:

You have doubtless read this "quote" from Dr. John Letson:

"The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

People of good-will throughout the city are asking "what can we do to help achieve this worthy goal?"

Even if you are already involved, our committee offers another opportunity - practical - specific - and important:

Will you invite into your home a small group of friends, acquaintances, and neighbors, to talk together informally, with the guidance of an amiable discussion leader?

This carefully selected person, a concerned citizen like yourself, will come prepared to enable the group to share its hopes, troublesome questions, and to examine the important role of the individual citizen in maintaining law and order. He (or she) will have ready access to much helpful resource material.

To sum up: over one hundred discussion leaders are trained, and one of them is ready to accept your invitation! Please read carefully the enclosed guide, then fill out and mail the "tear sheet", as soon as you can decide upon the date and time. The name of your discussion leader will reach you by 'phone or by postal.

You have been selected by our committee to play a vital part in this citizens' "grass roots" effort, and we earnestly hope you will accept.

Sincerely,

Lydia Shelfer

Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Chairman
Community Contacts Committee

Joe Scott

W. Joe Scott, Chairman
Civic & Service Organizations

P.S. We send thanks to those of you who have already agreed to be hosts. For our records, please mail in the enclosed "tear sheet" as soon as possible.

L. S.

June-July-August, 1961

Guide Sheet for Hosts of Neighborhood Discussion Groups

1. "Job Description" for hosts:
   - a. decide on date, time; notify OASIS office
   - b. invite from 12 to 20 people
   - c. carry out duties of a host in your home, as you would normally do
   - d. an "extra" function might be to encourage those who come to have similar meetings in their homes, each with a different invitation list, of course.

2. Ways of deciding whom to invite:
   - a. people in your immediate nighborhood - i.e. - those living on your block, whether or not you know them well
   - b. friends and neighbors who will have children in high school
   - c. people from your church, PTA, or club
   - d. devise your own criteria!

3. Methods of issuing invitations:
   - a. informal notes, such as -

> "Dear - - -
>
> Tom and I are asking a few people in on Tuesday evening at eight and would like to have you come.
>
> The purpose is to get some additional information about desegregation process which will take place in some of the Public High Schools next term. Also, we want to talk about what we think our role should be, as citizens in our own neighborhood.
>
> We are lucky to have Mr X to lead our discussion, and to bring with him some helpful resource materials.
>
> Will you call # --- sometime before Tuesday, and tell us you're coming -- we hope!"
>
> \- - - - - - - - - - - - - -
> \- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

   - b. telephone calls - Your approach will of course be determined by your personal relationship with the person to whom you are speaking.

4. Mechanics:
   - a. Size of group - from 12 to 20
   - b. Dates - from now through August
   - c. Time of day - morning, afternoon, or evening--(preferably evening, so men can be included)
   - d. Length of meeting - about 2 hours
   - e. Discussion Leader - notify OASIS office of your need as far in advance as possible. The committee will go into action, and will let you know whom to expect.

- -

TEAR SHEET

June - July - August

Neighborhood Discussion Group Hostess and/or Host

Name: ______________________________ Telephone # ____________

Address: ____

Approximate date and time of day: ____________________________

Mail to: OASIS, 813 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.

May 22, 1961

Discussion Sheet

(prepared by Community Contacts Sub-committee,
of Section: Civic & Service Organizations, in OASIS)

Topic: Peaceful Desegregation in Atlanta

I. It is important to establish goals that will unite rather than divide the group.

- a. Some of the foremost concerns may be:
  1. Continuing uninterrupted public education for our children. Keeping standards high.
  2. Safety of the children. Protection against harassment.
  3. Compliance with the plans and directives set up by the Board of Education and the school authorities.
  4. Pride in school. Pride in city. For parents this may hinge on the economic impact that violence and defiance of law bring to a city.
  5. Establishing a sense of "Peace Corps" mission locally. Building morale.
- b. What pitfalls must we try to avoid?
  1. Trying to suggest changes of plans already accepted.
  2. Debating the subject of segregation versus desegregation.
  3. Spreading unfounded rumors.
  4. Letting one person or one viewpoint be expressed to the exclusion of other persons or viewpoints.

II. It is important to allow time for letting people express their fears, worries and hopes which may express themselves as questions on:

- a. Health -- sharing of toilet facilities.
- b. Standards of education lowered.
- c. How are social affairs to be handled.
- d. Intimidation by trouble makers.
- e. How morale is to be kept high.

Whatever the fears are they should be expressed so that wherever possible they can be answered factually.

III. Have as much factual information as possible:

- a. Refer to OASIS office for information on experience of other places, like Chattanooga, Louisville, Virginia, etc.
- b. Know all the regulations of the School Administration and if possible the reasons.

IV. Discuss the part we can each play informally as interested individuals.

- a. Person to person discussion with friends.
- b. Taking a stand for public education by keeping your own children in school and by being calm about it.
- c. Try to be ready to take one step at a time and not borrow troubles that may never occur.
- c. Establish other small informal groups with friends.

  ("Each one, teach one" idea.)

Discussion Leader
for
Neighborhood Meetings

Spring - Summer - 1961

Name: ______________________________

Address: ______________________ Phone: ________

Availability: Morning __________ Afternoon __________ Night __________

In own community __________ Anywhere in city __________

SUGGESTIONS FOR:

1. Individual Action, to help achieve peace and order, as the Atlanta Public School system complies with the law to make possible the desegregation of the 11th and 12th grades, this coming school term

   a. Have the courage to speak out, and let your own attitude be known, in all your face-to-face contacts with relatives, friends, neighbors, acquaintances,

   b. Invite some of the above-mentioned people in to your home to a "morning coffee" to discuss their apprehensions, attitudes, questions as to the facts of the Atlanta Plan, and its implementation,

   c. Encourage each person who comes to your "coffee" to have one, and thus to widen the circle who will have this kind of experience before August 31,

   d. Instigate, or suggest, larger meetings of groups to which you belong (church, civic, etc.)

2. Discussion topics for small informal "coffees" in neighborhoods:

   a. State purpose of meeting: to determine how we shall prepare ourselves and our children to meet our responsibility as citizens, as it relates to the possible desegregation of the High School nearest us,

   b. Make available the facts re: The Atlanta Plan, and its implementation. Discuss questions arising out of these facts,

   c. Try to enable each person to face these many questions:

      (1) How will this transition affect my family and me?

      (2) What kinds of activities can we engage in between now and Aug. 31, which will help prepare us to behave as mature, responsible citizens?

      (3) How can 8th graders who are themselves having such a new experience, be helped to act calmly, and to refuse to become a part of a mob, should one form?

      (4) Should our school be desegregated, what will I do on "D-Day"?

      (5) Could we get as many parents as possible in our community to agree that:

         (a) they will send their children to school as usual,

         (b) they (the parents) will stay at home. (Dr. Letson has said that no groups would be allowed to gather at any school).

OASIS - 1961

OASIS

June, 1961

A "Dramatic Springboard"

---- for discussions

If you are wondering how to introduce the subject of school desegregation to your particular group of teen-agers or adults, perhaps you would like to take advantage of this interesting offer:

A group of professional actors and actresses have volunteered their services to improvise, or act out situations that might occur in desegregated schools this fall.

The settings for these dramatizations can be club meetings, church groups, camp units, community centers, or other appropriate places. It is suggested that the minimum number in the participating audience be twelve. The physical plant should determine the maximum number.

The actors' material must be carefully planned to suit the particular needs of each group, so your suggestions would be needed at this point.

After the actors have performed thier "improvisations," the audience is divided into groups of six to eight persons, with a discussion leader to guide the conversation for approximately ten minutes. Next comes brief reports from each group to the total number present.

This procedure may be repeated with from two to four improvisations comprising the program.

A summation concludes the program. If possible, this should be done by speakers from both races.

This medium is an excellent one to help people talk about what they feel, and get their hopes and fears out in the open.

PROCEDURE:

Call JA 5-8469 to make your request for a cast of actors, at least two weeks in advance, if possible. This will give time to consult on the material, and to work out other details.

ST. MARK METHODIST CHURCH
PEACHTREE AT FIFTH STREET, NORTHEAST
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

DOW KIRKPATRICK
MINISTER

June 6, 1961

Mr. W. Joe Scott
OASIS
Room 813
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Scott:

During the month of May I was in Africa. On my return I find your letter of May 18 inviting me to serve as a discussion leader in our community in preparation for September.

I was unable to attend either the May 22 or May 23 leadership training sessions because I was still out of the city.

Let me assure you of my keen interest, however, and if there is any way in which I can be of service, I'll be happy to be used.

Sincerely,

Dow Kirkpatrick

Dow Kirkpatrick

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
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Joe Scott, Chairman

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Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

June 15, 1961

MEMO

TO: AAUW Volunteers

FROM: OASIS Headquarters

Re: Your most welcome offers to help!

1) telephoners: please call enclosed names as soon as you can. All have received the letter and guide attached to sheets of names. Your job is to "pin them down" as to if and when they will invite groups to their homes for discussions. Make notes by the names, and mail to us when you've completed the calls. Encourage them to act before August, if possible.

2) to those who will attend "coffees" (i.e. Neighborhood discussion groups):
In view of the urgency, and immediacy of the need to secure hostesses, will you consider changing your role from guest to hostess? You will notice by reading the guide that each hostess invites her own group, so it would be rather awkward for us to suggest a guest-list to her.

3. hostesses for "coffees": please read the enclosed letter and guide and use the tear sheet to inform us of the time and place of your meeting. We shall telephone or write you the name of your discussion leader.

4. discussion leaders: let us know when you are available, and in which localities (city-wide, or more restricted).

In addition, will you consider playing a dual role, by being hostess to a group in your home? You can request another discussion leader, or do it yourself.

5. office workers: come whenever you can, Monday through Friday - 9 - 4:30

Thank You!

File Copy.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
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Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
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SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

June 15, 1961

M E M O

TO: Community Contacts Committee Member, both new and old, Section of Civic & Service Organizations of OASIS

FROM: Lydia Shelfer, Chairman

Re: Our big job: recruiting neighborhood hostesses and/or hosts -

--- first, a hearty welcome to new members, whether or not you were able to come to "your" meeting to-day! Those who came generously responded by taking from 15 to 75 names to call and/or offering to be hostess to a discussion group.

Because of the interest you have shown, we are sending you 30 names, each of whom has received the enclosed material. Please call them as soon as you can, to find out if and when they will invite groups (encourage them to do so before July is over, if possible). Quickly mail results to us, so we can let them know who their discussion leaders will be.

--- next, a similar request to "old" members! We will "start you" with 30 names each, but will be delighted if you will ask for more.

--- finally, may we ask the entire committee to consider undertaking two more activities for the good of the cause?

1) secure other telephoners, who will contact one or more sheets of names, which we will mail to them.

2) be hostess (if married, you and your husband might have an evening group) to a neighborhood discussion. Pick your own leader, or ask us to furnish one.

We are looking to the members of the Community Contacts Committee to help "get this off the ground". Successful meetings with good discussions will sell the idea like nothing else can.

Thank You!

Encls.
Letter & Guide
Sheets of names

June 21, 1961

Mrs. William Shelfer
1743 Ridgecrest Court, N.E.
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Dear Lydia:

It looks like you'll just have to get yourself a vice-chairman who likes to use the telephone! It's piling up, and I'm calling on you as chairman to delegate -- O.K.?

1) Mrs. Stanley Daugert GL 7-2125
   Worked with the people (list enclosed) as HOPE observers and telephoners during the Legislature, and I believe she could persuade them to do some of the follow-up telephoning to secure hosts for group discussions (we have about 1500 more names to "farm out"!).

2) Maybe Lydia Fisher would call the ladies (on her enclosed list) who have either helped in the past or indicated that they would, if asked.

It would be wonderful if Barbara Daugert and Lydia Fisher will take this on, and report to this office, by postal note or phone, who agreed to take a list of names. We will then send to those volunteers materials explaining the project and a list of names.

Thanks a million!

Warmly,

P. S. If Barbara and Lydia should turn you down, try Mrs. Sydney Maslen and Mrs. George Douglas -- unless you have a better idea.

BMH/mr

Enclosures

Lydia's list

Mrs. B. Bryan 4885 Rebel Terrace, N.W.	BL 5-5613
Mrs. Edwin Chamberlain 720 Glen Forest, N.E.	BL 5-5327
Mrs. Homer E. Jones 176 Le Brun Road, N. E.	
Mrs. John Varner 1565 Berkeley Lane, N.E.	ME 4-5249
Mrs. David Liversidge 1803 Monroe Drive, N.E. (She has an active group at St. Mark's Church who will help on this calling, I believe. Mrs. L. will contact them, if asked.)	TR 3-3430

Barbara Daugert's list

Mrs. Neil Perkinson (is discussion leader)	SY 4-8393
Joanne McGhee	BL 5-4465
Fran Breeden	BL 5-3820
Muriel Lokey	
Mrs. Karl Whitaker	BL 5-4036
Mrs. Jack Walters	BL 5-4756
Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr. (is discussion leader)	BL 5-3182
Peggy Beard	GL 7-4147
Judy Irwin	BL 5-3985
Mrs. Ed White	CE 3-2412
Mrs. Daniel Brown	CE 7-7933
Mrs. M. G. Myers	BL 5-5486
Mrs. McLeod	GL 7-2414
Mrs. Henry Bauer	TR 4-9992
Mrs. Carroll Byrd (to be a hostess)	CE 7-8796

QUALITY MANIFOLD

O A S I S
813 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

June 27, 1961

Greetings and salutations to OASIS Discussion Leaders:

Well, we guessed wrong: we guessed that it would be more difficult to secure you, than to line up people to be your hosts! But, we have over one hundred of you, ready, able, and willing...but so far, only fourteen requests to use your services.

The reports indicate that the discussions which have already taken place have been most beneficial:

--- troublesome questions answered factually

--- responsible people with right attitudes strengthened by exchange of ideas, current information

--- apathy and complacency overcome as individuals realize the importance of determining their own positive positions, and of "speaking out" to others.

Such reports bear out the agreement reached by the OASIS Co-ordinating Committe that these "Grass Roots Meetings" can do more than any other one project to help people understand and carry out their roles as responsible citizens (whether parents or not) in achieving a peaceful transition.

Approximately 2500 letters have been mailed asking for hosts. Hundreds of telephone calls are in the process of being made, as a follow-up. What else can be done to get this operation off the ground?

Three discussion leaders have already invited groups into their homes. IF EVERY DISCUSSION LEADER WOULD DO THIS, our map would soon be dotted with neighborhood groups meeting all over the city. We believe that would turn the tide, and OTHER requests would soon pour in.

Will you give this extra service, "over and beyond the call of duty?" Just let us know when and where, and we will have a leader there, unless you prefer to be both host and leader.

We have set the month of July for the big push in this effort---push with us, and we'll make it! When we receive the enclosed "tear sheet" from you, we'll know we are really on the way to a successful completion of this vitally important job.

Gratefully,

Joe Scott
W. Joe Scott, Chairman
Section of Civic & Service Organizations

Lydia Shelfer
Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Chairman
Community Contacts Committee

Betty M. Harris
Mrs. J. C. Harris
Staff Consultant

Encl.
"Guide for Neighborhood Hosts"

June 30, 1961

Mrs. Dora Bivens
Y.W.C.A.
72 Edgewood Ave., NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Bivens:

The Community Contacts Committee of OASIS has over one hundred trained discussion leaders, ready, able, and willing to lead neighborhood groups meeting in homes throughout the city. They have the latest factual information available re: school desegregation plans in Atlanta, as well as knowledge of what has happened elsewhere.

We now need people who will invite neighbors and friends into their homes, especially in southeast and southwest Atlanta,--and even more especially in the Brown and Murphy school areas.

Will you help by

1) calling people on your roster, to ascertain whether or not they will be host, and if so, when (during July, if possible; August, otherwise); reporting to us promptly so we can assign discussion leaders to their groups

or

2) giving us whatever "leads" you may have, and we will do the contacting. This is our second choice, because of the hundreds of telephone calls we have to make, plus the fact that time is running out.

Many people believe that this "grass-roots operation" is one of the most, (if not the most) important efforts OASIS is making to help prepare our city for an orderly and peaceable school opening on August 30.

We earnestly hope that you will use your organization's contacts to reach people in areas where they are hard to reach.

May we hear from you soon? We will greatly appreciate this extra effort on your part.

Gratefully,

Community Contacts Committee

by Betty Harris (Mrs. J.C.)
Staff Adviser

BMH/[illegible]

June 30, 1961

Mrs. Phil Narmore , President - UCW
595 McAfee Street, NW, Apt. 35
Atlanta 13, Georgia

Dear Nancy:

The Community Contacts Committee of OASIS has over one hundred trained discussion leaders, ready, able, and willing to lead neighborhood groups meeting in homes throughout the city. They have the latest factual information available re: school desegregation plans in Atlanta, as well as knowledge of what has happened elsewhere.

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Gratefully,

Community Contacts Committee

by Betty Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Staff Adviser

BMH/rh

June 30, 1961

Mrs. Joseph Gross
AAUW
1196 Converse Dr., NE
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Gross:

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Gratefully,

Community Contacts Committee

by Betty Harris (Mrs. J.C.)
Staff Adviser

BMH/rh

June 30, 1961

Mrs. Rushton Coulborn, President
League of Women Voters of Atlanta
1036 Peachtree, N. E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Coulborn:

The Community Contacts Committee of OASIS has over one hundred trained discussion leaders, ready, able, and willing to lead neighborhood groups meeting in homes throughout the city. They have the latest factual information available re: school desegregation plans in Atlanta, as well as knowledge of what has happened elsewhere.

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May we hear from you soon? We will greatly appreciate this extra effort on your part.

Gratefully,

Community Contacts Committee
by Betty Harris, Staff advis

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

File copy

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

June, 1961

M E M O

TO: OASIS Supporters

FROM: Joe Scott, Chairman, Section of Civic & Service Organizations
Lydia Shelfer, Chairman of Community Contacts Sub-committe

Re: Need for hosts and hostesses for Neighborhood discussion groups, Now!

Active. Participating Organi. Chrm & Co-Chrm of Ys - Religious + Speakers Bureau.

Over 100 trained discussion leaders are ready to receive invitations to come to small groups assembled in homes, or in other informal meeting places -- to help thousands of Atlantans learn, or receive the facts of the school desegregation plan, and to discuss their roles in effecting a peaceful transition.

All of us know that informed, responsible citizens can make the difference in the kind of image we present to the world on August 30.

So, we turn to you, as concerned individuals and groups already active in this vital citizens' effort, to give still another service, namely:

1. Invite a group into your home (see enclosure)
2. Ask each person (or married couple) in your organization to do likewise. We suggest that you use the enclosed guide with your own cover letter then put a telephone committee on the important "follow-up" job.

Note: This does not have to be labeled "an OASIS meeting".

Finally, you may need to remind some of your members that our city's reputation is at stake, so it behooves all of us to view our roles as citizens of Atlanta, rather than of a small corner which may or may not have a desegregated school in its midst.

Let's look wide: City-wide, State-wide, Nation-wide, World-wide. Let's take pride in meeting this historic change as loyal Atlantians, Georgians, Americans, and citizens of the world.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
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CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

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Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

July 5, 1961

Dear Friend:

Because of your previous service as a "telephoner par excellance," we are calling on you again, and hope that you will accede to this request for OASIS, as you did for H.O.P.E.

All persons whose names are enclosed have received letters, asking that they be hosts to neighborhood discussion groups.

It will be most helpful if you will call them, and try to get as many to say "yes" as possible!

You can report results by mailing the list to us, with your comments in the "yes and no" columns. You may want to telephone us (JA 5-8469) in case someone needs a discussion leader right away. We will greatly appreciate this. July is the month to push this effort.

If you cannot undertake this job, we hope you will try to recruit a friend who will take on the job. Failing that, return the names to this office.

Sincerely,

Betty M. Harris

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Staff Adviser to
Community Contacts Committee

BMH/rh

P.S. Wouldn't you like to have a group in your home? Just send in "tear sheet" and we'll be happy to send you a discussion leader.

Suggestions prepared for discussion for Feb. 23 meeting,
held in HOPE office

LET's TALK ABOUT ----

1. Community organization in each white High School neighborhood, to enable parents and students to begin now to make definite preparation for

   a) calm acceptance of the fact of possible desegregation in their High School
   b) peaceful transition.

2. Possible timing, and ways of work

--- In March

a) confer with Dr. Letson on details of project. (Monday next, at 2:30)
b) carefully select from one to five parents and students in each High School. Discuss project, getting their suggestions, etc. Get their committment to spearhead the work. Suggest that where possible, they work with PTA, and with the cooperation of the Principal and Area Superintendent.
c) possible conferences with many groups represented.

Suggestions of possible sources of these "key people":

1) PTA, teachers, Principal, Area Supt.
2) leadership of Community Councils (such as Bass, South West, etc.)
3) leadership of youth groups (Key Clubs, "Y", Scouts, etc.)
4) Ministers and youth workers in churches near school
5) HOPE card-file. This might be helpful to check against Student Directories, in schools where they are available.

3. ---- In early April

Plan an orientation program for the leadership group, to enable them to crystallize their thinking into an action plan, with focus and direction.

This meeting should be carefully planned, and should have inspiration, education, and group dynamics as integral parts.

It might be done on an area basis, or a city-wide basis.

4. ---- In April and May

This is where the real work would be done, by each local school leadership group.

If needed, a Steering Committee might function to encourage and advise from time to time.

In each school, ways of work would doubtless differ. At least some of the following would probably be included:

--- discussions, study groups
--- development of a "Code of Conduct" similar to the one worked out at Brown High
--- a definite operational plan for D-Day.

MEMO

TO: Representatives of Civic & Service Organizations

FROM: Chairman W. Joe Scott
Co-Chairman R. Quinn Pugh (who will preside)

RE:

1) Date, place, of next meeting of Section.

   Tuesday, May 9th, 10:30 A.M., Lounge, YWCA

   At the present time we believe that it may not be necessary to have additional meetings, provided this one is well attended, and that we are able to implement a program of action.

2) The report of the Section Steering Committee based on ideas and recommendations developed in the meeting of the Section on Civic & Service Organizations on April 13th. (enclosure 1)

3) Additional suggestions from Steering Committee. (enclosure 2)

Enclosure # I

REPORT TO THE INTER-GROUP COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS

FROM: The Section of Civic and Service Organizations

At the meeting of this Section on April 13, 1961, it was decided that two special committees should be appointed from its membership. This has been done as follows:

1. A Steering Committee, composed of Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., Dr. Tilman Cothran, Mrs. Mildred Fielder, Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, Mrs. J. C. Harris (staff advisor), whose job is to present the recommendations of the Section, and to aid in their implementation.

2. A Resources Committee, composed of Mr. Harry Boyte, Miss Marge Manderson, Mrs. Charles Perkins, with one or two others to be added. Their job is to "create a library of resource material for shared use."

From the suggestions made by four discussion groups, at the Section meeting, the Steering Committee makes the following compilation:

1. That the suggestions falling under the general heading of informing the public be handled by the Resources Committee, in cooperation with the Speakers Bureau:

    a. Find and prepare resource people to talk to community groups, including informal neighborhood "coffees."

    b. Provide information (on the facts of desegregation) to the above mentioned groups. "Pinpoint fears and forget the pretty words."

2. That representatives of each organization of this Section take these responsibilities:

    a. Enable your organization to undertake programs of preparation for its membership now. (Call on the Speakers Bureau)

    b. Secure statements now from influential citizens who are active in your organization

    c. Enable your organization to issue statements now in support of orderly desegregation.

3. That our "Communications Specialists" encourage the public news media to undertake a community-wide effort in support of peaceful desegregation.

4. That the Steering Committee of this Section be responsible for further discussion on continuing these activities after problems have been solved.

Enclosure # II

Additional Suggestions from Steering Committee

1. Things each organization might do within its own "frame of reference":

    a. plan a program on the subject of school desegregation: use our Speakers Bureau to present an "over-all picture"; use one of your own members to discuss the role that your specific group can play

    b. contribute financially to this effort with postage, paper, envelopes, or money to buy same

    c. turn in to this Section names, addresses, and phone numbers of interested individuals. These are especaially needed in areas where there is no organized Community Council (such as Bass, or Southwest) through which to communicate

    d. keep a duplicate list of these names, and appoint a telephone committee for quick contact.

2. Things we might do as a Section:

    a. appoint a"Community Contacts" sub-committee, who might work with our members-at-large in their current efforts to reach unorganized communities. Such a committee could accept names referred to in item c above, and possibly aid in bringing those people to-gether

    b. organize a "Telephone Chain" for quick contact

    c. appoint a "Central Intelligence" where facts and rumors might be collected for clarification, for benefit of member groups

    d. issue a joint statement at a critical period

    e. appoint a committee from each organized Community Council, whose job would be to call each participating organization, to offer help in terms of factual printed material, and Speakers Bureau.

BASS COMMUNITY COUNCIL
1080 EUCLID AVE., N.E.
ATLANTA 7, GEORGIA

Dear friend:

The annual meeting of the Bass Community Council will be held May 11, at 7 p.m., in the dining room of the Druid Hills Baptist Church. Reservations are to be made for the meal by calling Mrs. V. M. Lee, MU. 8-0243. The cost will be $1.50 per plate.

For twenty-one years, the Bass Community Council has been "dedicated to creating community." Being a part of the great city of Atlanta, our community is faced with a particular and new issue this year: carrying out the order of the federal court in the matter of school desegregation. Beyond any moral, personal, political or social implications or opinions concerning that order, our organizations and their members within the Bass Council must know and share the responsibility of good citizenship, the protection of our children and the schools from mobs and violence, and the preservation of the good name of Bass Community and the City of Atlanta.

Our program for the evening of May 11 will concentrate on knowing and sharing citizenship responsibility at the time of desegregation of Atlanta schools. It is to be remembered that we do not know - and will not on May 11 know - which school or schools will be named. A panel of community citizens representing wide areas of community life, including school, business, civic, and church interests, will discuss the matter with us. A time for questions will be made available. However, it is to be understood that the discussion is of the community facing a legal order of desegregation - not a discussion of integration or segregation as moral and social issues. The Bass Council comprises men and women of many viewpoints and, for that reason, has "no bill to sell," no point of view to establish except good will and good citizenship.

The annual meeting steering committee, because of space, will need to limit each organization to five members present (with their companions, if they please) on May 11. We believe that honest, open facing of issues can be helpful. Far more, we believe that citizenship and creating community are responsibilities as well as privileges.

Looking forward to seeing you May 11 at 7 p.m., I am

Yours for Creating Community,

R. Quinn Pugh.

O A S I S

813 Atlanta National Building

Invitation to Learning!

By request of a number of discussion leaders, OASIS announces two training sessions:

Monday, June 5, 7:30 - 9:30 P.M.

Tuesday, June 6, 7:30 - 9:30 P.M.

at the Atlanta Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n, corner of Peachtree and Piedmont.

Each session will be limited to 20 persons, to enable the leader to demonstrate methods and techniques of handling a "discussion-sized" group.

Please respond immediately by phone (Ja 5-8469) or by postal, indicating which session you prefer.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Joseph Gross will be in charge of these sessions.

Betty M. Harris
Staff Assistant

May 26, 1961

Citizens' Committee's Formation and Activities
Feb. 23 - March 20, 1961

1. Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Chrm. of HOPE's Board of Directors, talked with Dr. John Letson re: what citizens might do to help create the climate of calm acceptance, peaceful transition, in view of the Court Order to accept Negro applicants this May, with the possibility of some being placed in the 11th and 12th grades this September.

2. Mrs. Breeden reported to the HOPE Executive Committee that Dr. Letson would welcome our help, as well as that of all concerned citizens.

3. Mrs. Harris, as the staff member of HOPE, was directed to go ahead, and begin the implementation of this desire to be helpful, especially on the Community level, in the areas covered by the white High Schools.

4. Her first step was to call to-gether the people listed as a "Citizens Committee," and to make an appointment with Dr. Letson to discuss tentative plans. Dr. Letson was most helpful in his approval, and suggestions made to Mrs. Harris and Mr. Fisher.

5. After two full meetings of discussion, the committee decided to work on three projects. Each member chose the one he could best serve. In this way, three sub-committees were formed with the following purposes:

   a. to encourage the PTAs in the 16 white High Schools to play a leading role in this effort, through discussion, study-groups, etc.

   b. to encourage community leaders to do likewise (church, business, service clubs, youth-serving organizations, etc.)

   c. to furnish speakers and written materials to individual and groups desiring them.

6. The "Community Contact" committee, chaired by Mr. Joe Scott, was invited by Rev. Pugh to visit the Bass Community Council on March 8.

   The idea, as presented by Mr. Scott, met with general approval, and resulted in the decision to devote the April Council meeting to a panel discussion of this problem.

   On March 15, a similar conference was held with the Advisory Board of the Southwest Council. Again, Mr. Scott's presentation was accepted favorably. The Councils' only other meeting before school is out, takes place in May. They will consider including this program at that time.

   Mr. Scott spoke on March 16 to the Advisory Board of the Fulton Community Council, and has since been invited to speak to the entire Council on April 27.

   The Hoke Smith Advisory Board has been contacted, and is to let Mr. Scott know its decision.

On March 21, Mr. Scott has called a committee meeting to discuss ways and means of reaching the leadership in the High School communities where there are no Councils. Names are now being listed from the HOPE files, of parents who have children in those high schools. Other sources are in the process of being tapped to seek out community leadership.

On March 13, Mrs. Leonard Fisher and Mrs. Ed. S. Cook, Jr. (members of the sub-committee on PTA Cooperation), arranged a conference with Dr. Stephens (assistant to Dr. Letson) and area superintendents. The Community Contacts Comm. also participated in this most helpful conference. This resulted in two very fine suggestions:

1) that Dr. Letson address the Atlanta PTA Council on April 6

2) that a TV panel be presented in late April, on school facilities, by Dr. Letson, Mayor Hartsfield, Mr. Latimer, and the PTA Council Presidents (both out-going and in-coming). The projected plans included invitations to parents, teachers, and community leaders to come to elementary and high schools to view this program, and to follow it by a "Public Forum" type of meeting. It is hoped that at this time constructive action will be planned.

On March 15, Dr. Stephens, Mrs. Wm. Green, and Mrs. Harris met with Dr. Letson to discuss these proposals. He approved and added other good suggestions: that, in addition to the panel, appearance of representatives of organizations be included to give the effect of massive public support. Dr. Letson made clear that he would of course need to consult with the Board and PTA officials, and would do so at once. At his request Mrs. Harris and Dr. Stephens are meeting March 20th to get on paper the main points discussed.

7. The Speakers Bureau has prepared a guide for speakers and discussion. Through Dr. Oglesby and Mr. Randall, it is consulting with the Atlanta Christian Council, and with denominational groups. Speakers are being secured. Among others, Miss Lillian Lee has agreed to speak, with the approval of Dr. Letson. Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast has prepared a helpful outline for speakers.

   Mrs. Ed Askren has asked Mrs. John Finn (who works with Y-Teens, and the Public Affairs Committee of the YWCA) to talk with representatives from other youth-serving organizations. Her purpose is to share with them the plans of the Y-Teen Council to discuss desegregation at their spring meeting, at which Dr. Letson will speak.

"Citizens' Committee"

Mrs. Edward Askren, Mrs. Ed. S. Cook, Jr.; Mrs. Geo. Douglas, Mrs. Alden Eddy, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, Mrs. Wm. Green, Mrs. Oze Horton, Mr. Warren Jones, Mrs. Phil Narmore, Dr. Stuart Oglesby, Miss Kathrine Park, Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr.; Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, Lanier Randall, Mr. Joe Scott, Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, and Miss Elizabeth Wellington.

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

(Prepared by Betty M. Harris)

CONFERENCE WITH DR. LETSON 2/27/61

1. State purpose of visit, and clarify it in relationship to the conference on Wed. with Mrs. Breeden, etc. Make my own position clear;

A. As the HOPE E.D. I wasasked by our board to help enable some concerned citizens to work effectively in the white High Schools, to prepare parents and students for acceptance and peaceful transition.

B. To begin to carry out this assignment, I have done the following:

1.) Conferred with knowledgeable people on possible ways of work

2.) Called together a few people to seek their advice, and to form a steering committee.

3.) Discussed with them a specific plan of work to be undertaken in each white High School.

C. It is this projected "Modus Operandi" that we especially want Dr. Letson to react to and advise on. Make it very clear that all of us agree that activities on the part of citizens will be much more effective if carried out as members of a team, led by the Board of Education, Dr. Letson and co-workers. In other words, we don't want to go off on any tangent or work at cross-purposes with our responsible leadership. In fact, we are most hopeful that this conference will be followed by another one, with Mr. Latimer present, and possibly other members of the Board.

2. Now for the report from the Steering Committee, made up of a recently retired High School Princip~~le~~l, a not-so-recently retired High School teacher, a couple who serve as co-Presidents of a PTA, HOPE Advisory Board and volunteer workers, Atlanta Coulcil of Church Women, YWCA Public affains and Nat'l Board Member, recent President of Atlanta Girl Scout Council, At the suggestion of these people, others will be added: Dr. Stuart Oglesby, President of Bass Community Council (who is also a Baptist Minister); a prominent business man, lawyer; Boy Scout representative, and other youth groups, repr. from the Jewish Community.

We would like to involve someone in a leadership role with the Atlanta P.T.A. Council.

Negro participation at this level was discussed, but not decided upon.

Give report of suggested plan (Attached).

3. We will especially appreciate Dr. Letson's advice and help on the following matters:

a. Does it sould like a good plan in general?

b. What changes would you make? not working directly with students — except thru youth ad

c. How do you see the implementation of this plan in relationship to the plans of the School Administration, yourself, and the Board of Education?

On its own steam, contact Latimer — He + [illegible] would come to a meeting

d. Will the Atlanta Council of P.T.A. be asked to take a specific part in this program? High School PTAs — In March a letter will go out to all Council asking

e. In what ways do you see parents in a local High School warking with the Principal, P.T.A. President, area Superintendent? Should talk with all of them — approach in a quiet way —

f. Should the effort be made in all High Schools concurrently?

g. Should the efforts be made quietly, or with some publicity?

h. Should our steering committee ask Negro participation? NO

i. Can you help us with our need for High School directories to check against our card-files? — ask Principals —

j. Could the next step be a conference, shared in by yourself (plus and of your staff), Mr. Latimer (plus any other Board Members), and some members of the Steering Committee? Should we invite you all to full meeting of the Committee?

anyway you want to we would do it

k. How should the Steering Committee by identified?

Principal -
area meetings

TV talk in April -

In Sept - ask Negro student
not to come first day —

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Minutes of Citizens Committee, February 27, 1961
HOPE office

Present: Mrs. Ed Askren, Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., Mrs. Alden Eddy, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, Mrs. Wm. Green, Mrs. Phil Narmore, Dr. Stuart Oglesby, Mr. Joe Scott, Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, Miss Elizabeth Wellington, Mrs. Jake Harris.

Mr. Fisher and Mrs. Harris reported on their conference with Dr. John Letson. In summary, Dr. Letson was pleased with our proposals, and encouraged us to work through the normal channels of PTAs, Principals, Area Superintendents, Churches, etc. He pointed out that the school authorities can deal most effectively with the student bodies. In addition, it is well to encourage all youth organizations to help their members to meet their responsibilities with goodwill and honor.

His (and the Board of Education's) plan includes:

1) his personal appearance before each High School assembly, to appeal to their pride, and to make it clear that any action which does not measure up will not be tolerated

2) close working relationship with city authorities

3) conferences with administrative and teaching staffs

4) letters to all High School PTA Presidents, asking for their cooperation

5) TV appearance in April.

Dr. Letson assured us that both he and the Board would be interested in our progress, and would like to be kept informed.

This report, plus other comments, caused the group to agree that Atlanta is most fortuntate in having Dr. Letson at the helm.

Welcomed as new members were Mrs. Alden Eddy, (active in Girl Scouting, Red Cross, Community Planning Council); Rev. Pugh, pastor of Jackson Hill Baptist Church and president of the Bass Community Council; Mrs. Oze Horton (en absentia; National Board of YWCA), Dr. Oglesby said he though he might be most useful in working with the Atlanta Christian Council.

A lively experiment in group dynamics took place, by "threesomes," over sandwiches and coffee. Many provocative suggestions were made (list attached) and resulted in the formation of three sub-committees, as follows:

1) The Fishers and Mrs. Cook will seek PTA cooperation, and will begin by conferring with the Area Superintendents as soon as possible. One immediate objective is to implement at least one PTA meeting on the subject in each High School before June.

2) Miss Wellington and Mrs. Askren will help develop a Speakers Bureau. They want Dr. Oglesby, Mrs. Horton, and Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr. (HOPE's Speakers Bureau Chairman) to work with them. They will meet Tuesday, March 7, 12 P.M., at the HOPE office.

3) Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Narmore, Mr. Scott, and Rev. Pugh elected to do what they can to stimulate interest in community organizations: religious bodies, civic clubs, youth organizations, community councils. Mr. Pugh invited the entire group, but especially this committee, to meet at Bass High School on Wednesday, March 8, at 11 AM, and remain for the Council's Advisory Committee's session, and lunch. Each person who plans to accept should notify Mr. Pugh at DR 8-8275.

In view of the fact that time permits only two more meetings of PTAs before June, it was suggested that we request Dr. Letson and Mr. Latimer to send their proposed letters as soon as possible. The PTA Sub-committee anticipates that these letters will make their job much easier. Mrs. Harris was asked to write Dr. Letson, expressing our appreciation for his leadership, and to make this request.

The total committee agreed to meet on call, and to concentrate now on the jobs of the sub-committees.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Acting Secretary

Suggestions from the "Groups Dynamic"

1. Imperative that we keep informed.
2. We must "open doors" for discussion
    - a. each individual should be a catalyst, in his own church, clubs, etc.
    - b. we should organize a Speakers Bureau, and let groups know they are available. We must be sure speakers are carefully selected, well prepared, and armed with factual, up-to-date materials.
    - c. we must keep up with what activities the "anti" groups are engaged in, and be sure that our workers are informed.
3. We should form sub-committees to get the job done.
4. We should devise ways of making this subject palatable to civic clubs, perhaps through such channels as Citizenship, Law Enforcement, Growth of Atlanta, etc.
5. We should encourage High School PTA Boards to plan programs on this subject; perhaps letters, co-signed by PTA Pres. and Principal, could go out to all parents. Such meetings should have strict "ground-rules" and could be used as "spring-boards" to neighborhood discussion groups.
6. The HOPE files should be utilized to locate people who might work in the High School districts.
7. Churches and synagogues should be encouraged to sponsor discussion groups this summer, both among adults and teen-agers.

Two special points were made by Rev. Pugh in connection with religious groups:

- a) Some Vacation Bible Schools might be willing to incorporate character studies, that would have a bearing on this problem
- b) In addition to seeking help from the Atlanta Christian Council, we should make contacts with denominational groups.

Minutes of Community Contacts Sub-Committee
Bass High School - March 8, 1961

At Rev. Pugh's invitation, we met at Bass High School at 11:00 A.M. and joined the Community Council Advisory Board for lunch at 12:30.

In addition to Rev. Pugh, our group included Mr. Joe Scott, who was elected chairman of the committee; Mrs. Wm. Green, Miss Katherine Park (recently retired from many years of professional service with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.), and the writer. We missed Mrs. Alden Eddy, who was unable to come.

After much discussion, the purpose of this committee was spelled out, thus:

1. To extend the posture of tolerance into as many organizations as possible,.in areas served by each of the white High Schools
2. To establish channels of communications to the end that a high quality of responsible citizenship may be encouraged throughout this period of change, brought about by the desegregation of Public Schools, in compliance with court order.

Possible ways of implementing the purpose were discussed, and the following decisions reached:

1. We will work through the three existing Community Councils, with whatever degree of cooperation each is willing to assume
2. In the thirteen remaining white High School communities, we will endeavor to locate local leadership who will take the responsibility of spearheading the program.

To get at this, we will try to:

a) arrange to talk with the four Area Superintendents, at the same time set up by the sub-committee concerned with PTA cooperation

b) propose a Dutch lunch or supper meeting, to include

  (1) Area Superintendents
  (2) High School Principals
  (3) PTA Presidents.

c) at this meeting, Dr. Letson would be asked to give a key-note speech which would "set the stage." Mr. Joe Scott would then explain the purpose of the Committee on Community Contacts, outlining its implementation through existing Community Councils in three areas. This would lead to the problem posed for the remaining thirteen white High Schools: the urgent need to find community leadership.

d) time would next be given to four separate discussion groups, by areas, hopefully to secure from Principals and PTA Presidents their ideas, and names of people who might carry them out.

Preferably, the local people would follow up on these suggestions and get their own "embryo" Community Councils under way.

We then joined the Advisory Board of the Bass Community Council, at its lunch meeting. The chairman, Rev. Pugh, gave Mr. Scott the opportunity of explaining the purpose of our visit. Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Program Chairman, suggested that the April meeting of the Council be devoted to this subject, using a panel to present it. This was readily accepted by the Advisory Board, and so decided. The response of this fine group was most encouraging.

Because of Mrs. Shelfer's important position with this Council, as well as her interest in and knowledge of the public schools, she was asked to join our committee whenever possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Acting Secretary

Account of Meeting with Dr. Stephens
and Area Superintendents, March 13, 1961

The meeting was arranged by the PTA Subcommittee for an 11:30 lunch at the YWCA.

Present were Dr. Rual W. Stephens, Assistant to Dr. Letson, Mr. D. W. Heidecker, Supt. Area 2, Mr. Warren T. Jackson, Supt. Area 3, Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., Supt. Area 4, (Dr. Lloyd Baugham, Supt. Area 5 was unable to be present), Mrs. Ed. S. Cook, Jr., Mr. and Mrs.. Leonard Fisher, Mrs. William Green, Mr. Joe Scott and the writer.

At the request of the Committee, Mrs. Harris gave a brief history of its formation and personnel.

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Scott presented the thinking and actions of the group up to this point. They then asked for comments and suggestions, indicating that the principal problems seemed to be:

1) How to secure PTA cooperation
2) How to find community leadership in the high school areas where no community councils exist.

The following suggestions were made:

Dr. Cook: that we not limit our efforts to high school PTA's, but that we seek support from the Atlanta PTA Council -- that we might begin this effort by a conference with Mrs. Head (out-going President) and Mrs. Woodward (incoming President).

The group agreed with this point of view.

Dr. Stephens: that it would be most helpful for Dr. Letson to present a factual account of the plans for school desegregation to the Atlanta PTA Council -- to suggest what its role might be in setting a pattern of responsible citizenship for individual PTA groups to follow.

Decision: Dr. Stephens was asked to set up an appointment with Dr. Letson to discuss this with some of the committee, and himself.

Dr. Stephens: that a TV panel presentation might well be the made in late April, with Mr. Latimer, Dr. Letson, Atlanta PTA Council (perhaps others participating, including Mayor Hartsfield.)

This interesting suggestion brought forth many ideas from the group, including:

1) Meetings arranged in each of the high school (white and Negro), with special invitations issued to community leaders. Viewing the program might serve as a "springboard" for constructive action on the part of each high school community.

2) Meetings (as described above) should include elementary as well as high schools.

3) Use of commercial TV, rather than the school facilities, for wider coverage.

Decision: To discuss this with Dr. Letson at the conference to be arranged by Dr. Stephens.

Because of the different conditions existing in the various high school localities, the Committee was advised to:

1) Work through existing community councils where possible.

2) Work separately in each high school community, where no council exists, and to put the emphasis on community contacts, rather than working through school personnel.

Mr. Jackson: emphasized that much needs to be done in the community served by the schools in his area -- he issued a tentative invitation to Mr. Scott to meet with his principals as soon as possible.

Mr. Heidecker: was encouraging in outlining constructive plans underway in his area: formation of committees in each high school to work with the principals.

He also suggested that we contact Mr. Paul Todd, Principal of Fulton High School re: a community council which exists in that area.

The Committee was gratified at the support and encouragement given by Dr. Stephens and the area superintendents. Mr. Scott expressed our thanks and the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Executive Secretary, HOPE, Inc.

NOTICE of Meeting, Community Contacts Sub-Committee

Tuesday, March 21, 9:30 - 11:30 - at 715 Atlanta National Building,
50 Whitehall Street, SW.

We want to share a very encouraging "progress report" with the entire Citizens Committee, so please try to come, even though you may be serving on another project. Also, we need your ideas on "Next Steps."

Joe Scott, Chairman

Report on meeting of the Community Contacts Committee, with the South West Community Council Advisory Board
March 15, 1961

Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., as president of the Council, welcomed Mrs. Wm. Green, Mrs. George Douglas (a fine addition to this committee), Mr. Scott, and Mrs. Harris, to the meeting of the Advisory Board, held in the YMCA on Campbellton Road.

After introductions, Mr. Scott was asked to explain the purpose of our visit. His very able presentation brought forth comments, questions, and suggestions from the members, including Dr. Leon Smith, Park Street Methodist minister, and Mr. Ernest Brewer.

No formal decision was made at this time, but the reception was favorable. The Council meets every-other month, and although the May program is partially planned, Dr. Cook indicated that the Board might consider inclusion of this topic.

Reported by,

Betty Harris
Staff Ass't to Committee

Report of conference with Dr. Letson and Dr. Stephens,
with Mrs. Wm. Green and Mrs. Harris.
City Hall - 9:00 A.M. - 3-15-61

The discussion centered around the two suggestions which came out of the meeting on March 13, with Dr. Stephens and three area superintendents.

These decisions were reached:

1. Dr. Letson, in a conference with Mrs. Head (Atlanta PTA Council President) this week, will suggest that he talk to the Council on April 6. He seemed confident of her agreement
2. Dr. Letson asked that Mrs. Harris and Dr. Stephens put on paper the projected plans for a TV panel program in late April, for his use in presenting them to the Board of Education and to the PTA Council, for their approval.

   It was agreed that the plan would include:

   a. invitations issued by PTA Presidents and Principals in all elementary and High Schools, to view the program in each of the schools, and to follow by a discussion (i.e. "Our role, as citizens, in maintaining peace and order"). These invitations should go to such community leaders as ministers, presidents of service clubs, etc., in addition to the membership of each local PTA.

   b. use of the school TV facilities, with the possibility of taping the program for use by commercial stations, for wider coverage

   c. panel participants: Dr. Letson, Mr. Latimer, Mayor Hartsfield, Mrs. Head, Mrs. Woodward

   d. non-speaking parts: representatives of many organizations, introduced by the announcer, as the camera brings them into view, to give a "mass effect" of citizen support.

   e. arrangements (at least in the early stages) will be handled by Dr. Letson and his staff, working with the Board of Education and PTA personnel.

Reported by,

Betty M. Harris
Staff Assistant to Community Contacts Comm.

PROPOSED TV PANEL PRESENTATION: Suggestions made for Dr. Letson's Consideration

Panels' Purpose: To give positive leadership to the Atlanta community, for peaceful transition to possible desegregation this Fall in the 11th and 12th grades of some of the High Schools.

Panels' Personnel: Dr. Letson, Mr. Latimer, Mrs. Head, Dr. Van Gibson (Pres. of the Atlanta Christian Council), Ivan Allen Jr. (Pres. of Atlanta Chamber of Commerce), Mayor Hartsfield.

"Silent partners" might be shown by the cameras, and their names and/or organisations mentioned by the announcer, as supporting the leadership of the panel speakers. We suggest that letters of invitation be sent to key people who could participate as representatives of various organizations. This should be done as soon as the date is set, to allow time for the presidents, chairmen, etc. to secure permission from their respective groups.

Panels' Program and Mechanics
(Date: Monday 8 P. M. , April 24, 1961
(Length: Approximately thirty minutes
(Content: Introduction by announcer;
4 to 5 minutes for each speaker;
Impact of massive community support by appearance of "silent Partners"; possible launching of the pledge.

Continuity: A well thought out script will help to insure a unified impression, even though each speaker approaches the problem from a different frame of reference. We suggest that the participants be invited to discuss this method, with Dr. Letson and Miss Lillian Lee. If agreeable to all concerned, perhaps Miss Lee could then be given the main responsibility of collecting the main points each panelist wishes to make, and embodying them in an effective whole.

Facilities: We will use the closed circuit, in the Public school system, to bring the program into each elementary and high school, before an audience of parents, teachers, High School students, and community leaders.
The program will be taped for use by Commercial Stations at a later date.

PANELS' AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION:

We believe that these factors will help secure additional "milage" from the program:

Dr. Letson and Mr. Latimer will ask, in a letter, each PTA President to invite the membership of the PTA, students, (in the High School PTAs' only) and other community leaders, to come to the school on the evening of the program. They will be invited to--
(a) view the panel presentations
(b) discuss the implications in their own community (one example of discussion and action might center around the proposed pledge, or " Promise of Atlanta")

PANELS' IMPLEMENTATION:
(suggested timing of various activities)

(1) Immediately:

(a) Dr. Letson will want to talk personally (or by phone) to each proposed panalist, to clear the date, and secure ~~his agreement. This might be followed by a letter with more~~

his agreement. This might be followed by a letter with more details.

(b) Invitations sent to "silent partners"

(2) April 6 - date of Dr. Letsons' talk to the Atlanta PTA Council, at which time some ground-work can be laid re: their cooperation, especially in making possible a well-publisized and attended community meeting to view the program, and to discuss its local implications.

(3) April7- coming closely on the heels of Dr . Letsons' talk, letters to PTA presidents (copy to Principal) might well be mailed on this date, under the joint signatures of Dr. Letson and Mr. Latimer. In this letter, names of participants should be given. Again it would be helpful to emphasize the "hoped for" community nature of the meetings in each school. Perhaps the PTA presidents would appreciate a suggested list of the various groups that might be included: religious, civic, service, youth-serving, community councils, labor, et cetera.

(4) Advance publicity might be given by news media, after the program plans are completed.

MINUTES of Community Contacts Committee
March 21, 1961

Present: Mr. Joe Scott, Chairman; Mrs. Stanley Daugert, Mrs. George Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Fisher, Mrs. Wm. Green, Miss Katherine Park, Mr. R. Q. Pugh, Mr. Lanier Randall, Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Mrs. Jake Harris

Mr. Scott reviewed the work of the committee, up to the present. As a part of this, he called on the following for special reports:

- - - Mrs. Green, on the meeting with the Southwest Council Advisory Committee

- - - Mr. Fisher, on the announcement he made at Grady PTA, re: the program. On the whole, it was well received

- - - Mr. Pugh, on the ministers meeting (of the Bass area), at which Mr. Scott presented the program. Again, it was well received, and its importance was emphasized by Mr. Bennett, Principal of Bass High

- - - Mrs. Shelfer, on the program plans of the Bass Community Council. These include a panel at the April meeting, as well as a presentation at the annual meeting in May. Both will deal with the vital subject under consideration

- - - Mrs. Harris, on the tentative plans for the TV panel programs.

The group discussed the proposed plans, and made several constructive suggestions, which Mrs. Mrs. Harris was asked to pass on to Dr. Letson and Dr. Stephens.

We faced the practical problem of getting community leaders to attend the TV panel program. It was decided that we should miss no opportunity to let individuals and groups, especially in the High School areas, know about the program, once the date is set.

Mr. Randall told of plans to enlicit the help of Ministers through the Atlanta Christian Council,of which he is a lay member. He will coordinate his efforts with those of Dr. Stuart Ogelesby, of the Speakers Bureau.

Mr. Pugh suggested that the Community Councils be encouraged to reach out beyond their own jurisdictions, to invite neighboring groups to their programs concerning the school issue.

Mr. Scott reported that he and Mr. Pugh were welcomed by the Fulton Advisory Board. Almost immediately they decided to devote their April meeting to the subject, and invited Mr. Scott to speak to the Fulton Community Council.

Members agreed to make contacts in these areas:

The Fishers - Grady

Mrs. Green - Dykes, North Fulton, Northside, plus some business contacts.
Miss Park Mrs. Green said that Mr. Downing had agreed to help.

Mrs. Shelfer - Bass, East Atlanta, Murphy, Roosevelt

Mr. Scott - Fulton, George, Sylvan
Mr. Pugh

The following members will be asked to take these assignments:

Miss Wellington - Brown
Mrs. Douglas - Southwest, Therrell, West Fulton.
Mrs. Cook

The Hoke Smith Council voted against allowing Mr. Scott to present our program to its Advisory Board. At present, we lack an entree into the Smith High School Community.

The guide for speakers will be distributed to PTA presidents after Dr. Letson addresses the Council on April 6.

Mrs. Green will consult Mr. Downing and other business men, on the best way to get it into civic and service clubs.

The Committee will meet again, on call, when there is a need.

Betty M. Harris, Acting Secretary

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Addendum to Citizens Committee's Formation and Activities

March 21 - April 25, 1961

1. The meeting referred to at the top of page 2, was held on March 21, at which time Mr. Scott delegated members to work in specific High School areas, to try to locate leadership.

   Reports included:

   a. Mr. Fisher's presentation of this Citizens' effort, at the Grady PTA

   b. Mr. Pugh's meeting of ministers at which Mr. Scott presented the program

   c. Mrs. Shelfer's plans for the April and May meetings of the Bass Community Council, both of which will deal with this subject. Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., Mrs. J. C. Harris, and Mr. Bennett (Bass Principal) will form a panel at the April meeting.

   d. Mrs. Harris on her conference with Dr. Letson re: the projected TV panel presentation

   e. Mr. Scott, on the decision of the Hoke Smith Community Council not to invite him to present the plans on how citizens can help in peaceful desegregation.

   It was decided to mail the Guide for Speakers to the PTA presidents, with a cover letter, after Dr. Letson speaks to the PTA Council on April 6.

2. On March 24, Mrs. Shelfer and Mrs. Harris conferred with Dr. Boyd, Area Supt. of the Negro jurisdiction, re: how he might help the Atlanta PTA Council and other community groups support the projected TV panel presentation.

3. On March 29, the Inter-Group Committee on Schools met at the YWCA, under Mrs. Philip Hammer's leadership. It was decided to divide into "working sections" in order to implement the plan of action. Mrs. Hammer appointed a committee to work out the details, and to inform the membership as soon as possible. This was done at a meeting on March 31.

4. On March 31, Mrs. Wm. Green, Miss Park, Dr. & Mrs. John McClure met to discuss ways of work in N. E. & N. W. Atlanta.

5. On April 3, Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., Mrs. Geo. Douglas, met with Mrs. Harris to make plans to work in the S.E. area. These included attendance at the next meeting of the Hoke Smith Community Council, as well as contacting individuals.

6. On April 10, Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., Mr. Warren Jones, and Mrs. Harris met to make plans to broaden the scope of the Speakers Bureau. It was decided that Mrs. Pendergrast would write to former members of the HOPE Bureau and that Mr. Jones would write prospective new speakers, mainly from his contacts with the Toastmasters and Toastmistress Clubs. Dr. John McClure will be asked to be a third member of the committee, which will handle all requests for speakers.

7. On April 12, the Section of Religious Organizations met at the YWCA, under the acting chairmanship of Dr. Stuart Oglesby. It was decided that the section should be broadened to include representatives of all religious denominations. A steering committee was appointed to work on recommendations concerning permanent leadership, and possible programs of action.

8. On April 13, at the YWCA the section of Civic and Service Organizations met, and was chaired by Mr. Joe Scott; with the help of Mrs. Harris, discussions were held in four groups, each of which presented recommendations on action programs. In addition, ideas were exchanged on what is already being done by various organizations.

   The chairman was asked to appoint two committees:

   a. a Steering Committee, whose job is to present the recommendations of the Section to the Inter-Group Committee, and to aid in the implementation of the ones which are agreed upon

   b. a Resources Committee, to create a library of resource materials. These committees were immediately appointed, and asked to respond by Monday, April 17.

9. On April 14, Mrs. John Finn (who had accepted chairmanship of the Youth-Serving Section) called a planning session, at the YWCA. Mrs. Hammer, Mrs. Harris, and Miss Brunson, the Exec. Dir. of the YWCA made plans for the first meeting of this Section, to be held on April 18.

10. On April 18, the Section of Youth-Serving Organizations met at the YWCA, Mrs. John Finn presiding. Discussion resulted in the appointment of a Steering Committee, composed of Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, Mrs. Edward Reisman, Mrs. S. M. Lewis, Mr. Shimon Gottschalk. They were asked to study the various suggestions made, and be ready to make definite recommendations to the Section, as early as possible in May.

11. On April 18, the Steering Committee of the Section of Religious Organizations met with Dr. Oglesby in Paul Rilling's office, to decide on a slate of officers, and additional membership to Section. This was done, and various members agreed to make the necessary contacts.

12. On April 19, Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr. and Mrs. J. C. Harris presented the program of the Inter-Group Committee to the Bass Community Council.

13. On April 19, the Steering Committee of the Section of Civic & Service Organizations met with Mrs. Harris. They are: Mrs. Ed. S. Cook, Jr., Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, Jr., Dr. Tillman Cothran, Mrs. Mildred Fielder.

    They took the suggestions made by this group, and put them into recommendations, to be considered by the total Section at a subsequent meeting.

14. On April 20, the Inter-Group Committee on Schools met at the YWCA, under the leadership of Mrs. Philip Hammer. Dr. Rual Stephens, Ass't to Dr. John Letson, Supt. of Atlanta Public Schools, was a special guest.

    After each Section reported, Mrs. Hammer called on Dr. Stephens to speak to the group on Atlanta's Plan. A question and answer period followed.

    It was decided that each Section should schedule another meeting as soon as possible, to decide upon, and to implement plans of action.

15. On April 20, the Resources Committee of the Section of Civic & Service Organizations met to discuss plans. It was decided that Mrs. David Neiman, and Mr. Arthur Levin would draft a letter, to be sent to groups in this category, along with certain enclosures (i.e. Guide for Speakers, Analysis of Atlanta Plan). Mrs. Chas. Perkins agreed to compile such a mailing list. Mr. Harry Boyte and Mrs. Marge Manderson will be asked to compile a list of Resource materials. Mrs Hammer was asked to suggest that each Section (with exception of the Speakers Bureau) appoint a Resources Committee, for the same purpose as this one is set up to do.

16. On April 24, a sub-committee of the Section of Religious Organizations met in John Morris' office, to make program suggestions. These will be presented at this Section's meeting on April 26.

Notes from the Inter-Group Committee on Schools
April 20, 1961 Mrs. Phillip Hammer, Chairman

Mr. Warren Jones reported for the Speakers' Bureau. The Speakers' Bureau will supply speakers for all units in the group, Church, Civic and Youth Agencies. He made an appeal for qualified speakers to register with the Bureau.

Mrs. S. R. Greenblatt handed a written report to the Chairman from the Civic Group.

Rev. Edward Brown reported for the Church Group: A committee is being organized--has met once and has another meeting set up for next Wednesday.

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane reported for the Youth Groups. She also had a written report to turn in.

Dr. R. W. Stephens reported for the Administration said: All school personnel is being informed of the facts of the situation-"there is a job to do and it must be done well." He feels that area superintendents and principals are well informed and have done a good job in telling their "school Community". One problem not solved is that of outside groups, "goon-squads" etc. There have been conferences with the local law enforcement officers concerning this matter. The T-V panel show is still in the formative stage. Dr. Letson conferred with the Board of Education concerning this and the feeling is that the presentation should come after May 15th when all applications are in. A set of plans are being prepared by the administration to be presented to the Board of Education in a called meeting on next Monday. These plans will set up the procedure required to "register objections to specific assignments" (transfers of students) Dr. Stephens said that there are now two ways to seek transfers

a. Informal and unofficial--this is the way most transfers are now acted on. The area superintendent is the one to whom these requests now go and he has the authority to act on informal requests.

b. Formal requests for transfer using prescribed forms and procedures for transfer. The principal, area superintendent and the superintendent passes on these formal requests.

Much time was given to the T-V show and how best to present it. Dr. Stepphens asked for specific direction in these areas.

I. Will the meeting be a PTA meeting or will it be a Community meeting. Will any segment of the community be excluded.

2. Do we view the program without discussion
3. Do we have organized discussion, if so, under whose direction.

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After much discussion the following recommendations were approved.

1. The Board of Education would publicly sponsor the meetings with the high school principal and PTA president cooperating.

2. A steering committee is to be appointed by Mrs. Hammer from the entire group to study this and work with the administration on this project.

3. There was no agreement as to whether the meetings should be closed to all except PTA members. Some felt they should be open to all the community--some felt some restrictions should be imposed and some felt only PTA members or school patrons should attend.

Notes taken by
Lydia Shelfor (Mrs. Wm.)

May 8, '61

Community Contacts Sub-Committee

As directed by the Section of Civic and Service Organizations, Mr. Joe Scott appointed the following to serve, with others to be added as soon as possible:

Mrs. William Green, 1846 Ardmore Rd., NW
Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE
Mrs. George Douglas, 2545 Potomac Ave., NE
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, 668 Cresthill Ave., NW
Mrs. Stanley Harris, 790 Briar Park Ct., NE
Mrs. Oze Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW
Mrs. Nahum Medalia, 247 Springdale Dr., NE
Mrs. Cornelius J. Murphy, 2628 Arlene Way, NE
Miss Katherine Park, 1143 Brookhaven Dr., NE
Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE
Miss Elizabeth Wellington, 849 St. Charles Ave., NE
(We hope each of you will serve.)

The committee will choose its own chairman, at its first full meeting on Tuesday, May 16, 10:30 A.M., at 813 Atlanta National Building.

Following the Section meeting on May 8, six members of this sub-committee ate lunch to-gether, and began some plans to get this program underway, since time is of the essence.

On Friday, May 12th, Miss Wellington, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Medalia, and one other person (to be asked by Mrs. Medalia) will convene, in order to compose a "Discussion Sheet." This will be used as a guide to Discussion Leaders, who will be secured by this Sub-Committee.

It was further decided to have at least one training session for Discussion Leaders. Paul Rilling is an expert in this field, and will conduct a session Monday, May 22, 7:30-10:00 P.M., at Eastern Branch YWCA, 1765 Memorial Dr., SE, and one on Tuesday, May 23, 7:30-10:00 P.M., at Atlanta Federal Savings & Loan Assn, 3235 Peachtree Rd., NE (corner Piedmont & P'tree).

Beginning now, will you think about people you know who would either,

a. lead a discussion for a neighborhood "morning or evening coffee"

or

b. be a hostess or host to a "morning or evening coffee."

We will need to know who will serve as discussion leaders, as soon as possible, so that they can be invited to attend one of the training sessions. As you talk to potential leaders, please give them the details of the date, time, and place of the session, so they can put it on their calendars. When we receive their names and addresses from you, we will send them a letter and a "discussion sheet."

Please call me if you have questions about these plans, and do try to be with us on Tuesday, May 16.

Betty M. Harris
Staff Assistant

SUGGESTIONS FOR:

1. Individual Action, to help achieve peace and order, as the Atlanta Public School system complies with the law to make possible the desegregation of the 11th and 12th grades, this coming school term

   a. Have the courage to speak out, and let your own attitude be known, in all your face-to-face contacts with relatives, friends, neighbors, acquaintances,

   b. Invite some of the above-mentioned people in to your home to a "morning coffee" to discuss their apprehensions, attitudes, questions as to the facts of the Atlanta Plan, and its implementation,

   c. Encourage each person who comes to your "coffee" to have one, and thus to widen the circle who will have this kind of experience before August 31,

   d. Instigate, or suggest, larger meetings of groups to which you belong (church, civic, etc.).

2. Discussion topics for small informal "coffees" in neighborhoods:

   a. State purpose of meeting: to determine how we shall prepare ourselves and our children to meet our responsibility as citizens, as it relates to the possible desegregation of the High School nearest us,

   b. Make available the facts re: The Atlanta Plan, and its implementation. Discuss questions arising out of these facts,

   c. Try to enable each person to face these questions:

      (1) How will this transition affect my family and me?

      (2) What kinds of activities can we engage in between now and Aug. 31, which will help prepare us to behave as mature, responsible citizens?

      (3) How can 8th graders who are themselves having such a new experience, be helped to act calmly, and to refuse to become a part of a mob, should one form?

      (4) Should our school be desegregated, what will I do on "D-Day"?

      (5) Could we get as many parents as possible in our community to agree that:

         (a) they will send their children to school as usual,

         (b) they (the parents) will stay at home. (Dr. Letson has said that no groups would be allowed to gather at any school).

Minutes of Civic and Service Organizations

May 8, 1961

Co-chairman Quinn Pugh presided over a well-attended meeting.

After an opening prayer, he asked General Chairman Mrs. Philip Hammer to restate the purpose and objectives of this group: to help create a climate which will permit peaceful desegregation to take place next fall, in the 11th & 12th grades, as determined by the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan.

Mrs. Hammer also reported that

(1) Maps of the High School areas are unavailable

(2) The proposed TV program will take place, and Dr. Letson will inform us of details when the plans are set

(3) Mayor Hartsfield asks that we request all candiates for Mayor, Aldermen, Bd. of Education to include in their platform a plea for peaceful desegregation.

Mrs. David Neiman was asked to read the letter composed by herself, Mr. Art Levin, and the over-all Steering Committee. This she did, and showed the very nice letter-head stationery on which it will be sent, along with some carefully selected enclosures. The letter-head carries the new name OASIS, meaning "Organizations Assisting Schools in September." She asked that each organization let us know how many letters and enclosures they will need. They can be secured from 813 Atlanta National Building, beginning with Thursday of this week.

Mr. Pugh called on Mrs. Harris to give the report from this Section's Steering Committee and Resources Committee.

Mrs. Harris presented the Steering Committee's report by calling attention to the fact that it had been mailed to each member. The Resources Committee is working on compiling a list of printed and mimeographed materials, which will be available at the above address, by the end of this week. Participating organizations were urged to contribute to these Resources with their own literature, film-strips, etc.

Mr. Pugh then asked the group to determine a specific program for this Section. To start "the wheels turning," Mrs. Harris was asked to share highlights from the plans of the other Sections:

Religious Groups' Program Plans.

1. As a follow-up of the "OASIS"letter, they will send another one to each clergyman, suggesting specific actions, with a time-schedule for each church and synagogue. Some of these suggestions are: statements from each denomination; statements from lay groups; "Law & Order" Sunday, with special sermons.

2. An "Emergency Stand-By Committee," to act quickly to help harrassment victims, etc.

Youth Groups' Program Plans.

Leadership Training June 1 or 2. This will involve the men and women who work directly with teen-agers. A panel will present various phases of the problem, all directed at helping these youth workers to be more effective in preparing the young people for this new experience.

Speakers Bureau Program Plans.

They are busy securing more well-qualified speakers, as well as filling speaking engagements. So far, their requests have come from a college-age group at Peachtree Christian Church, a Ga. Tech student group, and several civic clubs. They are set up to serve all three Sections, so call on them.

Mr. Pugh asked that a Sub-committee on "Community Contacts" be considered. He called on Mrs. Wm. Green to outline how such a committee might operate, which she did, as follows:

1. Compile names from all reputable sources, especially in communities with no organized Councils.

2. Divide list so that 4 or 5 people can work to-gether in each High School area.

3. Procedure with each list: call each person and invite her to a neighborhood "coffee" to discuss "how we shall prepare ourselves and our children to meet our responsibility as citizens, as it relates to the possible desegregation of the High School nearest us."

4. Plan and conduct the meeting along the lines suggested in Discussion Topics (see enclosure) plus ideas of your own (such as use of Speakers Bureau, etc.)

Mr. Joe Scott then spoke on the great importance of reaching out into the "grassroots", especially in communities with no organized way of communication.

After more discussion and suggestions, the group voted to have Mr. Scott appoint a "Community Contacts" Sub-committee, whose nucleus will be the "Members-at-Large" of this section. This same committee might also organize a "Telephone Chain" for quick contact.

Several helpful suggestions were made on how to secure names of people who would be good community contacts:

1. Mr. George Goodwin suggested that PTA presidents and principals be encouraged by Board Chairman Jim O'Callahan, to help in this effort.

   Mrs. Hammer said that she and Mrs. Breeden will talk to him regarding this.

2. Each organization of this section was urged to mail or pnone in names to the above-mentioned address.

It was decided that the Steering Committee of this section be asked to serve as a "Central Intelligence": to collect and clarify facts and rumors; to channel information to member groups as to how they might aid certain situations. The steering committee, with Mrs. Hammer and Mrs. Neiman will also decide when joint statements should be issued.

No vote was taken to act on Mayor Hartsfield's suggestions, although there were indications of approval.

Mr. Pugh asked for brief reports. Mrs. Pauley clarified the activities of the Human Relations Council, in regard to their presence at the City Hall, and in their efforts to transport the children whose parents had decided to ask for transfers. She said that Council members were present at City Hall, at the request of Dr. Letson. She expressed regret that the press report made it difficult for some people to interpret correctly the Council's participation.

The question of publishing the names and addresses of the Negro applicants was discussed. It was agreed that this procedure only serves to put an unnecessary burden on the children, and is apt to create unnecessary tension. Each organization was encouraged to contact Mr. O'Callahan at once to ask if this practice cannot be discontinued.

Future meetings of the Section were left to the discretion of the Chairman and to the Steering Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty Harris
Staff Assistant

Community Contacts Committee - Minutes

Section of Civic and Service Organizations

May 29, 1961

The committee met, with the following in attendance: Leonard Fisher, Mrs. Wm. Green, Mrs. Philip Hammer, Joe Scott, Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Miss Elizabeth Wellington, Mrs. J. C. Harris.

Mrs. Shelfer was elected chairman, with perogative to appoint a vice-chairman, and to delegate jobs as needed.

Three items were discussed in some detail:

1) enlargement of this committee: Names were suggested,to be invited to help with the big job of securing hosts for neighborhood discussion. Mrs. Shelfer, Mr. Scott, and Mrs. Harris will meet with this group at 2 P.M., Wednesday, June 14, Y.W.C.A.

2) ways and means of securing hosts for neighborhood discussions:

   -- it was decided that requests be written to selected people, and that follow-up phone calls be made to as many as possible.

   People to be asked should include parents (in HOPE files) with high school children; other selected HOPE supporters; OASIS participants.

3) another effort to secure support of PTAs, in high school areas:

   -- it was decided to invite immediate past presidents of the 17 white high school PTAs, to discuss with us the project of neighborhood group meetings. The letter was drafted, and names divided among committee, to be called subsequently. The meeting was set for 10:30 Wednesday, June 14 at the Y.W.C.A.

The committee agreed that great care should be taken in setting up the first discussion groups, so that their success will encourage others.

Church Bulletins were mentioned as a possibility of securing discussion hosts.

The need for more contacts in S.E. and S.W. Atlanta was stressed. It was suggested that we might call on ex-PTA presidents, and ministers, to give names of potential hosts.

June 14, 10:30 A.M.

Mrs. Shelfer, Mr. Scott, and Mrs. Harris had a constructive conversation with the one PTA person who came. Sixteen others were not heard from.

Helpful suggestions were made re: involving Womens Clubs.

June 14, 2 P.M.

The same three people met with the following, who answered the plea for additional members: Mrs. Dan Burge, Mrs. Rives Chalmers, Mrs. Sidney Janus, Mrs. Fred Patterson, Mrs. Richard Shiffman. (Others who expressed interest, but were unable to attend the meeting were Mrs. Thomas Bockman, Mrs. Warren Bradley, Mrs. Wesley Buck, Mrs. John Correll, Mrs. Reuben Crimm, Mrs. Stanley Daugert, Mrs. J. Fraser Durrett, Mrs. Joseph Glazer, Mrs. Dixon Hall, Mrs. Irwin Hyatt, Mrs. R. C. Melton, Mrs. Kirby Seinbenthal, Mrs. Marvin Sneed, Mrs. Cecil Thornton).

Those present agreed to work with us in the all-out effort to secure hosts for neighborhood meetings. Names were distributed; others will be mailed to the absentee members, of the Community Contacts Committee.

It was decided that the OASIS office should be the co-ordinating center of activity, to supply hosts with discussion leaders. People doing the follow-up phoning were asked to send reports to the office as soon as possible; reports should include dates of group meetings if possible, and phone numbers of people called.

Mrs. Burge, from her experience of organizing "morning coffees" two years ago, stressed the importance of deadlines. She suggested that we try to complete the job before August.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Staff Consultant

OASIS Community Contacts Committee MINUTES
July 18, 1961

Present: Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Chairman, Mrs. Ed. S. Cook, Jr., Mrs. Geo. Douglas, Mrs. Wm. Green, Carl Harm (guest), Mrs. R. W. Schiffman, Miss Elizabeth Wellington, and the Writer.

Mrs. Shelfer introduced Carl Harm, who was invited to share his experiences in community organization, as related to citizen participation and reaction to radio and TV panel presentations.

Mr. Harm described in detail how programs and people were organized in two communities in California and Illinois. He stressed the following points:

--- panel composed of well-known people from various segments of the population (i.e. government, management, labors, religion, etc). These people did not "make speeches" but talked among themselves. These "status people" are, by making strong public statements, influencing the so-called "authoritarian persons" who have a healthy respect for the law, even tho they may disagree with it.

---people listened in homes, and in regularly scheduled organization meetings; they called in questions which were rapidly sorted, and directed to certain people on the panel.

--- preparation included publicity to "the saturation point", handbills, etc.

Other suggestions made by Mr. Harm were (1) the frequent use in spot announcements of strong statements authorized by the Mayor, Police Chief, and School Supt., and (2) barber shop and beauty parlor dates scheduled purposefully the week before schools open, to enable supporters of peaceful desegregation to bring up the subject casually, and thus reach many who might otherwise be missed.

After questions and discussions, the committee voted unanimously to recommend to the over-all Co-ordinating Committee that the Communications Specialists try to arrange for all TV and radio stations to present a panel, as close to the opening of schools as possible. Participants suggested were: Mayor Hartsfield, Chief Jenkins, Dr. Letson or chairman of the Board of Education, if possible; Ben Gilmer, Pres. of Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; labor representing the largest possible number, Rev. Van Gibson, Pres. Atlanta Christian Council; a mother with one or more children in one of the four high schools.

The recommendation should include the offer of this committee to help in any way, especially in the organization of the "parlor groups." Mr. Harm volunteered to help work on the details.

Mr. Scott was asked to present the recommendation to the Co-ordinating Committee at its meeting to-morrow, July 19. It was the consensus that this type of program might well be the way to reach the thousands of people not reached in the small discussion groups in homes.

Committee agreed to help with the follow-up telephoning necessary to pin-point dates for discussion groups. Mrs. Harris will delegate these jobs as needed.

Mrs. Shelfer reported that a number of telephone calls are being made, urging parents to keep their children at home. It was suggested that one method of combating this might be securing signatures of a number of parents on a "statement of purpose."

Mrs. Shelfer reported that Dr. Rual Stephens said that trouble-makers among students would be dealt with but that their punishment would not be previously announced.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Staff Adviser

MEMO

TO: Representatives of Civic & Service Organizations

FROM: Chairman W. Joe Scott
Co-Chairman R. Quinn Pugh (who will preside)

RE:

1) Date, place, of next meeting of Section.

   Tuesday, May 9th, 10:30 A.M., Lounge, YWCA

   At the present time we believe that it may not be necessary to have additional meetings, provided this one is well attended, and that we are able to implement a program of action.

2) The report of the Section Steering Committee based on ideas and recommendations developed in the meeting of the Section on Civic & Service Organizations on April 13th. (enclosure 1)

3) Additional suggestions from Steering Committee. (enclosure 2)

Enclosure # I

REPORT TO THE INTER-GROUP COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS

FROM: The Section of Civic and Service Organizations

At the meeting of this Section on April 13, 1961, it was decided that two special committees should be appointed from its membership. This has been done as follows:

1. A Steering Committee, composed of Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., Dr. Tilman Cothran, Mrs. Mildred Fielder, Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, Mrs. J. C. Harris (staff advisor), whose job is to present the recommendations of the Section, and to aid in their implementation.

2. A Resources Committee, composed of Mr. Harry Boyte, Miss Marge Manderson, Mrs. Charles Perkins, with one or two others to be added. Their job is to "create a library of resource material for shared use."

From the suggestions made by four discussion groups, at the Section meeting, the Steering Committee makes the following compilation:

1. That the suggestions falling under the general heading of informing the public be handled by the Resources Committee, in cooperation with the Speakers Bureau:

    a. Find and prepare resource people to talk to community groups, including informal neighborhood "coffees."

    b. Provide information (on the facts of desegregation) to the above mentioned groups. "Pinpoint fears and forget the pretty words."

2. That representatives of each organization of this Section take these responsibilities:

    a. Enable your organization to undertake programs of preparation for its membership now. (Call on the Speakers Bureau)

    b. Secure statements now from influential citizens who are active in your organization

    c. Enable your organization to issue statements now in support of orderly desegregation.

3. That our "Communications Specialists" encourage the public news media to undertake a community-wide effort in support of peaceful desegregation.

4. That the Steering Committee of this Section be responsible for further discussion on continuing these activities after problems have been solved.

Enclosure # II

Additional Suggestions from Steering Committee

1. Things each organization might do within its own "frame of reference":

    a. plan a program on the subject of school desegregation: use our Speakers Bureau to present an "over-all picture"; use one of your own members to discuss the role that your specific group can play

    b. contribute financially to this effort with postage, paper, envelopes, or money to buy same

    c. turn in to this Section names, addresses, and phone numbers of interested individuals. These are especaially needed in areas where there is no organized Community Council (such as Bass, or Southwest) through which to communicate

    d. keep a duplicate list of these names, and appoint a telephone committee for quick contact.

2. Things we might do as a Section:

    a. appoint a"Community Contacts" sub-committee, who might work with our members-at-large in their current efforts to reach unorganized communities. Such a committee could accept names referred to in item c above, and possibly aid in bringing those people to-gether

    b. organize a "Telephone Chain" for quick contact

    c. appoint a "Central Intelligence" where facts and rumors might be collected for clarification, for benefit of member groups

    d. issue a joint statement at a critical period

    e. appoint a committee from each organized Community Council, whose job would be to call each participating organization, to offer help in terms of factual printed material, and Speakers Bureau.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

August 1, 1961

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

Dear Friend:

On August 9, OASIS will present a model discussion group on To-Day in Georgia at 9 A.M., WSB-TV. Parents of children attending Grady will be the participants.

We hope you will tell your neighbors, friends, and members of your organization to watch and to call the station afterwards. This is a grand chance to invite a group in for coffee at your home and to continue your own discussion period. But don't forget to let Ruth Kent and Ray Moore have your comments!

Chief Jenkins of the Atlanta Police Dept. has released a statement to us which we know will be valuable to you in your effort to build community opinion.

The statement reads as follows:

> "The Board of Education and the Supt. of Schools has original and complete jurisdiction to operate the public schools of Atlanta. In accordance with state and Federal regulations and under orders from the Federal Court, the Atlanta schools will be desegregated when school opens on August 30, 1961.
>
> "If any person or persons objects to the manner or method of operation of the Atlanta Public Schools, those objections must be made to the Supt. of Schools's office at the City Hall, and under no circumstances will objections be discussed, or disturbances be permitted at any of the individual schools.
>
> "Local and State laws have always surrounded and provided special protection for public worship and public schools. Section 36.14 of the City Code forbids disturbing public schools and states that 'no person, at or near any public school, shall, by conversation, sign, or otherwise, engage the attention of any of the pupils, to the disturbance of such school.'
>
> "The highest value of the law is the keeping of the peace -- the Atlanta Police Dept. has full responsibility and authority to maintain the peace and good order over the entire city, and especially at and around the schools." August 1, 1961

Please make the best possible use of this information.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Jane Hammer (Mrs. Philip)
General Chairman

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

August 11, 1961

Dear Friend:

We think you will be interested in a quote from the lead article in the current issue of "Atlanta", the new and already famous magazine published by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce:

> "Most people know about Atlanta's historical role as the nerve center of the Southeast - we have not forgotten Sherman's reminder 100 years ago. Most people also know that the Southeast's economy is sharply on the way up. However, few of us recognize the depth of the economic changes taking place in the region and the new role that Atlanta is playing as a part of the new economy . . . There has been no counterpart to this particular urban development elsewhere. Why is it important? For one basic and simple reason: whatever steps Atlanta takes in its civic efforts must be primarily related to its responsibilities as a regional center . . . Atlanta has not been afraid to tackle its problems of traffic congestion, slums, bad housing, racial tensions, and inadequate public facilities - and it has tackled these problems head-on and in public. In Atlanta civic leadership is economic leadership and the two cannot be broken apart."

It is your leadership that is helping to make possible Atlanta's outstanding position in the South and in the Nation. OASIS, in working for peaceful and orderly school desegregation, needs your support. Will you help by contributing from your budget whatever you can to support our far-reaching program of community education? This appeal is being made to business, civic and service organizations, youth-serving organizations, and through the religious organizations to every church.

We agree with Governor Vandiver that "violence will set us back for 100 years".

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

PH:FS

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

July 13, 1961

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

Dear Friend:

The United States Information Agency is filming a documentary on the "New South". Atlanta was chosen as a background for this film because of the way her citizens are measuring up to their responsibilities in preparing for peaceful, orderly desegregation of the high schools. The film, when it is completed, will be shown all over the world in an effort to combat the negative and far-reaching effects of Little Rock and New Orleans on the minds and hearts of people who do not understand our racial tensions.

We have made significant progress to date. Now, as we approach the final month before school opens, we must intensify our activities so that no citizen will be unaware of his personal duty to maintain dignity and calm.

Your participation in OASIS has helped to enlist community-wide support. In addition to encouraging organizations to hold meetings on school desegregation, the Civic and Service Section of OASIS has trained over 125 discussion leaders to assist at informal, home-centered groups scheduled throughout Atlanta. We hope that your organization has already held a formal meeting on this vital subject. If not, and you have no scheduled program before September, won't you make every effort to inform your membership in some other way? Perhaps you can stimulate interested members to help in our informal, person-to-person program by arranging discussion groups in their own homes.

The Religious Section of OASIS has sparked many church-centered adult and youth study groups. You may already have taken part in one of these. If not, won't you ask your own Minister or Rabbi about his role in OASIS. You will want to help in "Law and Order Weekend", planned for late August, with every faith actively participating.

The Youth-Serving Section of OASIS held a Youth Leader's Conference in June. As a result, discussions, study-groups and meetings of teen-agers at camps, clubs and youth centers have been taking place all summer long. Of course the press and other communications media are planning to step-up their efforts to inform the community of official plans and projects. Word has reached us that representatives of every major newspaper, TV station and national magazine will be on hand to report Atlanta's pride....or shame.

All that remains is this final question: Have we done all that we can to insure that Atlanta makes good her illustrious image? Each of us must provide the answer. Let us be certain that this image of a great city "too busy to hate" will be projected before the eyes of the whole world...when the school bell rings on August 30th.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

Joe Scott

W. Joe Scott, Chairman
Section Civic & Service Organizations

Norman Shands

Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Religious Organizations

Jean Finn
Jean Steinhaus

Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman
Youth-Serving Organizations

Warren Jones

Warren Jones, Chairman
Speaker's Bureau

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

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YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

August 18, 1961

MEMO

TO: Representatives and Special Guests of OASIS

FROM: Jane Hammer (Mrs. Philip), Chairman

Re: An important meeting for all Sections on Wednesday, August 23, 10:30 A.M. at the Y.W.C.A. (Lounge), 72 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, will be with us. He will present the ground rules for school opening as formulated by school and city officials, and will answer questions concerning them.

Following this final briefing, each Section will have time, before schools open, to share all vital information with member groups.

There will be a report from the Contingency Planning Committee of OASIS.

We know you will want to communicate with your members about the importance of parents sending children to school the first day as usual. It will be a full school day, and should be as normal as possible, with parents remaining at home.

* * *

Religious Section, please note:

You are asked to come at ten sharp, for a brief business session concerning the OASIS By-Laws, already acted upon by the other Sections.

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OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

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YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

September 28, 1961

M E M O

TO: OASIS Co-Workers

FROM: Allison Williams and Lydia Shelfer, Co-Chairmen

The Co-ordinating Committee of OASIS met on September 27th and voted unanimously to disolve OASIS.

We wish to thank you for the fine contribution you made to OASIS during the days prior to the opening of our schools. We know that without the work, speeches, prayers, telephone calls, etc., that was done by you in behalf of OASIS, the Atlanta story would have been very different.

It has been a very thrilling experience for each of us on the Co-ordinating Committee to know and work with you in this united effort in behalf of our schools.

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee - June 1, 1961

The following were present for the meeting at the Y.W.C.A.:

Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman
Mrs. Tom Breeden
Mrs. Beverly Downing
Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Mrs. J. C. Harris
Mr. Warren Jones
Dr. John Letson
Mrs. Walter Paschall
Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr. and her guest, Miss Jessica Mitford
Mr. Joe Scott
Rev. Norman Shands
Mrs. John Steinhaus

The Chairman called for reports, which were given as follows:

Mr. Scott for Civic and Service Section

- reported successful recruitment of over 100 discussion leaders, now trained and ready to lead neighborhood group discussions anywhere in the city.

- asked for approval of letter to go to all sections, requesting people to serve as hosts to neighborhood groups; it was granted.

Rev. Shands for Religious Section

- reported on several interesting projects, including a mailing to go to all clergymen, with concrete suggestions and a bibliography; laymen manifestoes; "Law and Order Sunday", etc.

- expressed gratification at the fine spirit of interfaith cooperation, which excels any that he has known to date.

Mrs. John Steinhaus

- outlined exciting plans for a Youth Advisers' Conference, to be held at the Y.M.C.A. on June 8. (Note: Conference was attended by 100 youth leaders, who seemed to think it was most worthwhile; program enclosed).

Mr. Warren Jones for Speakers' Bureau

- reported that all requests for speakers are being met, and the Bureau would like more requests.

- said his own speeches always included this "quote" from Mr. Scott: "Whatever I can do to make life easier in September for pupils and teachers is small payment for 41 fruitful years as a teacher and principal in the Atlanta public school system."

9

Mrs. Hammer

- accepted the reports with thanks, then introduced the subject of the business community involvement, and the proposed prestigious Advisory Committee.

Rev. Shands

- suggested that some key business people might offer their services to Mayor Hartsfield, to be on such a committee.

Dr. Letson

- was called on for comments. He said that the first goal is to maintain law and order, regardless of attitudes regarding desegregation; that later moral and spiritual values would be emphasized by the school administration.

- reported that the proposed Panel presentation will probably be make available to commercial TV stations sometime this summer.

Mrs. Hammer, at the request of Mrs. David Neiman, introduced some items re: public information:

- News releases should come from individual organizations, and not in name of OASIS. OASIS releases will be authorized by the Co-ordinating Committee.

- Ray Moore's request to film some of the OASIS meetings, for use this fall in a documentary, was turned down for the present.

- Compilation of "kit" describing Atlanta's preparation was enthusiastically approved. Mrs. Robin and Mrs. Neiman will work together on this, in time to put it in the hands of all news media, just prior to the opening of school.

- Information should be secured from Dr. Letson, in writing, re: groundrules set down by school authorities, to be observed by news media.

- Mrs. Hammer will secure written statements from Dr. Letson and Chief Jenkins, for use by discussion leaders, and others.

Discussion re: Proposed large meeting, with President John Kennedy as Speaker

Rev. Shands:

- Religious Section approved, provided school and city authorities OK the plans.

Dr. Letson:

- Doubtful that JFK would take the risk.

Mrs. Paschall:

- Sees it as a way to emphasize the positive position of thousands of Atlantans, in contrast to the minority of trouble-makers.

Mrs. Hammer:

- Expressed her contined enthusiasm for the possibility of such a great climax to Atlanta's efforts toward peaceful transition; secured consensus from the group to pursue conversations with the Mayor, Chief Jenkins, and others, and to keep this Committee informed.

Discussion re: Finances

Mrs. Hammer

- reported a possibility of securing a short-term staff member from the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and got approval for this effort.

Mrs. Breeden

- spoke for the HOPE Executive Committee who authorized her to say that HOPE is glad to be able to furnish office space and staff help for OASIS, but does not have the funds to pay for any of the other expenses involved (mainly paper, printing, stamps); suggested that other organizations might have members who have access to, or could solicit larger gifts.

Mrs. Hammer

- secured group's agreement that plans be evolved to solicit funds through the sections of OASIS.

Mrs. Paschall: Asked for comments re: plans for a work-shop to be held this summer by the Atlanta Council on Human Relations, to focus attention on the moral right of desegregation. Approval was expressed by some; there was no dissention.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris,
Staff Consultant

MINUTES

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee Meeting

July 11, 1961 - Y.W.C.A., Atlanta, Ga.

Present: Mrs. Philip Hammer, Mrs. Thos. Breeden, Mrs. David Neiman, Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Mrs. John Steinhaus, Mr. Nick Bonanno, Mr. Joe Scott, Dr. Sam Williams, Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Mr. Warren Jones, and Mrs. J. C. Harris.

Mrs. Hammer called on Mrs. Neiman for a report on Public Information, which was given as follows:

1. Re: packet of articles in local press and other background materials for out-of-town press

   -- Ralph McGill likes the idea. A guide will be prepared for him and other newsmen in case the papers decide to handle the content. In any event, the packets will be distributed by them to visiting press. Copies will be made available at other key places, such as Southern Regional Council.

   -- James Reston (Washington correspondent for the N. Y. Times) commented favorably to Mrs. Neiman when she conferred with him recently in Washington. He suggested that it might include a "Handy Guide" of important telephone numbers, etc.for visitors.

2. Claude Sitton's article in the N. Y. Times re: Atlanta's preparation was commended.

3. Mrs. Neiman suggested that OASIS hold a press conference in OASIS office, on the Tuesday afternoon when the visiting press comes.

4. We were told of the tape recording made in Atlanta recently by Mr. Randall of the Friendly World Broadcaster; free to OASIS.

5. Ray Moore is planning a documentary for WSB-TV. He will take pictures now to be used later. U. S. Information Agency is doing a documentary on the "New South." A portion of WSB's documentary may be used in this.

   WSB-TV will approach other stations re: showing the panel with Letson, Mayor, Jenkins, etc.--if other stations won't, WSB-Tv will. This will be geared to home discussion groups, in latter part of August.

6. Magazine article possibilities include:

   a. Harold Martin for Saturday Evening Post
   b. Lillian Smith for Red Book
   c. Life will be approached re: a story on the "White Moderates"
   d. Eliza Paschall for Atlantic Monthly.

Additional items discussed within the framework of public relations included:

— Mrs. Paschall suggested that each organization in OASIS be asked to turn in a summary of their activities--and give names and phone numbers--to include in packet for the news media.

She pointed out that Nov. 10, 1958 is an important date, when the Atlanta League of Women Voters asked the Board of Education what they were doing re: the suit to desegregate the schools and that this action got the open school movement under way.

-- Mrs. Hammer reported on the proposed large meeting with the President. The Mayor vetoed it. Group agreed that it would be dropped, unless initiated by the mayor, or other top officials.

-- The idea of a Peace Corps talk by a government official, in competition with States Rights Dinner, was discarded.

-- Dr. Williams spoke in favor of a big meeting, suggesting that we not give in to the "States Righters". This was left as an "open-ended question."

Mrs. Hammer brought up the subject of finances. She is working on securing money from foundations. Cecil Alexander said if OASIS could get a lawyer to write a letter to get tax-exempt status we migh be able to qualify for a gift of money. Morris Abram will do this.

Two requests:
1. Religious Section wants help on mailing--$500
2. at least $200 for background material for press needed by Public Information.

Mrs. Hammer will talk to Mr. Rohrer re: OASIS helping later, when funds are available. (At this point the WSB-TV camera started rolling.)

Mrs. Hammer called on Mrs. Neiman to read draft of letter to be sent to OASIS representatives and mailing list. Enclosures should be something to encourage neighborhood group meetings. The letter was received with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Hammer called for reports which were given as follows:

-- Mr. Scott - stressed importance of neighborhood groups, and reported on success of the ones already held

--Mrs. Shelfer - stressed importance of encouraging them in the areas where there is apathy. There is great need for more hosts.

It was suggested that biographical sketches be prepared on the 10 Negro students, accepted for transfer, for the discussion leaders information.

-- Mrs. Steinhaus - reported on the success of the Youth Advisers Conference, June 8.

-- Mrs. Harris told about the socio-drama presentations at Camp Highland, and the resulting good discussion.

-- Mrs. Paschall - said that interracial drama group at Quaker House would be willing to come to put on programs; that the Human Relations Council is set up to plan interracial programs for groups.

-- Mr. Bonanno reported that his Labor Groups are holding good discussions and that this is going on in other labor groups as well.

Executive Board of Local 122 is doing a good job in training leadership.

-- Mr. Jones - reported that each speech is very productive but that more requests are needed for speakers. He pointed out that we need to get the message out more, in view of organization of "the opposition".

Religious Section - is preparing a Laymen's Manifesto which Eugene Patterson will write, to be published in August, as a part of "Law and Order Weekend", including August 27 as a Day of Prayer.

Respectfully submitted

Betty Harris
Staff Consultant

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee MINUTES

July 19, 1961

Present: Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman, Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Mr. George Goodwin, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Mr. Warren Jones, Mrs. David Neiman, Mrs. Chas. Perkins, Mr. Harry Rohrer, Mr. Joe Scott, Mrs. John Steinhaus, and the Writer.

Mrs. Hammer reported that foundations are being approached for donations, and in order for OASIS to qualify, it is necessary to secure tax-exempt status. For this purpose, the following steps were taken, based on the drafts made by the chairman:

1) By-laws, Purpose and Articles of Association were read, discussed, amended, approved, with the recommendation that they be mailed to Section Chairmen and Steering Committees, for suggestions and approval.

2) assets, liabilities, and projected budget were discussed. Mrs. Harris was asked to present these figures for Mr. Goodwin's approval.

3) information compiled by Mrs. Hammer and Mrs. Harris for tax-exempt form, was approved.

Organized opposition, and how to combat it, was discussed, and the following action taken:

Mrs. Hammer was authorized to appoint an "Information Committee," whose job will be to ferret out quietly the opposition's activities; to work closely with police and school authorities.

Other good suggestions were made but will not be acted upon at present. These were:

--- to get parents in each of the desegregated high schools to agree to send their children to school

--- to suggest to youth-serving agencies that their members might develop a special "honor code", stressing regular school attendance.

It was recommended that a similar suggestion made by Mr. Rohrer be referred to the Steering Committee of the Youth-Serving Section, as follows: that the Youth-Serving organizations call a meeting of their members in the four high schools, to resolve that they will behave according to their respective Codes of Ethices.

Mr. Joe Scott, speaking for the Community Contacts Committee, recommended that the Communication Specialists try to set up a panel on TV and radio the week before schools open. The committee would try to organize as many "parlor groups" as possible, to listen, look, discuss, and call in questions and comments. Mrs. Neiman agreed to work on this, keep committee informed, and let them know when their help was needed.

Mrs. Neiman reported that it is possible that WSB might consent to do such a program. In the works are a documentary, and a "sample discussion group" on To-Day in Ga. $1500 was voted unanimously, to put in the projected budget to buy time on all stations, if need be.

Mrs. Neiman said that Phil Davis of WSB-TV will cover the news the last two weeks in August, and wants to do a background story on OASIS.

It was agreed that attention should be focused on the responsible groups: school and city government authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Staff Adviser

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee
August 4, 1961

Present: Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman
Mrs. Tom Breeden, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Mr. Gene Jones (visitor), Mr. Warren Jones, Mrs. Hamilton Lokey (visitor), Mrs. David Neiman, Mrs. Walter Paschall, Miss Suzanne Paschall (visitor), Rev. R. Q. Pugh, Mr. Paul Rilling, Mr. Harry Rohrer, Rev. Leon Smith, Mrs. John Steinhaus and the writer.

Reports were called for by the chairman. These, in summary, were as follows:

Civic and Service Organizations

Rev. Pugh: Series of discussions in Druid Hills Methodist Church; effort now being made to ask organizations to secure hosts from their membership; Mrs. Shelfer reported successful meeting with unit chairman of Atlanta League of Women Voters. Each unit will be repponsible for securing 2 hostesses.
P.T.A. cooperation: Community Contacts Committee should contact the new P.T.A. presidents in the 4 high schools, to see if they will not take some positive steps.

Youth-Serving Organizations

Mrs. Steinhaus: Has accepted chairmanship due to Mrs. Finn's moving away for two years. The Steering Committee is working on a communication to go to the organizations, as a follow-up of the Youth Advisors' Conference. The chairman plans to telephone the key person in each group, after he has received the letter.

Mr. Rohrer: Suggested that a committee of students from the various agencies might be organized in shifts to welcome new students. He offered to serve on a small committee whose job would be to irplement this suggestion. Mrs. Hammer suggested that a telephone committee might also be needed.

Religious Section

Rev. Smith: Two mailings with several enclosures have gone out to Atlanta clergymen. The second letter stressed activities during Law and Order Week-end, and the issuing of public statements by various religious bodies.

Mr. Rohrer: A committee of segen dedicated laymen are enthusiastically working a Layman's Letter to His Child. Ten different denominations are being asked to secure signatures to this most impressive letter, which will be published at an opportune time. Mrs. Neiman was asked to meet with the Section on August 14, to consult on publicity.

Note: All Steering Committees approved By-Laws, etc. with exception of Religious Section, who will present them at their next meeting.

Speakers Bureau

Warren Jones: All engagements are being met as requested.

Public Information

Mrs. Neiman: She will compile the kit of back-ground material for the visiting newsmen, since the newspapers have decided not to do it themselves. Dr. Letson has agreed to share his prepared materials with us. WSB-TV is preparing a documentary. A "model discussion" will be presented on "ToDay in Georgia" on August 9, with Grady parents taking part. This may be followed by other programs. Atlanta newspapers will do a back-ground story on OASIS.

Mrs. Paschall: Highlights from a meeting of Negro and white parents, sponsored by Quaker House.
School authorities should exercise their responsibility in recognizing and orienting Negro students. Suggestions along this line should be made to Dr. Letson, in a positive, supportive way, and not in a spirit of criticism.

Mrs. Hammer: Announced the formation of a Contingency Committee, composed of Paul Rilling, chairman, Carl Holman, Eliza Paschall, Florence Robin, and Leon Smith. One or two others will be added. She called on Mr. Rilling to explain the function of the committee. He described it as a planning, not an action committee. They will think through in advance possible contingencies and plan what can be done to meet them. They will report to the Co-ordinating Committee, where the necessary jobs will be delegated. We may have to contend with such things as attempted boycott, intimidation, vicious mailings, etc. Specific recommendations will be made after the committee has had time to meet and consider various possibilities.

Mrs. Hammer brought these items to our attention:

1. discussion with Mr. George Goodwin of a possible mailing to business leaders: letter, with reprint of the Dallas story, and the Layman's Letter. This will not be done until Mr. Goodwin investigates other possibilities, such as an Ad sponsored by the Atlanta Chamber. Mrs. Neiman thought the "Forward Atlanta" group might cooperate in such an effort.
2. The receipt of a check for $3,000.00 from the Norman Foundation.
3. Request that Section Chairmen project plans in terms of money needs, and turn these in as soon as possible.
4. Need for at least $3,000.00 more called for by present budget: Discussion, followed by a decision to send an appeal for funds to OASIS Organizations. Religious Section will be omitted, since Rev. Smith reported that they have made plans to secure the funds necessary to carry out their projects.
5. Report from Mr. A. B. Padgett that Youth-Serving agencies participating in OASIS will not suffer financially.
6. Need to name person to succeed Mrs. Hammer as General Chairman, in view of her family's move to Washington at the close of the summer:
   Decision: to keep Mrs. Hammer's name in this position, and to elect a first and a second vice-chairman, and a secretary-treasurer.

Note: This was made possible by an amendment to the By-Laws, voted on and adopted at this meeting.

It was further voted to have a nominating Committee of three people, who will be directed to present a slate to the Co-ordinating Committee. All members were asked to give suggestions to the nominating committee, through Mrs. Harris.

Respectfully, submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Staff Advisor

MINUTES

Co-ordinating Committee & Contingency Planning Committee

August 21, 1961

Present: Mrs. Philip Hammer, chairman; Mrs. Breeden, Dr. & Mrs. Cole (guests), Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Neiman, Mrs. Paschall, Mr. Rilling, Mrs. Robin, Mr. Scott, Mr. Shipiro, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Steinhaus, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wittenstein, and the writer.

The chairman called for the report of the Nominating Committee, given by Mrs. Breeden as follows:

Co-Vice-Chairmen: Rev. Allison Williams
Mrs. Wm. Shelfer

Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Hamilton Lokey.

The slate was unanimously elected.

Paul Rilling was asked to report for the Contingency Planning Committee. As suggestions from this committee were made, Mrs. Hammer asked for comments.

In summary, these were:

1) re: a meeting with teachers who attended a Human Relations Workshop at Boston University, and other teachers in the four High Schools. Dr. Letson should be asked by OASIS to take official action on this; the request should be made in such a way that Dr. Ladd and Dr. Green would be free to go ahead with their "unofficial" meeting with these teachers.

2) re: a "stand-by" group of parents in each of the four High Schools (has hearty approval of school authorities)

   a) a minimum of ten couples per school
   b) one teacher plus the one designated by school authorities, in each school
   c) one planning session with these parents should be held, to plan strategy of quick reaction (to combat a boycott threat, or any other contingency). Plan should include telephone contact with all parents.

3) re: mailings of hate pieces now being received by some parents and students: The Thunderbolt and The White American.

   a) Mrs. Robin will ascertain which mailing house handled this
   b) Mr. Shipiro will prepare a fact sheet on the men and organizations involved. This will be mailed with an OASIS cover letter, to clergy, school officials, heads of youth agencies
   c) Mrs. Hammer and Mrs. Neiman will talk to Mayor Hartsfield, to see if he will write a letter to students of the four High Schools. The letter should be on the positive side, inspirational in tone, and designed to support parents and children in their determination to behave as responsible citizens. Dr. Letson should be consulted, but not asked to write a letter, especially since letters are going out to students from the offices of the principals. Should the Mayor decline, this committee should then reconsider the matter.

   Also, the Mayor's advice will be sought as to the best way to combat these destructive mailings..i.e. public statements by official,press, etc.

4) re: Communicating with the Mayor and Dr. Letson the suggestion that the School department and the Sanitary department cooperate in seeing that school yards and streets are cleared of all trash, debris, bottles, etc. Mrs. Hammer will do this.

5) re: truency and attendance laws. It will be suggested to a reporter that he publish the facts concerning these.

6) re: official statements from OASIS, to news media.

The committee voted unanimously to empower the Executive officers to take this responsibility.

Mrs. Hammer:

--- Friendly World Broadcasters Tape: A City Changes Its Mind. Several people heard, and liked it. Two people heard, and did not like it. One or two people listened for the second time, and questioned its usefulness in Atlanta now. Some felt it would be more helpful in other parts of the state.

--- Dr. Letson will attend the OASIS meeting at the Y.W.C.A. on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 10:30. Mr. Scott was asked to introduce him, after Mrs. Hammer "sets the stage" for the meeting. Section chairmen will be asked to give brief reports, with emphasis on positive accomplishments. Mrs. Hammer was asked to make a request that only OASIS officers talk officially to the press, in the name of OASIS. Mrs. Neiman agreed to write a news release of this meeting, for immediate publication.

Mrs. Neiman

--- Press Kits will be ready Wednesday, and will be distributed by Chief Jenkins to representatives of news media, along with their Press Cards. OASIS people desiring Press Cards should let Mrs. Neiman, or Mrs. Hammer know at once.

--- Articles re: Atlanta's preparation are expected to appear in Life, Time, and Newsweek.

Mrs. Steinhaus:

The Youth Section is having a Students' Code of Ethics printed on blue 3x5 cards, to be distributed by the Youth Serving agencies, at the four High Schools.

Religious Section's report was given by Mr. Rilling, since Mr. Smith had to leave before being called to report

--- Signatures are being secured from all denominations, for the Laymen's Letter

--- Much preparation is being made for Prayer for Law and Order Weekend

a) Contact with ministers whose sermons are televised
b) Eugene Patterson's full support in Sunday papers
c) WSB-TV will present Ray Moore's documentary on Sunday
d) Mr. Williams suggested that ministers who write for papers be contacted

Civic and Service Organizations

--- Continuing work on discussion groups

--- Contact work with parents in the four schools.

Mr. Wittenstein was asked to report on the plan of the Jaycees, to enclose messages in payroll envelopes. The Jaycees voted $200.00 for this project, which will pay for one mailing. They will need an additional $200.00 if they do a second mailing. The committee will consider supplying this money, if and when it is needed.

The final act of business was amendment of the By-Laws, to read "Vice-Chairmen" instead of "Vice-Chairman."

Respectfully submitted,

Betty Harris
Staff Adviser

Minutes of OASIS Meeting at the Y.W.C.A. on August 23, 1961

This was a full meeting of OASIS, attended by all committees, and representatives of organizations.

Mrs. Philip Hammer, the general chairman, presided. She introduced the new officers of OASIS as follows: Co-Chaimen: Rev. Allison Williams, Mrs. William Shelfer; Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Hamilton Lokey. After a few introductory remarks, asked Mr. Joe Scott to introduce Dr. Rual Stephens.

Highlights of Dr. Stephen's presentation included:

--- praise for the leadership of Dr. John Letson, and for the contribution made by OASIS

--- content of letter received by each parent in the four high schools, from the office of the respective principals

--- summary of the plans made for opening day, including police protection, press headquarters, etc.

After expressing appreciation to Dr. Stephens and the school administration Mrs. Hammer called on Section Chairmen for reports, which were made as follows:

1. Warren Jones, Speakers Bureau.

   All requests for speakers were met, with some engagements to be filled this week, and next. Speakers were most willing to serve and went to all sections of the city.

2. Rev. R. Q. Pugh, Civic and Service Organizations.

   He reviewed briefly the work of this section with Community Councils, with organizations, and with neighborhood discussion leaders and groups. He paid tribute to the fine leadership of Mr. Joe Scott.

3. Mrs. John Steinhaus, Youth-Serving Section.

   She gave a short resume of "Answers for Action" Leadership Conference; the excellent contribution made by Mrs. Helen Mantler and her team of actresses in presenting improvisations; the Code of Ethics which will be distributed by members of youth agencies to high school students.

Mrs. Walter Paschall and Mr. John Yungblut were requested to tell about a series of meetings at Quaker House. These were attended by high school students and parents, including the transfer students. One such meeting was considered especially helpful, when Dr. Stephens and the four principals attended, and answered questions.

4. Rev. Norman Shands, Religious Organizations.

He pointed out that the three major faiths, the two races, and practically every denomination have helped in this effort. Its culmination will be Prayer for Law and Order Week-end, August 25, 26, 27.

Mr. Harry Rohrer was asked to tell about an important phase of this culmination: A Layman's Letter to his Child, signed by representatives of about 80 churches and synagogues throughout the city. It will be featured in Sunday's paper.

Mrs. Hammer expressed appreciation for these encouraging reports. She then asked Mrs. David Neiman, chairman of Public Information, to tell of her committee's work.

Mrs. Neiman showed a copy of Background: Atlanta, a Handbook for reporters. Copies will be distributed by Chief Jenkins, along with press cards, to local and visiting newsmen. The news of the Handbook was received most enthusiastically, and thanks expressed to Mrs. Neiman for her good work.

Mrs. Hammer reminded the group that the printing of 1000 Handbooks was very costly, and that OASIS is in great need of money, for this and other purposes. She reported the action of the Co-ordinating Committee in meeting the requirements of tax-exemption: Purpose, By-laws, budget, which have now been approved by all sections.

Rev. Shands stepped forward just before adjournment, and asked permission to speak. In the name of OASIS, he expressed gratitude to Mrs. Hammer for her wise leadership, and wished her well in her family's move to Washington. The group responded with a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Hammer for a job well done.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J.C.)
Executive Director

February 27, 1961

Dear Friend:

The attached is a draft of suggested plans for school desegregation.

It is sent to you solely for the confidential information of your organization, and not for general public distribution.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer
Inter-group Committee on Schools

How can school authorities create a general climate of firmness and calm when school re-opens in the Fall? What can voluntary community organizations do to re-inforce their school officials — to encourage an attitude of positive acceptance of change?

The following suggestions have been brought forward by various voluntary organizations to stimulate thinking, first steps, and planning for the future.

AREAS OF ACTIVITY - SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND SCHOOL BOARD

1. A Citizens Advisory Committee, set up by the School Board, could gain wide public support for desegregation. Composed of distinguished citizens, by its public statements it could set the tone for community acceptance. This Citizens Advisory Committee, along with School Board members and school administrators could explain in the press and on TV how desegregation will work, how it has worked elsewhere, and answer questions from the public.

2. School administrators could also use communications media, as well as the classroom and assembly hall, to explain in advance of any possible difficulties that rowdyism, absenteeism, or other breaches of disorder will be followed by severe consequences.

3. The School Board might wish to arrange private, regular briefings with the news media to issue progress reports, to discuss reporting of any desegregation incidents, and to insure that incidents will not provide a circus for reporters.

4. The Superintendent might call a special meeting of the teaching staff to enlist teacher support by explaining what is in store for them. Selected teachers might be given inservice training in intercultural education; others might be encouraged to attend summer inter-group workshops. First on the administrative level, then on the supervisory and teacher level, regular integrated staff discussions might give an appropriate background for school desegregation in the Fall.

5. In addition to school assemblies and classroom discussions, the Superintendent might wish to meet with high school student councils to enlist student leadership in insuring peaceful transition.

6. Formation of a behind-the-scenes liaison group might be useful to map out a step-by-step schedule for the first few days of desegregation. It would be helpful if everybody concerned could know in advance what techniques will be used on the first day to handle crowds, where and when Negro students will report to class, how reporters will be dealt with — all of the mechanisms to be employed that will insure smooth,untroubled early days of desegregation. Such a group might contain representatives from the Superintendents office, the Police Department, the Mayor's office, and white and Negro community leaders.

AREAS OF ACTIVITY — VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

1. Widest community support must be enlisted by voluntary organizations through special meetings called by existing religious, womens, fraternal and civic associations. Both official school spokesmen and representatives of civic groups must be prepared to address these meetings.

2. Small informal neighborhood "coffee" of high school parents to answer specific questions and allay possible fears may be necessary.

3. Most important is preparation of parents in presently white schools through the PTA. A special PTA meeting in every high school is essential before school re-opens. If PTA leadership in a particular school is hostile, parents who are friendly must be found by voluntary organizations and urged to speak up within PTA if possible, informally if not.

4. Voluntary organizations must stimulate the mass media to undertake a broad-gauged public relations campaign. The key to this campaign might be initiation of a Citizens Pledge along the following lines:

> "I promise to keep faith with myself and my city -- to guard our children's safety, to safeguard our city's future. When school opens in the Fall, with God's help I will do my part to maintain the peace, to respect the law, and to protect the good name of Atlanta."

If such a pledge were launched with high level sponsorship -- quite logically it could be done by the Citizens Advisory Committee suggested above -- adherence to it by leading businessmen, civic leaders, churches, voluntary groups, and most important, thousands of individual citizens, would have a dramatic impact in creating the proper community climate. Newspapers and TV could play their role by reporting on support the pledge has gathered, and by special features, columns and interpretive editorials.

5. The newspapers should be encouraged to tie Atlanta's future growth and progress to peaceful desegregation this Fall. A newspaper series -- Atlanta Twentieth Century -- to run as a companion piece to the Atlanta

Century — could paint a glowing picture of the possibilities in the Arts, Business, Tourism, Major League Sports, etc, all of which would be irreparably damaged by riots and violence. The same theme should be carried over into TV shows.

6. Existing literature prepared by voluntary organizations on the facts of desegregation should be widely distributed to PTA's and other civic groups, to help stimulate interest and discussion.

7. Ministers should be encouraged to preach on peaceful desegregation as well as fostering discussions within church study groups, especially among high school age youngsters.

8. It might be possible to arrange a special TV show on the eve of school's re-opening featuring the Mayor, police chief, school superintendent, civic leaders, with a special message for Atlanta from President Kennedy.

9. Voluntary organizations must stand ready to mobilize community support for keeping our public schools open in the event of a referendum.

Atlanta Public Schools

CITY HALL

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

March 3, 1961

Mrs. J. C. Harris, Executive Director
HOPE, Inc.
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Harris:

I appreciated an opportunity to talk with you and Mr. Fisher about the plans underway to help assure the smooth transition as school opens next September. I fully agree that there is a need to rush plans that might involve the PTA and other organizations that will probably schedule only one additional meeting before the end of the present school year. An effort will be made to complete this part of our plan without further delay.

It is most reassuring to know of the interest demonstrated by various groups throughout the city in helping to accomplish in a peaceful, dignified manner the changes involved in obeying the Federal court order. I am certain that wide public support is essential if we are to accomplish this goal.

Sincerely,

J. W. Letson

John W. Letson
Superintendent

JWL/frk

March 1, 1961

Mr. Pete Latimer
52 Woodcrest Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Mr. Latimer:

On Monday of this week, Dr. Letson granted a conference with Mr. Leonard Fisher and myself, as representatives of a group of citizens interested in peaceful transition in our Atlanta schools this fall.

He and we agreed that you would be glad to know about this group, and to be kept informed of its plans and progress. With that in mind, we are enclosing the Minutes of the two meetings held to date.

The group has expressed a desire to have you speak to them during March or April. We meet on call, so could plan to suit your convenience. We will greatly appreciate your letting us know when you could join us at the noon hour for lunch, in some down-town location.

We are grateful for the positive leadership which the Board of Education and Dr. Letson plan to give Atlanta in the crucial days ahead. We hope you will discuss these plans with us, and suggest to us ways in which you think citizens of good-will can be most helpful.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Executive Director

EMH/rh
encls.

March 1, 1961

Dr. John Letson
Superintendent of Atlanta Schools
City Hall
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Letson:

Thank you so much for the very helpful conference on Monday of this week. It is indeed heartening to have you at the helm!

As you can judge by the enclosed Minutes, the group was most interested in our report of the conference, and very appreciative of your comments and suggestions.

They were especially pleased to hear that you and Mr. Latimer are planning to write to the High School PTA presidents. A sub-committee took the job of encouraging each PTA to plan one meeting on the subject before school is out, in the hope that such a meeting with a good speaker and discussion might well be the spring-board for smaller neighborhood group discussions.

In this connection, it was pointed out that April would doubtless be the only month available for such meetings, and work should begin almost immediately to prepare for them. This lengthy explanation is to furnish background for our request that your proposed letters reach the PTA presidents as early as possible this month. We are certain that a request from you and Mr. Latimer, asking for their cooperation, will do more than anything to prepare the way for constructive meetings.

Thank you again for your leadership, and for your cooperative spirit with the interest of concerned citizens.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Executive Director, HOPE, Inc.

BMH/rh
encl.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

March 13, 1961

Dear Betty:

Paul R. says he hopes this will answer your questions about Dr. Davidson. C. H. Parrish is Associate Program Director of SRC. He is also chairman of the dept. of soc. at the Univ. of Louisville, the first Negro faculty member and 1st dept. head also.

sm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Louisville, Kentucky
March 8, 1961

Dear Paul -

Dr. Davidson is not a "spellbinder" but he is earthy and warm and 'southern'. He would be an excellent choice for what you have in mind. Early in the "war" he participated with Roy Wilkins in debate against the segregationist newspaper editor from S. C. (Waring?) at Princeton University. As a speaker, Dr. Davidson's most important asset - aside from the wide range of his interests - is his sincerity. He has deep convictions in the civil rights area and can do an effective job of imparting his sense of moral commitment to others.

He knows the South. He taught in the public schools of Mississippi; was onetime Professor of History at Agnes Scott. He came to Louisville from Vanderbilt. He has since turned down the presidency of the University of Florida. He has worked closely with the Southern Governors in Regional Education Program (the exact title eludes me). All these items about him you already have or can get from available biographical materials. What you will not get is the fact that his sister was briefly Chairman of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. I hope this reassures you.

Congratulations to you and others who had a hand in recent developments. Now that Atlanta is about to become a free city, SRC might consider moving to Memphis or New Orleans or Louisville where much still needs to be done. Seriously, people here are hopeful that sweeping changes will occur soon. The news from Atlanta didn't hurt a bit.

Give my regards to SRC staff. I may get down there before Easter.

Cordially,

April 6, 1961

Dear Friend:

The Inter-group Committee on Schools, following its meeting on March 29th has been structured into four working parts composed of:

1. Civic and Service organizations
2. Religious Organizations
3. Speakers Bureau
4. Youth-serving organizations.

Mr. Joe Scott, former Principal of Bass High School, has agreed to chair the first committee named on which you are asked to serve. The enclosed list includes organizations and individuals already serving, as well as those now being asked to join in this all-out effort. You are cordially invited to meet with him on Thursday, April 13th at 10:30 A.M., in Room 302 of the YWCA, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE. You will be called for your answer.

We hope that you will come prepared to share the current and projected activities of your organization. Atlanta needs all responsible citizens to help her meet the challenge of change, with dignity and with honor.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman

JH/

File Copy

April 14, 1961

Dear Friend:

The Inter-group Committee on Schools invites you to attend a meeting on April 20 at 10:30 A.M. in Room 302 of the Downtown YWCA.

At this time all participants in the four sections will meet together. Each section has had one meeting since our previous meeting. Representatives of the steering committees of each section will have met together to consolidate suggestions which will be presented to you on April 20. We hope to have a representative from the Atlanta Department of Education with us.

See you Thursday, April 20.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer

File copy

April 14, 1961

Dear Friend:

This letter of invitation comes to you from the Inter-group Committee on Schools, of which I have the privelege of serving as chairman.

This group, composed of representatives from state-wide organizations, has been meeting for two years, in the interest of open schools, to conform to Federal Court decisions. We have met informally without structure, and without publicity.

We now number about twenty-five, and need to grow, as the scene has shifted from state action to Atlanta's needs. To do this, we have agreed to form four sections:

Civic and Service organizations
Religious organizations
Speakers Bureau
Youth Serving organizations.

Mrs. John Finn has agreed to chair an exploratory meeting of the youth section, on Tuesday, April 18, 10:30 A.M., Room 302, at the Downtown YWCA.

Its function will be to stimulate and coordinate efforts in preparing the way for peaceful school desegregation.

This meeting will be followed by one on Thursday, April 20, at the same time and place, at which time all four sections will report on their plans. We will greatly appreciate your attendance at both important sessions. Should previous engagements prevent your presence at either time, won't you please send a representative?

We hope that you will come prepared to share the current and projected activities of your organization.

We are sure that you agree that Youth's stake is a most important one, and that Atlanta needs all responsible citizens to help her meet the challenge of change with dignity and with honor.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman

April 21, 1961

Mr. L. J. O'Callaghan
155 Huntington Rd., N.E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Mr. O'Callaghan:

Mrs. Breeden, Mr. Fisher, and I were so sorry not to be able to see you this week to talk with you about the Inter-Group Committee on Schools. We will look forward to such an opportunity in the near future.

The Group met on April 20 with Dr. Stephens as our special guest. We understand that the Board may make known its policies and specific procedures for applicants for transfer under the Atlanta Plan following a meeting of the Board of Education Monday, April 24. This should be of great service to the community.

A good discussion of the projected telecast brought ou the following ideas in which there was substantial agreement that there be:

1. Official sponsorship by the school board and administration.

2. Leadership of the discussion (following the showing of the tape) by PTA officials and principals or other responsible citizens.

3. Guidanse by the Board to the PTA and the schools in arranging the discussions.

We also hope that this telecast might be shown through commercial television channels at a later date.

The Inter-Group Committee on Schools is composed of representatives of many organizations, as you will see by the enclosed lists. It is not itself an organization but rather serves to stimulate and provide information to the diverse groups concerned about peaceful and orderly desegregation.

Atlanta is very fortunate in the caliber of our School leadership. Please call on us in any way that you feel we can be of service.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman
Inter-group Committee on Schools

JH/rh
cc: Dr. John Letson
Dr. Rual Stephens

Letter sent to
all persons listed

April 24, 1961

Mr. Warren Jones
3126 Meadowood Lane
Chamblee, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jones:

The Inter-Group Committee on Schools, at its meeting on April 20th, asked that an over-all steering committee be set up. Its job will be to function in the interim between meetings to carry out our purposes.

We would greatly appreciate your serving on this committee.

It will consist of:

✓ Mrs. John Finn, Chairman of Section of Youth-Serving organizations

Mr. Warren Jones, Chairman Speakers Bureau

✓ Rev Norman O. Shands
~~Dr. Stuart Oglesby~~, honorary Chairman of the Section of Religious Groups

Mr. Joe Scott, Chairman of Section of Civic & Service organizations,

and Members-at-Large, including:

✓ Mr. Nick Bonnano - 1065 Gordon St. S.W. 10
Mrs. Thomas Breeden 4490 Powers Ferry Rd. N.W. 5
✓ Mr. George Goodwin - First Nat'l Bank Bldg. P'tree + Marietta -
Mrs. David Neiman 3640 Cloudland Dr. N.W. 5
Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman - 3483 Ridgewood Rd. N.W. 5
Mrs. J. C. Harris, Staff Assistant.

Our first meeting will be held on ~~Tuesday~~ Monday, May 1, 10:30, in the Lounge of the YWCA. Please notify Mrs. Harris at JAckson 5-8469 if you cannot come, or drop me a note as I will be out of town for several days.

Thanks so much!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman
Inter-Group Committee on Schools

JH/rh

April 24, 1961

Mr. Joe Scott
566 Clifton Rd, NE
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

The Inter-Group Committee on Schools, at its meeting on April 20th, asked that an over-all steering committee be set up. Its job will be to function in the interim between meetings to carry out our purposes.

We would greatly appreciate your serving on this committee.

It will consist of:

Mrs. John Finn, Chairman Section of Youth-Serving organizations

Mr. Warren Jones, Chairman Speakers Bureau

Dr. Stuart Oglesby, honorary chairman of the Section of Religious Groups

Mr. Joe Scott, Chairman of Section of Civic & Service organizations,

and Members-at-Large, including

Mr. Nick Bonnano
Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden
Mr. George Goodwin
Mrs. David Neiman
Mrs. Philip Hammer, general chairman
Mrs. J. C. Harris, staff assistant.

Our first meeting will be held on ~~Tuesday, May 2,~~ Monday 1 10:30, in the Lounge of the YWCA. Please notify Mrs. Harris at JAckson 5-8469 if you cannot come, or drop me a note as I will be out of town for several days.

Thanks so much!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman
Inter-group Committee on Schools

JH/rh

April 26, 1961

Mayor William B. Hartsfield
City Hall
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mayor Hartsfield:

Mrs. Philip Hammer and I thought you would be interested in the enclosures. You will find a summary of the activities of the Inter-Group Committee on Schools, as well as a list of people and organizations already involved, plus others as yet uncommitted.

It is a heartening fact that, for the most part, we are meeting with a fine spirit of cooperation.

Needless to say, the Committee is aware of, and very appreciative of your strong leadership in this area of concern, and will continue to count heavily upon it to help bring Atlanta through its "second battle" with flying colors.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. C. Harris, Executive Director
HOPE, Inc., and
Staff Consultant to Inter-Group Committee
on Schools.

BMH/rh
encls.

CITY OF ATLANTA

OFFICE of the MAYOR

Atlanta 3, Georgia

WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD
Mayor

April 28, 1961

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Executive Director
HOPE, Inc.
50 Whitehall St., S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Harris:

I thank you for yours of the 26th.

May I suggest that every candidate for public office in Atlanta--Mayor, Aldermen, or School Board--be requested to incorporate in their platform a plea for orderly compliance of the orders of the Supreme Court next September, and an abhorence of any mob violence, together with a pledge to support the duly constituted officials of the City in an effort to obey the law.

would this be something the Oasis Co-ordinating Comm should consider? B

Yours sincerely,

W B Hartsfield
Mayor

WBH:sh

May 15, 1961

TO: OASIS Section Chairmen

FROM: Betty Harris, Staff Assistant

Re: News release and mailing

Mrs. Heiman and I want you to have these enclosures at hand before they are made public.

It is possible that you may be called by a member of a news media, for more information about the activities of your section. Use your own discretion, remembering that the "over-all" steering committee decided against releasing names of participating organizations, at the present time.

Please see that your section (or organizations thereof) picks up the necessary number of copies of the enclosed mailing from this address, as soon as possible. You will notice the release says "organizations have received a mailing" — so time is of the essence!

Thank you again for your wonderful cooperation, without which this vital effort would be impossible.

President Kennedy will be invited to speak at one of the most significant meetings ever held in the South. The time: late August. The occasion: a salute to Atlanta and Atlanta's schools which will be a tremendous public demonstration of democratic conviction and goodwill immediately preceding the first day of integration in Atlanta's public schools.

The invitation to the President will come from Mayor William B. Hartsfield in behalf of the City of Atlanta, the Board of Education and more than fifty civic organizations representing all areas of the Atlanta community. Plans are being developed by a broadly-based coordinating group known as OASIS - Organizations Assisting Schools in September. Complete cooperation and support of all communications media will assure a magnificent audience at the Municipal Auditorium.

The far-reaching significance of the meeting is obvious. The eyes of the world will be upon Atlanta on August 31 when the first Negro student walks into a previously segregated white high school. The largest and most important city in the South, Atlanta faces the most strategic test of America's capacity. Atlanta's leaders are determined that there shall be no Little Rock or New Orleans.

The presence of President Kennedy will do three things: 1) It will solidify the community-wide local efforts to bring about a successful transition into a new era of race relations in the South; 2) It will represent the President's approach of lending the Government's support not through direct intervention but through quiet and firm undergirding of local efforts in the direction of compliance; and 3) It will tell the region, the nation and the entire world where America stands on this issue.

OASIS, the sponsoring agency, has been quietly working with city government and school officials for months to lay plans for successful desegregation of Atlanta's schools. This public meeting is the key element in these plans. OASIS represents a broad cross-section of Atlanta: 1) Civic and Service agencies such as HOPE (Help Our Public Education), the League of Women Voters, white and Negro Parent-Teachers Associations, the Council of Service Clubs, labor unions, the Urban, NAACP, local community councils and others; 2) youth-serving organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the Boys Club, YMCA and YWCA, Catholic, Jewish and Protestant youth groups, Community Centers; 3) Religious organizations, including representatives of all faiths and denominations and their organizations, the Council of Churches, United Church Women, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance (Negro);and Speakers Bureau. The scope of these activities is unprecedented and has gone unheralded as yet in the press. A careful plan of public relations is being developed.

May 15, 1961

The Equity Club
Atlanta, Georgia

May 17, 1961

Mrs. Philip Hammer
3483 Ridgewood Rd. N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

Today at the regular monthly luncheon meeting of the Equity Club, an organization of practicing women lawyers, organized, among other things, for the purpose of promoting projects falling within the scope of the legal profession and the administration of justice, it was unanimously voted that we ask to become a participating member in OASIS.

We read and discussed the article appearing in the morning paper concerning OASIS and are anxious to learn more about the organization.

We would appreciate being placed on your mailing list.

Very truly yours,

THE EQUITY CLUB

By: Mary C. Endicott
Mary C. Endicott, Attorney
President

Phone: MU 8 2216
Address: 205 P'tree Arcade
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Send - mailing
to Endicott
Sibley
to [illegible]

May 17, 1961

Mr. Richard Goodwin
White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I am enclosing a copy of the proposal which I discussed with you on the telephone today.

I would like to add my support to the idea. Properly executed, this project would make a substantial difference in Atlanta's acceptance of the decision of the District Court. The impact of such an acceptance coming after the recent events in New Orleans would do good throughout the South and would be a fine thing for the country.

I hope we can get together for lunch the week after next.

Sincerely,

Morris B. Abram
General Counsel

f

CC: Mrs. Phillip Hammer
c/o Mr. Phillip Hammer
70 Fairlie Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Rome
PO.6-6006
PO6_3601

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
EAST POINT, GEORGIA

FROM THE
PASTOR'S STUDY
C. DOUGLAS JACKSON

May 19, 1961

Mrs. Phillip Hammer, General Chairman
OASIS, Rm. 813, 50 Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

Thank you so much for your information recently received. I have read it with interest and assure you of my prayerful cooperation in the matter. I too, am concerned that our city and county do the best toward demonstrating Christian attitude in the racial crisis which is upon us.

Thanking you of your interest and work, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

C. Douglas Jackson

C. Douglas Jackson

CDJ/jc

May 23, 1961

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

Thank you so much for your letter, the good bibliography, and the samples.

We have on hand several copies of the Helen H. Miller reprint, but will greatly appreciate 10 copies each of the others available in quantity. We may need to reorder, but will not do so unless the demand is great.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris

BMH/rh

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

May 18, 1961

Mrs. Betty Harris
HOPE, Inc.
50 Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Harris:

A bibliography of resource materials available in quantity (from SRC and from several other agencies) for use by OASIS is enclosed. Prices are indicated in the column to the right; the SRC items listed are available to OASIS at no charge, with two exceptions: "School Desegregation: The First Six Years" and "The South and the Nation." In some cases, only 10 or so copies remain in print, and this is also indicated. (There is a possibility that one listed reprint, "Violence Checks Southern Industry Boom," by Herb Hill, is out-of-print by now. I have written the NAACP national office to advise us if it is still available, because it's a useful article.)

We are forwarding under separate cover one copy of each of the items SRC can supply. If you'll look them over and select the ones you would like to stock in your office, we will then send those items to you in quantity.

I hope these publications will be of help - and I wish we had even more for OASIS's purposes.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

Marge Manderson

MM:s
Enclosure

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
Atlanta Brancy
May 23, 1961

Dear AAUW Member,

Please give the enclosed material from OASIS your careful consideration. AAUW is a member of the Civic and Service Organizations Section of OASIS. The AAUW Board has approved the distribution of this material to all members.

In the April Newsletter the question was asked "What can we as an organization dedicated to promote education do to help in this process?". Below are listed some ways we can be of service in upholding our stand for public education. Please check those items where you can help and return by June 1st.

The time is short and the hour is late. An informed membership can make a real contribution toward peaceful transition.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. F. Anderson

AAUW Representative for OASIS

Please check items where you can help:

______Discussion leader

______Hostess for "coffee" discussion group

______Attend "coffee" discussion group

______Clerical help

______Telephoning

Signed ______________________________

Return to: Mrs. J. F. Anderson
1215 Spring Mill Lane, N. E.
Atlanta 19, Georgia

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 93 Years The South's Standard Newspaper

RALPH McGILL, Publisher

EUGENE PATTERSON, Editor

Established June 16, 1868

Issued daily except New Year's, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Second-class postage paid at Atlanta, Georgia.

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Fulton's Judge Shaw Tells Jury How It Is

Judge Claude Shaw of Fulton Superior Court sounded a timely warning in his charge to the new grand jury.

While recognizing evidence that indicates both races are making progress in learning how to recognize and to respect the rights of others, the judge cautioned against the "radical minority of each race from which our real danger comes."

These misguided groups follow the course of extremism. There are members of both races who are guilty of that. They are the ones to guard against.

But as Judge Shaw said, the great majority of both races are anxious to live in peace and harmony. The community will not tolerate conditions such as those that led to troubles experienced at Little Rock and New Orleans.

The eyes of the nation—indeed, those of the world—are focused upon Atlanta. It can be counted upon to protect its good name despite the efforts of a radical minority to blight it through foolish statements and deeds.

THE ATLANTA PLAN, AMENDED JANUARY 18, 1960, PROVIDES:

"Whereas, The State Board of Education has not promulgated rules and regulations relative to the placement of students in the schools, and this Board has the inherent power of pupil placement, and more complete regulations are necessary,

"Now therefore: To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

"(1). In the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils . . . the following factors and the effects or results thereof shall be considered, with respect to the individual pupil, as well as other relevant matters:

"available room and teaching capacity in the various schools;

"the availability of transportation facilities;

"the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs;

"the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils;

"the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum;

"the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil;

"the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved;

"the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others;

"the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will;

"the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

"the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school;

"the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school;

"the home environment of the pupil;

"the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers;

"the choice and interests of the pupil;

"the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment;

"the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil;

"the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor."

(2). The City Superintendent of Schools will administer these provisions, subject to the supervision of the Board.

(3). The Superintendent will designate the school to which each child applying for assignment or transfer shall go. "All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative."

(4). Applications for admission, assignment, or transfer and/or placement shall be directed to the Superintendent and delivered to the school principal between May 1st and May 15th.

(5). A separate application must be filed for each child.

(6). Application forms must be filled out and signed by parents or guardians and notarized. The Superintendent may require interviews, tests, and investigation.

(7). Notice of action taken shall be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th and will be final action "unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement."

(8). Parents may file in writing objections to assignment or request transfer to "a designated school or to another school." The Board shall act on same within a reasonable time. A hearing will be begun within twenty days of decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary.

(9). Hearings on requests for transfers shall be conducted by the Board or not less than three of the members of the Board, and decisions "of the members or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board."

(10). Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after conclusion of the hearings. Every appeal shall be finally concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

(11). The Board may assign certain pupils to vocational or other special schools or terminate their public school enrollment altogether.

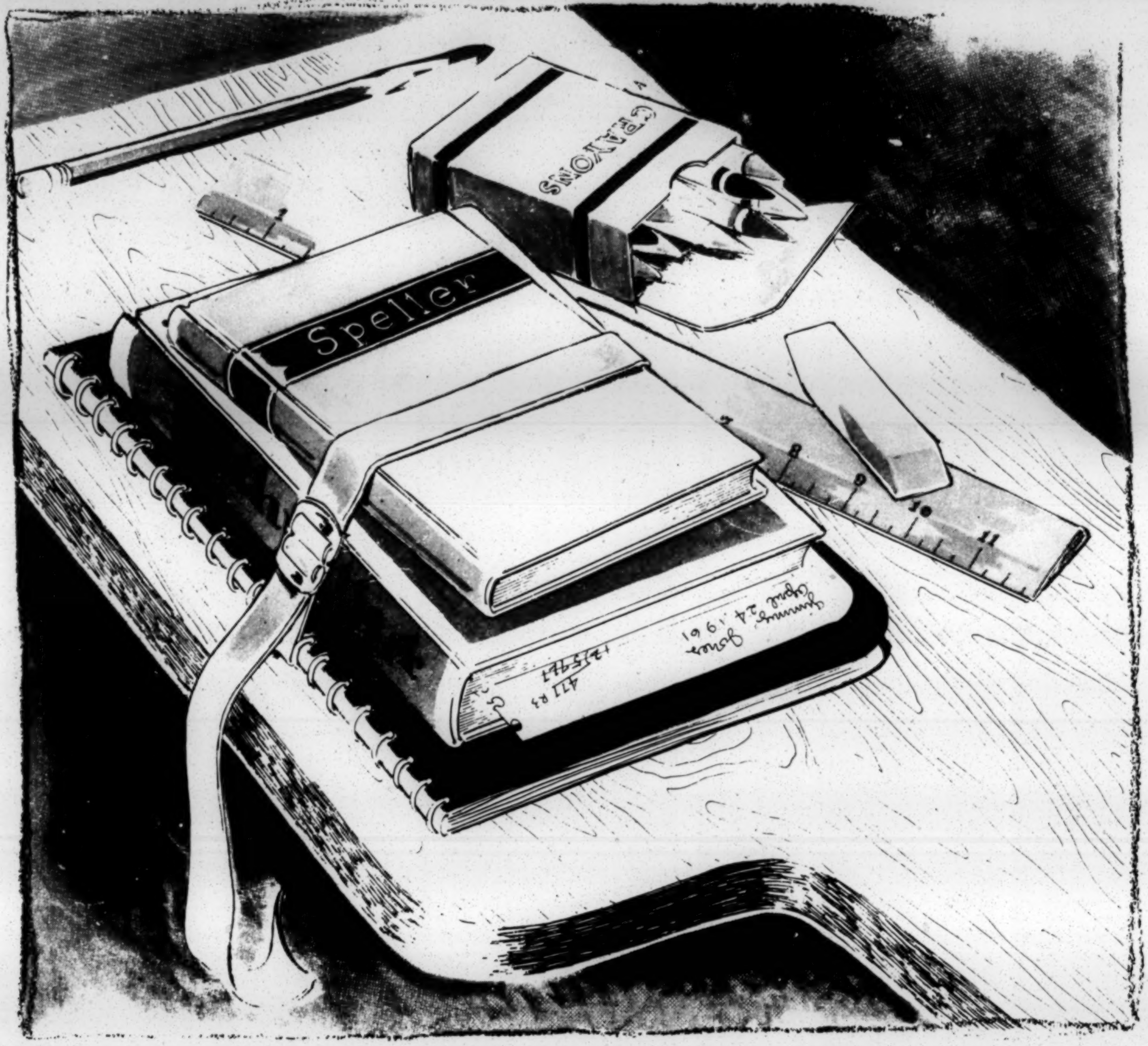
(12). "Beginning September 1, 1960, or on September 1, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g. in 1961-62 grade 11th, in 1962-63 grade 10th, etc., until all grades are included." *

(13). "Nothing contained in this resolution shall prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools."

(14). These rules shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

* On May 9, 1960 U. S. District Judge Hooper ruled that the Plan of the Atlanta Board of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation on May 1, 1961. Applications to the twelfth and eleventh grades of the Atlanta Public Schools shall be received from May 1 to May 15.

DAVISON'S



BECAUSE WE BELIEVE THAT, IN TODAY'S WORLD, THE MOST IMPORTANT RESOURCES WE POSSESS, PRESENT AND POTENTIAL, ARE PEOPLE, Davison's salutes The Atlanta Public School System with a series of windows dramatizing its past and present achievements. We believe that the future poses a severe test to Georgia, to the United States, to the Western Democratic world, and that this test can only be met by human capacity. These windows have been designed to demonstrate the efforts of our School System to enhance the human capacity of the children of Atlanta; in science, in languages, in civic responsibilities, in cultural appreciation of our American heritage. In these windows, you will see the latest teacher aids to education: closed-circuit television, radio-in-education, laboratory experiments, and many others. You will see the daily challenges being posed by our teachers in the world of ideas and creative, intellectual accomplishments. Now, as the Atlanta Public School System stands on the threshold of new tasks and responsibilities, we know the citizens of Atlanta will extend to our School System the united support it needs in helping all the children of Atlanta achieve the true fulfillment of themselves, as well as the true fulfillment of Georgia and the United States in the Western Democratic world.

Reprinted from the Atlanta Journal-Constitution April 23, 1961

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

May 24, 1961

MEMO

TO: OASIS Steering Committee Members and Special Guests

FROM: Jane Hammer, General Chairman

Re: Meeting of the OASIS Steering Committee on Thursday, June 1, 10:30 A.M., at the downtown YMCA.

Please make every effort to come, as we have a number of important matters to discuss. Will you give your response to Ja. 5-8469?

Thank you.

Atlanta Jewish Community Council

NINTH FLOOR, 41 EXCHANGE PLACE, SE • TELEPHONE: JACKSON 5-4825 • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 25, 1961

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman
OASIS
Room 813 - 50 Whitehall St., S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

In accordance with our previous conversation, enclosed you will please find check in the sum of $5.00 to help your organization meet the cost of postage and preparation of the materials.

You will be interested to learn that at a meeting of our Community Relations Committee the purposes and objectives of OASIS were unanimously endorsed. The Community Council is setting up a Coordinating Committee on Schools to work within the Jewish community to cooperate with your organization in bringing the message of OASIS to all the members of our affiliated and constituent organizations.

We shall endeavor to communicate with all of our member organizations and have them devote programs concerned with the best interests of the city and its public schools.

Assuring you of our continued cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Edward M. Kahn

Edward M. Kahn
Executive Director

Enclosure

EMK:rgf

OFFICERS
DR. IRVING L. GREENBERG.....President
BERNARD HOWARD.......Vice President
NATHAN LIPTON..........Vice President
MRS. I. F. STERNE..........Vice President
MEYER BALSER.......Secretary-Treasurer
EDWARD M. KAHN....Executive Director
FRED I. BAKER.........Assistant Director
Member N.C.R.A.C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTE, THE OFFICERS AND THE FOLLOWING
MORRIS ABRAM
M. WILLIAM BREMAN
MRS. HENRY CAPLAN
RABBI JOSEPH COHEN
MRS. ETHEL COPELAN
MAX M. CUBA
RABBI HARRY H. EPSTEIN
RABBI EMANUEL FELDMAN
MAX FELDMAN
FRANK FIERMAN
DeJONGH FRANKLIN
ADALBERT FREEDMAN
MORRIS FREEDMAN
RABBI TOBIAS GEFFEN
MRS. HARRY M. GERSHON
LEON GOLDBERG
ABE GOLDSTEIN
DR. IRVING H. GOLDSTEIN
DR. MARVIN GOLDSTEIN
SIDNEY GULDEN
JOSEPH HAAS
EDWARD KRICK
ARTHUR J. LEVIN
SAM E. LEVY
MRS. HAROLD E. MARCUS
BEN J. MASSELL
M. J. MERLIN
RABBI SYDNEY K. MOSSMAN
LOUIS NEWMARK
RABBI R. ABRAHAM OHRENSTEIN
MAX RITTENBAUM
SAMUEL H. ROSENBERG
MRS. J. M. ROSENFELD
RABBI JACOB M. ROTHSCHILD
ABE SCHWARTZ
WILLIAM B. SCHWARTZ, JR.
PHILIP E. SHULHAFER
ROBERT M. TRAVIS
MORTON L. WEISS
CHARLES WITTENSTEIN

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA 2, GA.

May 26, 1961

JOHN A. SIBLEY
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

My dear Mrs. Hammer:

I thank you for your letter of the 20th and the information it brings. A friend of mine who is in touch with OASIS tells me of the work that it is seeking to do, which certainly is commendable.

I make it a rule, however, myself not to become affiliated with any organization involving citizenship, but to act on my own initiative wherever I think I can be helpful.

My best regards to you.

Cordially,

John A. Sibley

Mrs. P. G. Hammer
3483 Ridgewood Road, N.W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

May 29, 1961

Mr. Herbert Jenkins, Chief
Atlanta Police Department
175 Decatur, SE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

You are cordially invited to be a very special guest at a meeting of the OASIS steering committee, on Thursday, June 1, 10:30, in Room 309, at the downtown YWCA.

This group represents hundreds of organizations and individuals who want to back-up the school administration and the city government in their plans to maintain law and order, and to achieve peaceful transition.

It will be most helpful to hear some of the plans the Police Department has made. Also, we believe that you may like to hear first-hand from chairmen of the four OASIS sections. They will tell about several constructive projects.

We do hope that you can be with us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

JH/rh

PAGE(S) PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

File Copy

May '61

Mailed to approx. 1500.
organizations and individuals

Dear Friend:

Many organizations throughout the city, which are deeply concerned with the future of Atlanta, have informally joined together to achieve peaceful and orderly compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan.

Our sole purpose is to make known to every citizen of Atlanta the facts of the Atlanta plan, its effects upon our public school system, and the contribution each individual can make toward maintaining the good will and responsible citizenship for which our city is noted.

We ask your cooperation, as a community leader, in bringing the facts to the attention of your members, either by way of a program devoted to this vital subject, or through communication with your members in any other way you see fit.

Some information is enclosed. Additional information and speakers may be obtained by calling or writing the above address.

We are confident that with the leadership of organizations such as yours, Atlanta will make this transition with dignity and honor, and will reflect everlasting credit on our great city.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Hammer

Jane Hammer (Mrs. Philip)
General Chairman

Mrs. John Finn

Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Youth-Serving Organizations

Warren Jones

Warren Jones, Chairman
Speakers Bureau

Joe Scott

W. Joe Scott, Chairman Section
of Civic & Service Organizations

Nat Long
Norman Shands

Reverend Nat Long
Reverend Norman Shands, Co-Chairmen
of Religious Groups

A Guide for the Presentation of the Subject:

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits qualified Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Baltimore. A look at their experiences is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission, without regard to race, of qualified students in the 11th and 12th grades who wish to transfer to other schools in the 1961-62 school year.

WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take ..... as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone ..... history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good".

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation".

WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?

The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and physical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Superintendent of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Superintendent of the Logan County, Kentucky schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students.

William Henry Oliver, Superintendent of Nashville schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no course more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of deliquency".

Well aware of the direness of Governor Almond's predictions, as well as recent events in New Orleans, the Georgia Legislature in 1961 repealed all school closing laws so as to enable each local school district to work out its own solution. Our city is now free to do what the Federal Court says we must do . . . without disruption of public education, economic ruin, lawlessness and violence which would only bring chaos and disgrace to Atlanta.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

According to informed sources, the general public still does not understand the facts . . . for instance, some think that grammar schools will be involved in September.

Therefore, more discussion is needed. May we suggest that each of us does what he can to share his knowledge with other individuals and groups:

_____ person to person

_____ informal neighborhood "coffees"

_____ organized groups, such as churches, civic and service clubs, garden clubs, PTAs, etc.

In our conversations, let us appeal to personal and to civic pride; to acceptance of this challenge as a unique opportunity to bring honor to our city.

June 5, 1961

Mr. Wilton Hartzler, Regional Director
American Friends Service Society
1818 S. Main Street
High Point, N. C.

Dear Mr. Hartzler:

I understand that your office might make available to OASIS a staff person to help in preparation for school desegregation in Atlanta. We are most enthusiastic and would consider this a real boost to our efforts in the community.

OASIS is composed of approximately fifty highly representative organizations in Atlanta (list will be furnished). Not an organization itself, it supplies a felt need for cooperation among the leaders of organizations which carry out varied programs. Our common interest is peaceful and orderly compliance with the court order requiring an end of discrimination in admission to schools. These leaders meet together to plan programs to be presented to cross-sections of the community; to share material and other resources; to stimulate programs and discussions by groups and in school neighborhoods; to coordinate and supply speakers for events upon request. We work closely with the School Superintendent, Dr. John Letson, and the school board. We have strong business backing and a sympathetic press. We have not sought estensive publicity, as the present climate seems to favor informal, personal efforts.

The structure of OASIS is by choice miminal and we operate informally. The organizations are divided into three sections: civic and service; religious; and youth-serving. Each has a steering committee which makes pertinent decisions and furnishes assistance where needed. There is an over-all steering committee which keeps us all in contact with developments, discusses and plans the joint program, and maintains relations with school and city officials.

It is our hope that a staff worker could help greatly with planning and carrying out the many programs that are anticipated by all sections. We use office space and the services of a director and secretary employed by H.O.P.E., Inc. for which we are most grateful. We have no budget or funds except those contributed by participating organizations, which have been very small and go entirely for paper and postage.

Plans for numerous small neighborhood group discussions are underway. Much detailed work is necessary to reach the numbers of people we would like to influence. We know that there will of necessity be some limits on the participation of a new staff person who is not an Atlantan. However, we feel that much can be gained and are sure that with discussion, a most beneficial arrangement can be worked out. It would be best to work out of this office and under the able guidance of the director, Mrs. Jake Harris, and the steering committee.

Please let me know if you need further information. We will be happy to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

JH/rh

June 8, 1961

Mr. Adolph Rosenberg
The Southern Israelite
390 Courtland St., NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

We are glad to send you the enclosed copy of our one official release. If you need further information, please call me at Ce 7-0209, anytime after ten A.M.

Sincerely,

Mrs. David Neiman
Communications Consultant

JN/rh

June 12, 1961

Miss Anne Grace Sawyer
424 Elgin Avenue
Forest Park, Ill.

Dear Miss Sawyer:

You are in my thoughts quite often. In fact, just about every day I am reminded that your generosity is responsible for our being able to operate "full steam ahead," as we are doing.

By now, you have received a packet of materials, to which please add the enclosure to hebp get you up-to-date. The wonderful response to the quest for discussion leaders was most encluraging. Now the big push is for neighborhood hosts and hostesses. Our great hope is to reach thousands of people in this way, by September.

The proposed large meeting with President Kennedy is still undecided. "Feelers" have been put out, and we hear that he might consider coming. I shall keep you posted on developments.

Mayor Hartsfield has decided not to run again, so we will have a hot race on our hands. A favored contender is businessman Ivan Allen, Jr. who has quietly supported HOPE through the past thirty months or so.

Still another project which will interewt you is a series of meetings with High School students of both races. It is my pleasure to serve as chairman of the committee which is making it possible for these young people to become acquainted before they meet in class-rooms.

The Quakers and the Human Relations Council are the two most active groups in this effort. Quaker House is our meeting place, and Mr. and Mrs. John Yungblut are of inestimiable help.

Sunday, a week ago, our good friend Lillian Smith did a grand job of addressing the teen-agers, later answering questions. Jake and I enjoyed entertaining her and Paula in our home. Yesterday Dr. Sam Williams (Negro minister, teacher of philosophy, and vice-president of the Atlanta Council on Human Relations) was our speaker, and enabled the group to have another profitable afternoon. We plan other meetings during the summer.

We are greatly disappointed that only ten Negroes have been admitted, but we understand that appeals will be made to admit others.

Miss Sawyer, I don't want to burden you unnecessarily with printed and mimeographed materials. On the other hand, I do want to keep you informed. You might drop a card to let me know how much, or how little you would like to receive.

Jake and I hope you are feeling fine, and will have a happy summer.

Warmly,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Executive Director, HOPE, Inc.
Staff Consultant, OASIS

BH/rh

encl.

June 12, 1961

MEMO

TO: Harry Boyte - Atlanta Council of Human Relations

FROM: Betty

Re: OASIS

This is doubtless more than you bargained for, but it's something I've been trying to jot down anyway -- and your call was just what I needed!

In capsule form:

OASIS is not a monolithic organization, but is rather a collection of many groups, each operating in its own way, brought together for exchange of ideas, stimulation of thought, sharing of resources (people, places, literature, etc.), and combined efforts in some projects.

If its beginning must be pinpointed, I presume it would be March 29, 1961 -- without any of the formalities of By-laws, Membership lists, dues, and the like. Attendance at meetings, and participation in discussions, committees, and projects determine who is interested enough to be a part of this effort.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

History of OASIS --

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

OASIS is the culmination of two years' work by citizens who first came together on March 10, 1959.

Ten people met in the HOPE office on that morning to discuss the problems centered around Georgia's public schools and the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

The organization resulting from these first meetings was known by at least three names: Co-ordinating Committee on Schools, Inter-Group Committee on Schools, and to save breath "Blob". Mrs. Philip Hammer was selected as chairman, and presided over the informal meetings which were fairly regular each month.

Representatives of state-wide groups were invited to participate, mainly for exchange and stimulation of ideas to preserve Georgia's public school system. By 1960, the "Blob" included 17 organizations, about ten of which were regular in attendance.

Activities for "open schools" increased greatly, and in two ways:

1. the most interested groups undertook many projects, within their own organizational structure
2. a few groups banded together to undertake other projects, such as an Open School Conference, a series of state meetings, statements to the press.

When the 1961 General Assembly took the necessary steps which would enable Georgia's public schools to remain open, "Blob" took a good long look at its objectives, and decided on the following course:

February, 1961

1. With the implementation of the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan in the offing, the focus changed from state to city.

March, 1961

2. The chairman appointed a committee to draw up a list of 50 Atlanta organizations, which should be asked to send representatives to a meeting which was held at the YWCA on March 29, 1961. The interest seemed to indicate that plans should proceed to center activities in the Atlanta area.

April, 1961

3. In quick succession, four sections were formed, each with Chairman, Co-chairman, and a Steering Committee. These chairmen, and four members-at-large formed the General Co-ordinating Committee, chaired by Mrs. Hammer.

May, 1961

4. The name OASIS was selected, whose purpose was determined:

--- to stimulate organizations to be as active as possible, within their own structures and policies, to help accomplish desegregation in a peaceful and orderly manner

--- to co-ordinate, and sponsor activities as needed.

June, 1961

5. Paper was printed, and a mailing was sent to 1500 groups (sample enclosed), each Section of OASIS became well-organized, has undertaken many constructive projects, and is planning others:

Civic and Service Organizations: recruited and trained 125 discussion leaders, to lead in informal neighborhood group meetings. Twenty-five hundred people have been asked to serve as hosts to such groups, in their homes.

Religious Organizations: in process of promoting "manifestos of the laity," discussions, interfaith and interracial meetings, special sermons and prayers on the last Sunday in August.

Speakers Bureau: has produced a trained corps of speakers, and kits of materials to guide them; has so far been able to meet each request for a speaker.

Youth-Serving Organizations: had a Youth Advisers Conference June 8, attended by over 100 leaders of teen-age groups (program attached).

Betty M. Harris, Staff Consultant
June 12, 1961

Enclosures:
OASIS Co-ordinating Committee
Youth Advisers Program
Sample of "basic mailing"

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

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Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

File copy

June 15, 1961

MEMO

TO: AAUW Volunteers

FROM: OASIS Headquarters

Re: Your most welcome offers to help!

1) telephoners: please call enclosed names as soon as you can. All have received the letter and guide attached to sheets of names. Your job is to "pin them down" as to if and when they will invite groups to their homes for discussions. Make notes by the names, and mail to us when you've completed the calls. Encourage them to act before August, if possible.

2) to those who will attend "coffees" (i.e. Neighborhood discussion groups):
In view of the urgency, and immediacy of the need to secure hostesses, will you consider changing your role from guest to hostess? You will notice by reading the guide that each hostess invites her own group, so it would be rather awkward for us to suggest a guest-list to her.

3. hostesses for "coffees": please read the enclosed letter and guide and use the tear sheet to inform us of the time and place of your meeting. We shall telephone or write you the name of your discussion leader.

4. discussion leaders: let us know when you are available, and in which localities (city-wide, or more restricted).

In addition, will you consider playing a dual role, by being hostess to a group in your home? You can request another discussion leader, or do it yourself.

5. office workers: come whenever you can, Monday through Friday - 9 - 4:30

Thank You!

Enclosed - Letter & Guide to Hosts & Hostesses

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Harold Evans, *Chairman*
Colin W. Bell, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 88 2-0109

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
Wilton E. Hartzler, *Executive Secretary*

June 19, 1961

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman
Organizations Assisting Schools
In September
Room 813, 50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 5 telling us about OASIS and the efforts you are making to prepare the Atlanta community for school desegregation in the fall. Having worked with school desegregation problems in North Carolina for nearly five years, we are very much interested in this widely based community effort you have undertaken to bring about an orderly acceptance of the new patterns in Atlanta.

I have discussed with our staff the possibilities of our being of assistance to you in the next few months. Several difficulties have stood in the way of our responding immediately and positively. For one thing, June is a crucial period for reassignments in a number of North Carolina communities where we have been working. We have felt that we needed to give full attention to these situations because their outcome will determine whether there is any gain in desegregation of North Carolina schools in the fall. Another difficulty is that one of our staff members has been granted leave from his summer responsibilities in order to continue his education in New York. He will be leaving us June 29 and will not return until August 14.

In view of all of this, I would like to hold out the possibility of our making someone available during the last two or three weeks of August. Could one of our staff be of assistance to you during that period? I understand that you anticipate that most of the preparatory work will be completed by that time. Do you anticipate any last minute efforts with which we might assist you? I would be glad to hear whether you feel this period of time has possibilities.

Please forgive my delay in responding. We are eager to be of help if we can.

Sincerely yours,

Wilton E. Hartzler

Wilton E. Hartzler
Executive Secretary

WEH/r

June 21, 1961

Mrs. Fleming Law
4050 E. Brookhaven Drive, N.E.
Atlanta 19, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Law:

Even though some time has elapsed since your office supplied material and did some work for OASIS, we do want to thank you again for that greatly appreciated service.

With such a large volume of work to be done, it is especially helpful to "get a lift" once in a while.

Sincerely,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Staff Consultant

BMH/mr

OASIS - Room 813
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
June 21, 1961

Mr. Nick Bosano
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Mr. Bosano:

Even though some time has elapsed since your office supplied material and some work for OASIS, we do want to thank you again for that greatly appreciated service.

With such a large volume of work to be done, it is especially helpful to "get a lift" once in a while.

Sincerely,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Staff Consultant

BMH/mr

Atlanta League of Women Voters
Atlanta Jewish Community Center
Bethlehem Community Center
B'Nai B'Rith Youth Organization
George Washington Carver Boys Club
National Council of Jewish Women,
Atlanta Council

June 21, 1961

Mrs. Joseph Gross
Atlanta Branch, AAUW
1196 Converse Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Gross:

We acknowledge with great appreciation your gift of $5.00 for the work of OASIS. Such donations are certainly needed, and will be put to immediate use.

Gratefully,

OASIS Co-Ordinating Committee

By Betty N. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Staff Consultant

June 21, 1961

Mr. Erwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
122 North Providence Road
Wallingford, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Randall:

Now that Mrs. Hammer has returned, we are in the process of setting up a meeting to listen to the tapes. We've sent memos to Southern Regional Council and the Human Relations Council.

In case they or we want to secure additional copies of tapes, will you please tell us the cost, and procedure of ordering? Please let us know.

It was a pleasure to meet you, and we do appreciate your sending the tapes to us. We are looking forward to seeing you sometime in July.

Sincerely,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Staff Consultant

BMH/mr

QUALITY MANIFOLD

June 21, 1961

Mr. Wilton E. Hartzler
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hartzler:

We were glad to receive your letter which arrived on June 20, and hasten to say that we will gratefully accept staff help, whatever and whenever! Mrs. Hammer asked me to respond for her.

Activities within the four sections of OASIS are snow-balling, so we are sure that we can use as much assistance as we can get in August, and possibly on into September.

During the next two months we will try to keep your office informed regarding the work of OASIS. The staff person who gets the assignment will doubtless like to take a look at what has happened before he arrives.

This thoughtful offer on the part of the American Friends Service Committee is another example of its significant contribution to the world we live in. Thank all of you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Executive Director

BMH/mr

June 21, 1961

Mr. Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
Twenty West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

The office of Southern Regional Council has delivered to us one hundred copies of your article:

Violence Checks Southern Industry Boom.

We are told that this is a gift from your office, and we do want you to know that we greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Staff Consultant

BMH/mr

June 28, 1961

Mr. James B. Reston
The New York Times
Washington Bureau
1701 K. Street, NW
Washinton, D. C.

Dear Mr. Reston:

The enclosed material is sent to you at the request of Mrs. David Neiman.

We did not want to burden you with too many samples of our voluminous output, but hope these selections will serve to acquaint you with the work of OASIS.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Executive Director

BH/rh

June 28, 1961

Mr. Burke Marshall
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

The enclosed material is sent to you at the request of Mrs. Philip Hammer.

A more complete summary is being prepared by Mrs. Grace Hamilton, at the request of the National Y.W.C.A. Board, who employs her in the Atlanta office. A copy of this will be available to mail to you on Monday.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Executive Director

BH/rh

Enclosures

OASIS
813 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

June 30, 1961

Please come -- bring Section reports and future plans to

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee Meeting

on

Tuesday, July 11, 10:30 A.M.

at

the downtown Y.W.C.A.

Special request to Section chairmen: We are attempting to keep as complete a record as possible of OASIS operations. We will greatly appreciate it if you will regularly supply the office with

1. minutes of all meetings
2. mailings sent out by Section
3. periodic reports of activities.

Perhaps you can get us up to date by bringing any back records with you to the July 11 meeting, with a summary of your activities to date, and your most recent roster.

Betty Harris

Staff Consultant

June 30, 1961

Mr. Edwin T. Randall
Friendly World Broadcasting
Wallingford, Penn.

Dear Mr. Randall:

A number of us have heard the tapes, and think they are very good.

Please let us know as far in advance as possible when you will be here, so we can convene the people with whom you will want to work.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Executive Director, HOPE, Inc.

P.S. Mrs. Breeden's father has heard the tapes and will contact Leroy Collins.

BH/rh

Atlanta Jewish Community Council

NINTH FLOOR, 41 EXCHANGE PLACE, SE • TELEPHONE: JACKSON 5-4825 • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Dear Betty
send this out
as is to press

June 30, 1961

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Staff Consultant
OASIS
Room 813, 50 Whitehall St., S.W.
Atlanta3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Harris:

We are enclosing herein a resolution adopted unanimously by the Delegate Assembly of the Atlanta Jewish Community Council at its Annual Meeting held June 21, 1961.

It was suggested at that meeting that a copy of this resolution be sent to the office of OASIS so that you could make use of it in connection with all the other resolutions which are being adopted by the organizations which participate in the program of OASIS.

Assuring you of our continued interest and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Edward M. Kahn

Edward M. Kahn
Executive Director

Enclosure

EMK:rgf

OFFICERS

DR. IRVING L. GREENBERG.....President
BERNARD HOWARD ....Vice President
NATHAN LIPTON..........Vice President
MRS. I. F. STERNE..........Vice President
MEYER BALSER ....Secretary-Treasurer
EDWARD M. KAHN ....Executive Director
FRED I. BAKER ....Assistant Director

Member N.C.R.AC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTE, THE OFFICERS AND THE FOLLOWING

MORRIS ABRAM
M. WILLIAM BREMAN
MRS. HENRY CAPLAN
RABBI JOSEPH COHEN
MRS. ETHEL COPELAN
MAX M. CUBA
RABBI HARRY H. EPSTEIN
RABBI EMANUEL FELDMAN
MAX FELDMAN
FRANK FIERMAN
DeJONGH FRANKLIN
ADALBERT FREEDMAN
MORRIS FREEDMAN
RABBI TOBIAS GEFFEN
MRS. HARRY M. GERSHON
LEON GOLDBERG
ABE GOLDSTEIN
DR. IRVING H. GOLDSTEIN
DR. MARVIN GOLDSTEIN
SIDNEY GULDEN
JOSEPH HAAS
EDWARD KRICK
ARTHUR J. LEVIN
SAM E. LEVY
MRS. HAROLD E. MARCUS
BEN J. MASSELL
M. J. MERLIN
RABBI SYDNEY K. MOSSMAN
LOUIS NEWMARK
RABBI R. ABRAHAM OHRENSTEIN
MAX RITTENBAUM
SAMUEL H. ROSENBERG
MRS. J. M. ROSENFELD
RABBI JACOB M. ROTHSCHILD
ABE SCHWARTZ
WILLIAM B. SCHWARTZ, JR.
PHILIP E. SHULHAFER
ROBERT M. TRAVIS
MORTON L. WEISS
CHARLES WITTENSTEIN

ATLANTA SCHOOLS SET TO INTEGRATE

Leaders Are Confident City Is Prepared for Move

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 1—This city expects to demonstrate on Aug. 30 that careful preparation can prevent the violence that had accompanied public school desegregation in some Southern areas.

Ten Negroes are scheduled to enter four previously white high schools here that day. Their admission will mark Georgia's first token step toward compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling of 1954.

It is considered possible that the region's [illegible] racists will choose to make a final, bitter stand here. Atlanta is the recognized capital of the Deep South and desegregation in Georgia will leave only South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi in a posture of defiance.

Rural Opposition

Opposition still runs high in the state's rural areas. This is true despite a lull in the activities of white supremacists and the hard lessons taught by the riotous outbreak that greeted the enrollment of two Negroes at the University of Georgia in Athens last January.

In the face of these negative factors, city leaders expressed confidence this week that there would be no mass disturbances such as those in Little Rock, Ark., and New Orleans.

They said their optimism stemmed from the fact that, aside from Louisville, Ky., no other Southern city had conducted a more extensive program to promote peaceful acceptance of desegregation.

The campaign has had the apparent support of most of the community's leadership. City officials, educators, law enforcement authorities and civic and religious organizations have participated in it. Ministers of all faiths have played leading roles.

Publisher Urged Action

Ralph McGill, publisher of The Atlanta Constitution, was among the first to call for such a campaign. In a column in 1953, he predicted that the South's dual school system would soon be outlawed and said that "somebody, especially those who have a duty so to do, ought to be talking about it calmly and informatively."

Little discussion took place, however, until Negroes filed a suit in 1958 that ultimately led to a Federal District Court's desegregation order.

Atlanta, with help from other sections of the state, then began a fight to abolish state laws that [illegible] to close the schools. When that objective was accomplished last winter in the Legislature, the city turned to the task of preparing for compliance.

A number of organizations, including one called H. O. P. E., for Help Our Public Education, pressed the open schools campaign. These groups formed a new association last April. It is known as O. A. S. I. S., for Organizations Assisting Schools in September, and now has forty-seven affiliates.

O. A. S. I. S. is divided into three sections—religious organizations, civic and service groups and youth agencies. Its members range from civic clubs and the Boy Scouts to labor unions and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Much of its activity, according to the chairman, Mrs. Philip G. Hammer, is directed toward members of affiliated organizations. "Our objective is to prepare the community for the experience of school desegregation," she said. "We expect to continue this work even after schools open."

Responsibility Cited

The organization operates a speakers' bureau, provides leadership and literature for neighborhood discussion groups and works to encourage interest and support for peaceful desegregation. It has also brought groups of white and Negro youth leaders together and has obtained the cooperation of various community organizations.

Efforts to ease the transition have received considerable support from the city's newspapers and radio and television stations. Editorials have called for compliance with the law. The breakdown of massive resistance and the penalties paid by other cities for mob violence have received detailed coverage.

"We felt we had a responsibility to the city to provide proper leadership and a responsibility to our readers to tell the story fully and objectively," said Jack Tarver, president of The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution.

Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who has announced that he will retire in January, has asserted repeatedly that the city will preserve its good reputation. He has taken an active part in official and private activities designed to prevent any trouble.

Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins said that although he and his men preferred segregated schools they would allow no interference with desegregation.

School System Prepared

"I think we've convinced not only the students but the parents as well that although we may not like it this is the law," he said. "We're going to comply with the law and anyone who does not is going to jail."

"We're law enforcement officers first and white or colored second."

Chief Jenkins has had officers of his department on the scene as observers during a number of racial disturbances in other cities.

Dr. John Letson, who became public school superintendent last year, has warned Atlantans that anything less then desegregation with peace and dignity would "exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

The system began a program of preparation two and a half years ago, according to Dr. Rual W. Stephens, the deputy superintendent. At that time, he said, "we not only appeared to be reluctant, we were reluctant."

"We even fought it at first," he continued. "We were reluctant to get too far ahead of public opinion."

He said the first step had been to hold meetings of white and Negro school principals. The biracial sessions of curriculum committees, supervisory teachers and similar employes were conducted later.

Last fall, he said, the department brought together white and Negro student government leaders. Seating was segregated at first, but the practice was soon dropped.

"No effort was made to convert them," Dr. Stephens said. "We just wanted to give them a chance to see that Negroes were decent people. We approached it in a most gingerly fashion."

"Ours has been an effort to inform people realistically what the situation is in order to let them make their own choice."

The city's business community, through the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, has spoken out for acceptance of desegregation. A few business executives [illegible]

July 6, 1961

Mr. Jim Gibson, Ex. Director
NAACP
236 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gibson:

You are cordially invited to attend a meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of OASIS, which will meet on Tuesday, July 11, 10:30 A.M., at the downtown YWCA, corner of Edgewood and Ivy.

As you probably know, this committee brings together the chairmen of the four Sections and members-at-large, to make over-all plans in the efforts of citizens to accomplish peaceful desegregation of the public high schools.

The NAACP has been included from the beginning on the Steering Committee of the Section of Civic and Service Organizations, and on the Co-ordinating Committee. We want to take this opportunity to welcome you to the community and to express our hope that you will be able to attend the meeting.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

JH/rh

July 6, 1961

Dr. Sam Williams
863½ Fair Street, SW
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Dr. Williams:

You are cordially invited to attend a meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of OASIS, which will meet on Tuesday, July 11, 10:30 A.M., at the downtown YWCA, corner of Edgewood and Ivy.

As you probably know, this committee brings together the chairmen of the four Sections and members-at-large, to make over-all plans in the efforts of citizens to accomplish peaceful desegregation of the public high schools.

The NAACP has been included from the beginning on the Steering Committee of the Section of Civic and Service Organizations, and on the Co-ordinating Committee. We know of your interest and concern and will appreciate your presence at this important meeting.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

JH/rh

July 7, 1961

Dr. Edward K. Weaver
Atlanta University
223 Chestnut, SW
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Dr. Weaver:

You are cordially invited to attend a meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of OASIS, which will meet on Tuesday, July 11, 10:30 A.M., at the downtown YWCA, corner of Edgewood and Ivy Streets.

As you probably know, this committee brings together the chairmen of the four Sections and members-at-large, to make over-all plans in the efforts of citizens to accomplish peaceful desegregation of the public high schools.

The NAACP has been included from the beginning on the Steering Committee of the Section of Civic and Service Organizations, and on the Co-ordinating Committee. We know of your interest and concern and will appreciate your presence at this important meeting. Also we will appreciate it if you will let us know if you can attend.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

JH/rh

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

July 13, 1961

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

Dear Friend:

The United States Information Agency is filming a documentary on the "New South". Atlanta was chosen as a background for this film because of the way her citizens are measuring up to their responsibilities in preparing for peaceful, orderly desegregation of the high schools. The film, when it is completed, will be shown all over the world in an effort to combat the negative and far-reaching effects of Little Rock and New Orleans on the minds and hearts of people who do not understand our racial tensions.

We have made significant progress to date. Now, as we approach the final month before school opens, we must intensify our activities so that no citizen will be unaware of his personal duty to maintain dignity and calm.

Your participation in OASIS has helped to enlist community-wide support. In addition to encouraging organizations to hold meetings on school desegregation, the Civic and Service Section of OASIS has trained over 125 discussion leaders to assist at informal, home-centered groups scheduled throughout Atlanta. We hope that your organization has already held a formal meeting on this vital subject. If not, and you have no scheduled program before September, won't you make every effort to inform your membership in some other way? Perhaps you can stimulate interested members to help in our informal, person-to-person program by arranging discussion groups in their own homes.

The Religious Section of OASIS has sparked many church-centered adult and youth study groups. You may already have taken part in one of these. If not, won't you ask your own Minister or Rabbi about his role in OASIS. You will want to help in "Law and Order Weekend", planned for late August, with every faith actively participating.

The Youth-Serving Section of OASIS held a Youth Leader's Conference in June. As a result, discussions, study-groups and meetings of teen-agers at camps, clubs and youth centers have been taking place all summer long. Of course the press and other communications media are planning to step-up their efforts to inform the community of official plans and projects. Word has reached us that representatives of every major newspaper, TV station and national magazine will be on hand to report Atlanta's pride....or shame.

All that remains is this final question: Have we done all that we can to insure that Atlanta makes good her illustrious image? Each of us must provide the answer. Let us be certain that this image of a great city "too busy to hate" will be projected before the eyes of the whole world...when the school bell rings on August 30th.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

Joe Scott

W. Joe Scott, Chairman
Section Civic & Service Organizations

Norman Shands

Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Religious Organizations

Jean Finn
Jean Steinhaus

Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman
Youth-Serving Organizations

Warren Jones

Warren Jones, Chairman
Speaker's Bureau

July 24, 1961

Mr. A. B. Padgett, Executive Director
1423 Chandler Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Padgett:

In behalf of OASIS, Organizations Assisting Schools in September, I would like to request financial assistance from the Metropolitan Foundation, and ask your careful consideration.

OASIS was formed in February, 1961 as an educational organisation to prepare the citizens of Atlanta for desegregation of the public schools. (Statement of Purpose enclosed.) OASIS is composed of representatives of more than 45 civic, service, religious and youth-serving organizations which seek to carry out this aim, together and separately. (List enclosed) It has been heatening to all of us to experience the warm cooperation and genuine concern of the many leaders in responsible positions that has made this effort possible.

We have received national attention, and a documentary film will be made by the United States Information Agency on Atlanta because of the way our citizens are measuring up to our responsibilities. Many requests from other cities for information have also been received. (Recent mailing to 1200 organization heads is enclosed.)

Our activities include:

1. Meetings of leaders, Negro and white, for sharing information, stimulating exchange of ideas, planning programs, organizing of new channels of communication.
2. Programs for leaders and program planning consultation and assistance.
3. Speakers Bureau
4. Training of discussion leaders for informal small discussion groups in homes.
5. Meetings with school board and administration officials.
6. Law and Order Week-end planned for week-end immediately preceding the opening of school, with sermons from every pulpit, use of radio, TV, and press, intensive discussion group activity. Press kits are being prepared in cooperation with press and school officials.

OASIS has filed for tax exempt status as a non-profit, unincorporated educational organization. A statement of receipts and expenditures and a budget for the next three months have been prepared and are also enclosed.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman

JH/rh

July 25, 1961

Mr. Ned Hewins, Chairman
Committee on Schools
2408 Chesapeake Ave.
Hampton, Va.

Dear Mr. Hewins:

At the request of Mr. Olshinisky, Jewish Community Council, Newport News, we are mailing to you, under separate cover, a packet of OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) materials. If you, or any of your committee, happen to be in Atlanta and will come by our office, 813 Atlanta National Building, we will be glad to be of any help that we can.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Howard
Office Secretary

RPH/

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

August 1, 1961

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

Dear Friend:

On August 9, OASIS will present a model discussion group on To-Day in Georgia at 9 A.M., WSB-TV. Parents of children attending Grady will be the participants.

We hope you will tell your neighbors, friends, and members of your organization to watch and to call the station afterwards. This is a grand chance to invite a group in for coffee at your home and to continue your own discussion period. But don't forget to let Ruth Kent and Ray Moore have your comments!

Chief Jenkins of the Atlanta Police Dept. has released a statement to us which we know will be valuable to you in your effort to build community opinion.

The statement reads as follows:

> "The Board of Education and the Supt. of Schools has original and complete jurisdiction to operate the public schools of Atlanta. In accordance with state and Federal regulations and under orders from the Federal Court, the Atlanta schools will be desegregated when school opens on August 30, 1961.
>
> "If any person or persons objects to the manner or method of operation of the Atlanta Public Schools, those objections must be made to the Supt. of Schools's office at the City Hall, and under no circumstances will objections be discussed, or disturbances be permitted at any of the individual schools.
>
> "Local and State laws have always surrounded and provided special protection for public worship and public schools. Section 36.14 of the City Code forbids disturbing public schools and states that 'no person, at or near any public school, shall, by conversation, sign, or otherwise, engage the attention of any of the pupils, to the disturbance of such school.'
>
> "The highest value of the law is the keeping of the peace -- the Atlanta Police Dept. has full responsibility and authority to maintain the peace and good order over the entire city, and especially at and around the schools." August 1, 1961

Please make the best possible use of this information.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Jane Hammer (Mrs. Philip)
General Chairman

25

mail to
Mr Phil Hammer
HAMMER
Room 813
50 Whitehall St SW.

August 1, 1961

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL NOTICE AND ASSIGNMENTS

H. T. Jenkins, Chief of Police

The Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools has original and complete jurisdiction to operate the public schools in the City of Atlanta.

In accordance with Federal and State regulations, and under orders from the Federal Courts, the Atlanta Schools will be desegregated when schools open on August 30, 1961.

If any person or persons objects to the manner and method of operations of the Atlanta Public Schools, those objections must be made to the Superintendent of School's office at the City Hall, and under no circumstances will objections, discussions or disturbances be permitted at any of the individual schools.

Local and state laws have always surrounded and provided special protection for public worship and public schools. Section 36.14 of the City Code forbids disturbing public schools and states that "no person, at or near any public school, shall, by conversation, sign or otherwise, engage the attention of any of the pupils, to the disturbance of such school."

The highest value of the law is the keeping of the peace -- the Atlanta Police Department has full responsibility and authority to maintain the peace and good order over the entire city and especially at and around the schools. Attached hereto are special school assignments.

BROWN HIGH SCHOOL
765 Peeples St. SW

Supt. J. L. Tuggle
J. C. McEntire (detective)
J. W. Ellington (school detective)
Sgt. S. L. Salvant
R. M. Lane
C. C. Duncan
L. M. Simril
H. D. Thomas
H. M. Kersey (Wagon)
J. E. Hardeman (K-9)

GRADY HIGH SCHOOL
929 Chas. Allen Drive N. E.

Capt. E. B. Brooks
M. E. Moon (detective)
J. E. Ratledge (school detective)
Sgt. C. H. Faulkner
W. T. Cawthon
J. E. Dyer
J. W. Kirk
P. J. Pearson
H. H. Russell (Wagon)
G. W. Pierce, Jr. (K-9)

NORTHSIDE HIGH SCHOOL
2875 Northside Dr. N. W.

Supt. T. J. Sikes
W. B. Blackwell (detective)
J. E. Sikes (school detective)
Sgt. C. E. McWilliams
D. G. Brownlee
J. O. Kimmel
A. J. Rollery
E. W. Tillis
G. H. Wade (wagon)
Bud Garnett (K-9)

MURPHY HIGH SCHOOL
256 Clifton S. E.

Supt. J. F. Brown
E. A. Samples (detective)
J. M. Stephens (school detective)
Lt. E. A. Barfield
B. H. Daniel
A. C. Fuller
J. C. Jackson
R. L. Peacock
B. Compton (wagon)
C. R. Davis (K-9)

RESERVE DETAILS

Sgt. N. R. Clodfelter
M. L. Butler
A. L. Cantrell
W. E. Morris
P. Martin
J. W. Quattlebaum
F. C. Tinsley

Sgt. L. A. Pendergrass
(Helicopter Patrol)

4 Policewomen
(Auto Patrol)

Lt
[illegible]. R. E. Hulsey
(with special squad
and equipment)

Lt. M. A. Hornsby
Clyde Chitwood
C. J. Cleveland
G. W. Coffee
Hoyt Duncan
F. E. Evans
J. R. Johnston
N. P. Miller
B. G. Penrod
S. P. Turner

SPECIAL SIGNALS

A (Atom) -- OK
B (Boy) -- No help needed
C (Car) -- Beat cars and field lieutenant alerted
D (David) -- Captains, detectives and Reserve Details alerted
E (Emergency) -- Send help.

Thanked
Aug 7, '61

THE AARON E. NORMAN FUND, INC.
42 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

OFFICERS & DIRECTORS
RUTH ALICE N. HALSBAND
PRESIDENT
ANDREW E. NORMAN
VICE PRESIDENT & SECRETARY
FRANK A. WEIL
TREASURER
NANCY N. LASSALLE
PHOEBE W. FRANKLIN
LUCINDA W. BUNNEN
DOROTHY S. NORMAN

August 2, 1961.

Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman
OASIS
50 Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Jane:

First of all, many thanks for your letter of July 27 with the material describing the activities of OASIS. I have spoken to my sister Phoebe since receiving this material, and also to other of our directors, and am happy to enclose herewith a check for $3,000 payable to OASIS to assist in your efforts to avoid any problems in Atlanta this fall.

Needless to say, we fervently hope that your efforts will be rewarded with what you strive for.

Sincerely yours,

Frank A. Weil

Frank A. Weil
Treasurer

FAW:BG

August 4, 1961

Dear Mr. Patareau:

We thought this material might be useful for background information for the To-Day In Georgia discussion group on Wednesday, August 9.

If I can be of further help, please call me at Ce 7-0209.

Sincerely,

Mrs. David Neiman

August 7, 1961

Mr. Frank A. Weil, Treasurer
The Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.
42 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

Dear Frank:

The greatly needed and appreciated check for $3,000 was joyfully received by the OASIS Co-ordinating Committee on Friday. It really got our meeting off to a flying start, and resulted in a very productive session. Thank you so very much!

Not only will this amount enable us to carry out many of the fine plans of this group, but it will also serve to spur us on to make greater efforts to secure the remainder of the money called for by our projected budget.

Please express our heart-felt thanks to the other officers and directors for this most generous gift. Thank you, too, for your good wishes. We need them, too.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

CC: Phoebe W. Franklin

File

Metropolitan Foundation of Atlanta

1423 Candler Building • Atlanta 3, Ga. • MU. 8-4117

Distribution Committee

Harrison Jones, *President*
John Boman, *Secretary*
Robert F. Adamson
James T. Anderson
Dr. Crawford Barnett
Gordon Jones
James D. Robinson, Jr.
Guy Rutland, Sr.
Mrs. Albert E. Thornton
Charles E. Thwaite, Jr.
J. Pollard Turman
A. B. Padgett, *Executive Director*

August 9, 1961

Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman
OASIS
Room 813, 50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

It is with regret that I advise you that our Distribution Committee at its August 4 meeting was unable to make a grant from our very limited undesignated funds, for use by your organization.

Please know of our keen interest in the great work that is being done by OASIS, and our members share with me the regret that we did not have sufficient funds available to assist you in the financing.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

A B Padgett

A. B. Padgett
Executive Director

ABP/rr

Trustees

Citizens & Southern National Bank
First National Bank
Fulton National Bank
Trust Company of Georgia

Trustees Committee

Jack F. Glenn, *Chairman*
James D. Robinson, Jr.
Gordon Jones
Charles E. Thwaite, Jr.

Alternates

Harvey Hill
Baxter Maddox
James C. Shelor
Alfred D. Boylston

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

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Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

August 11, 1961

Dear Friend:

We think you will be interested in a quote from the lead article in the current issue of "Atlanta", the new and already famous magazine published by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce:

"Most people know about Atlanta's historical role as the nerve center of the Southeast - we have not forgotten Sherman's reminder 100 years ago. Most people also know that the Southeast's economy is sharply on the way up. However, few of us recognize the depth of the economic changes taking place in the region and the new role that Atlanta is playing as a part of the new economy . . . There has been no counterpart to this particular urban development elsewhere. Why is it important? For one basic and simple reason: whatever steps Atlanta takes in its civic efforts must be primarily related to its responsibilities as a regional center . . . Atlanta has not been afraid to tackle its problems of traffic congestion, slums, bad housing, racial tensions, and inadequate public facilities - and it has tackled these problems head-on and in public. In Atlanta civic leadership is economic leadership and the two cannot be broken apart."

It is your leadership that is helping to make possible Atlanta's outstanding position in the South and in the Nation. OASIS, in working for peaceful and orderly school desegregation, needs your support. Will you help by contributing from your budget whatever you can to support our far-reaching program of community education? This appeal is being made to business, civic and service organizations, youth-serving organizations, and through the religious organizations to every church.

We agree with Governor Vandiver that "violence will set us back for 100 years".

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

PH:FS

Quiet, Bi-Racial Campaign

Dallas Braces for School Integration

By GLADWIN HILL

(Copyright 1961 By The New York Times Co.)

DALLAS, Texas, July 29—This city, facing fractional integration of its schools in September, is determined not to become "another Little Rock or New Orleans."

Against such an event, its civic leaders, white and Negro, for sixteen months have been conducting a very quiet far-reaching operation to accustom its citizens to a new order of race relations.

The program came to national attention Wednesday noon when 159 Negroes walked quietly into 40 stores restaurants, including the chic world famous Nieman-Marcus Co., and lunched alongside whites without incident.

* * *

THIS WAS not accidental, or even fortuitous. On both sides, it had been planned. The episode was only the tip of a great iceberg of effort calcuated to "change the face" of Texas' largest city as radically as any evolution in its history.

The home-grown program is unique among the scores of Southern cities that have been grappling with the United States Supreme Court's integration ruling of May 17, 1954.

* * *

THESE ARE some of its unusual features:

—The conception of what is involved in "school desegregation has been broadened to include many other spheres of life.

—Publicity has been assiduously avoided, to avert the crystalizing of hostile factions and to thwart agitators on both sides.

—The operation has been kept a community affair, disconnected from the numerous regional and national "do-good" organizations, involved in racial situations elsewhere.

The projection of any false facade of "togetherness" between white and Negro communities has been eschewed as self-defeating.

Great care has been given to timing in relation to public sentiment, which is felt to be critical to the operation's success.

The main bone of contention, segregation versus desegregation, has been sidetracked in favor of the more pressing question of law an dorder versus violence.

* * *

ABOUT ONE Dallasite in five is a Negro, twice the national average. Dallas proper had 679,684 residents by the 1960 census, of whom 129,241 were Negroes. In its public school enrollment of about 140,000 one pupil out of six is a Negro.

Dallas is the last of Texas' big cities to yield on school integration. Racial separation has not been a srigid as in the deep South, but custom has supported extensive discrimination.

A protracted school suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was finally decided against the city last April by the U.S, Circuit Court of Appeals. The court sanctioned a "stair-step" 12-year desegregation program, starting with the first grade this fall.

* * *

BUT THIS outcome had been anticipated a full year before by the 250-member Dallas Citizens Council (unrelated to the Southern Segregationist citizen council movement). The Dallas Citizens Council is a unique unofficial body of the chief executives of about 250 of the city's largest business enterprises. It shapes civic policies through the simple circumstance that its members control most of the money which is the community's life-blood. The council's present head is C. A. Tatum, the husky, urbane and genial president of the Dallas Power and Light Co.

The council approached the race problem from the standpoint that any violence would hurt both the white and Negro segments of the community commercially, psychologically and socially, and was to be avoided "at all costs."

* * *

TO AVERT violence, a committee of seven Citizens Council members headed by Tatum proposed to collaborate with a counterpart committee of Negroes. This was created, as the representative of 125 Negro organizations, under the chairmanship of C. Maceo Smith, regional inter-group relations director for the Federal Housing Administration.

A mixed organization was avoided. The two committees have met as circumstances required to hammer out concerted action. But each works only with its respective racial group.

Their basic idea was that the citizenry had to be "conditioned" to accept school desegregation as the law of the land, without exacerbation of old frictions on either side.

* * *

"THE PROGRAM does not advocate integration, it does not advocate segregation," has been the keynote. "It confines itself to the fact that federal law decrees that the Dallas schools will desegregate and that the good citizen obey the law."

The basic strategy has been to depict any potential protesters in the role of law violators; to appeal to the behavior-patterning upper layer of the community; and, in respect to the ignorant or impulsive bottom layer, to pose bluntly the prospect of arrest.

Two tenets have been to avoid publicity, to prevent stirring up controversy; and to exclude personalities from the operation, to avoid setting up targets. These ideas have been carried to the point where comments by participants in the operation are few and by request generally anonymous.

* * *

THE NAACP, whose very name is anathema to many Texans for its leadership in the school litigation, agreed to leave things in civic hands. Its regional counsel, W. J. Durham, is on the Negro committee of seven, but as a citizen, not as an organization representative.

In seeking to establish a favorable "climate of opinion," the twin committees soon found themselves smoothing out areas of racial discontent.

The Dallas police department was persuaded to shift Negro officers out of plainclothes into uniforms where they could be recognized. Various forms of segregation in transit facilities were quietly ended. Employers were asked to reappraise their classification policies, resulting in some quick up-grading. The state fair grounds, operating as an amusement park, was desegregated. Hotels have modified racial policies in respect to mixed groups. It has been suggested to theater operators and other entrepreneurs that they might want to consider the trend and "travel with the wind behind you."

IN RECENT weeks a number of individual stores and restaurants were persuaded to eliminate racial barriers. Wednesday's "walk-in" to restaurants in department stores was conceived as a clinching test of acceptance of the new mores—not on the part of the stores, which were collaborating, but on the part of their customers.

A major contribution on the Negro side has been soft pedalling the militancy which is recognized as natural, but which in this particular situation is seen as only calulated to rock a carefully constructed boat.

Since the operation got under way, Dallas has had a minimum of "sit-in" demonstrations. The Committee on Racial Equality reconnoitered the city recently and decided to leave it alone. Some southbound freedom riders detoured it.

* * *

THE CONDITIONING" operation is geared into a very detailed "communications" program shaped up under the direction of Sam Bloom, an advertising man, with the collaboration of groups ranging from doctors, lawyers and ministers to psychologists at Southern Methodist University here.

* * *

THIS HAS included leaflets distributed by the hundred thousand ("violence can destroy our city, ruin our schools, endanger your job." . . . "Public desegregation does not mean loss of personal freedom. No one in Dallas would try to tell you how to raise your family or handle your personal affairs."); posters; and a ten-"minute film, "Dallas at the Crossroads," being shown to both white and Negro groups.

In making the film, the usual idealized picture of community race relations was avoided. There is not a Negro in it, although there are shots of the Little Rock and New Orleans rioting, and a stern ending showing a man being put in a jail cell. When shown to Negro groups, it is preceded by a 200-word preface that it was prepared mainly to emphasize to white people their responsibility. Negroes are left to infer their own.

The over-all program was timed to culminate overtly just about a month before school opening.

REPRINTED FROM

The Atlanta Journal and CONSTITUTION SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1961

Since February, 1961, OASIS can chalk up these accomplishments ---

*** Maintenance of an office
*** Co-ordination of fifty leading organizations, in their efforts to attain peaceful de-segregation, in Sections of Civic and Service Organizations, Religious Organizations, and Youth-Serving Organizations.
*** Thousands of mailings to groups and individuals of educational materials
*** Complete bibliography of carefully selected resource material for use by ministers, discussion leaders, and other speakers.
*** Recruitment of a Speakers Bureau, which has made available speakers to all parts of the city.
*** Recruitment and training of discussion leaders who are called upon to lead discussions in homes, clubs, community councils, and in religious groups.
*** Assistance to religious bodies to make public statements, have special sermons, programs, and discussions; to participate in Law and Order Week-End, August 25,26,27.
*** Youth Advisers Conference which stimulated many other programs among teen-agers and leaders.
*** Continuous work with news media: releases, TV programs; back-ground material for magazines, newspapers.

NOW, YOUR SUPPORT CAN FINISH THE JOB!

The three Sections of OASIS have estimated that $6500.00 is needed. This amount will enable not only us to continue many of the projects referred to above, but also to accomplish the following:

----- Stepped-up program of public information, i.e.:
1 - Law and Order Week-End
2 - Effort to reach the "hard to reach" (low income families, etc.)
3 - Ads
4 - Prime time on all TV channels and radio stations to present community leaders on eve of de-segregation; preceded by wide publicity, and city-wide organization of viewers in homes, and in club meetings.

----- Compilation, printing, and distribution of a valuable kit of information for visiting newsmen. This will contain background information of Atlanta preparation, and a handy guide to persons and places.

Please use the enclosed envelope for prompt mailing. The need is NOW!

There is no price-tag on a good name for a citizen, or for a city ---
Your check will purchase a share in Atlanta's bright future as a city of progress - "too busy to hate".

August 16, 1961

Chief Herbert Jenkins
Atlanta Police Department
Decatur Street, SE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

We greatly appreciated your statement of August first, which we released in the enclosed letter to OASIS organizations. The comments expressed to us have been most favorable.

This statement of yours is another evidence of your strong leadership, for which we are truly grateful. Be assured that we stand ready to cooperate in any way. You have only to call upon us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer
General Chairman

JH/rh
Enc.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

August 18, 1961

MEMO

TO: Representatives and Special Guests of OASIS

FROM: Jane Hammer (Mrs. Philip), Chairman

Re: An important meeting for all Sections on Wednesday, August 23, 10:30 A.M. at the Y.W.C.A. (Lounge), 72 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, will be with us. He will present the ground rules for school opening as formulated by school and city officials, and will answer questions concerning them.

Following this final briefing, each Section will have time, before schools open, to share all vital information with member groups.

There will be a report from the Contingency Planning Committee of OASIS.

We know you will want to communicate with your members about the importance of parents sending children to school the first day as usual. It will be a full school day, and should be as normal as possible, with parents remaining at home.

* * *

Religious Section, please note:

You are asked to come at ten sharp, for a brief business session concerning the OASIS By-Laws, already acted upon by the other Sections.

25

ans'd by hand
BmH

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

National Offices
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Harold Evans, *Chairman*
Colin W. Bell, *Executive Secretary*

Telephone 88 2-0109

Regional Office
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
Wilton E. Hartzler, *Executive Secretary*

August 22, 1961

Mrs. Philip Hammer
O.A.S.I.S.
50 Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

Earlier in the summer Wilton Hartzler wrote to you that one of our staff would probably be able to come to Atlanta for two or three weeks in late August to assist with plans and activities of OASIS. Because of several developments here, it seems wise to review this matter.

Wilton Hartzler has left to accept a position in our national office in Philadelphia and his successor, Tartt Bell, will not arrive here until September 15. The two staff members, Charles Davis and I, who have worked in the school desegregation program in North Carolina have just returned from being away most of the summer. School openings in various North Carolina communities where desegregation is beginning or is being increased noticeably this fall will demand much of our attention for the next two or three weeks. Also, we are trying to set up a rather extensive new program for the coming months.

These factors cause me to feel that neither of us should be away from this area for any considerable length of time during the next month unless there is an imperative need. Would it be feasible and pertinent to your program if one of us should come to Atlanta for three or four days or possibly a week for a series of conferences which you might arrange in advance with key individuals or groups? If this seems worthwhile I could arrange to come down next week or the following week.

As much as I would welcome the opportunity to visit Atlanta, particularly to render any possible assistance at this critical time, I hope that you will be quite frank in your response to the above idea. I know that you have available in Atlanta numerous human relations resources and that our services might merely duplicate others. At the same time, if you feel that there is a particular need for such services as we might be able to render through counseling of groups and individuals and through sharing of our experiences from elsewhere, I will be happy to come down for a short period. If you feel that we should discuss this matter by telephone, please call me at home this weekend (High Point 88 6-2259). I will be away from High Point until Friday evening.

I hope all is proceeding well with your plans and that Atlanta's school opening will be one of which we can all be proud.

Sincerely,

William Bagwell

William Bagwell

WB/h

HERBERT T. JENKINS
Chief

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

August 25, 1961

Mrs. Jane Hammer, Chairman
OASIS
Room 813
50 Whitehall Street S. W.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

Thank you very much and congratulations on the fine job that you and your organization did in preparing the Press Handbook.

I am enclosing herewith 25 blank Press Passes to be filed out and used by those that you think should have them.

Sincerely yours,

H. Jenkins

Chief of Police

HTJ:gp
attach

O A S I S

813 Atlanta National Building
50 Whitehall Street, SW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JAkson 5-8469

August 24, 1961

TO: Police Chief Herbert Jenkins

FROM: Jane Hammer, Chairman

Re: Names for Press Cards to cover school opening

Mrs. S. M. Blumenthal, 1405 W. Wesley Rd., NW, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. James Gibson, 236 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. H. C. Hamilton, 582 University Place, NW, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Philip Hammer, 3483 Ridgewood Road., NW, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. J. C. Harris, 813 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Nancy Rebecca Harris, 813 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, 737 Woodward Way, NW, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Drive, NW, Atlanta,Ga.

Mrs. Walter Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Wm. C. Pauley, 943 Clifton Rd., NE, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Paul Rilling, P. O. Box 1852, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Fred Robin, 926 Crane Rd., NE, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 N. Decatur Rd., NE, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Court, NE, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Edw. M. Vinson, 328 Chelsea Circle, NE, Atlanta, Ga.

Reverend Allison Williams, 930 Moores Mill Rd., NW, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Charles Wittenstein, 1307 Briardale Lane, NE, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. J. C. Howard, 813 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta, Ga.

File copy

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

August 29, 1961

Dear Friends:

We are most grateful to you for agreeing to be "stand-by parents," to help our schools.

We expect schools to open quietly, but we feel that it is most important for us to remain on a stand-by basis, in case we are needed.

Enclosed is a copy of the minutes of our Monday meeting, including the names of the couples who agreed to be the co-ordinators of this effort in the four school areas. Please keep in touch with the couple in your area, and report any development, so that it can be transmitted to the OASIS offic

In addition, we are sending you a fact sheet so that you may know who is distributing the majority of the so-called "hate literature."

Perhaps the best service we can render at this time is to show confidence in our city, school, and police authorities, in every way we can.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Parents Committee, by
Leon Smith

LS/rh

25

Meeting of parents from Brown, Grady, Murphy, and Northside, called by OASIS - Aug. 28, 1961

Mrs. William Shelfer, OASIS Vice-chairman welcomed the group. She explained that school authorities approved of this particular effort; that it is not PTA sponsored, but that parents are asked to cooperate as individuals. She introduced Rev. Leon Smith who had been asked to conduct the meeting, as a member of the OASIS Contingency Planning Committee.

After individual introductions, Mr. Smith asked for a discussion of possible contingencies, and in which ways parents might help. A summary follows:

1. Pranks of students (i.e. a rumor that some may come to school "black faced")

   School and police authorities will deal with misdemeanors, and infractions of rules promptly. Only a few entrances to schools will be used, and these will be manned by teachers.

2. Boycott

   There seems to be no real threat at the present, although a few phone calls and letters were reported. It was decided that each group of parents in the four schools should make the necessary preparations to combat a boycott, should the need arise:

   a. use 1960 Student Directories to organize a "telephone chain," beginning with the ten couples in each school. The responsibility to get this underway was given to the following "key couples":

      Brown High - Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Harwell
      Grady High - Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher
      Murphy High - Mr. & Mrs. Wm. C. Sparrow
      Northside High - Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Pournelle

   b. Mr. Rilling, who has had first-hand knowledge of boycotts in other places, pointed out that a concerted effort on the telephone could serve to strengthen the determination of parents to send their children to school

3. Intimidation of sympathetic students by unfriendly students. Extreme cases should be reported to OASIS office.

4. "Anti-mailings" should be reported to OASIS, who will channel information to the proper authorities. It will be decided later whether or not this should be countered with mailings of a positive and constructive nature.

There was some discussion re: athletic events, especially foot-ball games. It was recommended that OASIS make the following requests of school and police authorities:

--- that there be adequate police protection
--- that games be postponed if there is a threat of violence
--- that no person be allowed to distribute leaflets, etc. or to leave them in cars.

It was decided that each "Parent Group" will meet on call, as the need arises.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

THE THUNDERBOLT - the official organ of the National States Rights Party formerly published in Louisville, Kentucky, now published in Birmingham, Alabama, official headquarters of the National States Rights Party. This racist publication is violently anti-semitic and frequently has attacked the FBI and has made personal attacks on J. Edgar Hoover. *The Thunderbolt* has been widely distributed in Atlanta during the last several months.

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP) - this party was formed in August 1958 and its leadership includes many anti-semites of long standing, such as Dr. Edward R. Fields and J. B. Stoner.

DR. EDWARD R. FIELDS - although listed as information-director of the NSRP and editor of *The Thunderbolt*, he is in fact the principal figure of this organization. Fields has a long background of anti-semitic activity despite the fact that he is only thirty years of age. Fields presently resides in Birmingham, Alabama but makes frequent trips to the Atlanta area.

J. B. STONER - is an attorney licensed to practice in the state of Georgia and of late has been defending Klansmen and others of their ilk who have been apprehended committing acts of violence. Stoner is the leader of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, P. O. Box 48, Atlanta. He formerly headed an organization known as the "Christian Anti-Jewish Party". Stoner and Fields have a close working relationship and the former is sometimes listed as "Attorney for the NSRP".

THE WHITE AMERICAN - official organ of the National White Americans Party, P.O. Box 2013, Atlanta 1, Georgia. First issue, published August 1961, given widespread distribution in this city. It is similar in content and form to *The Thunderbolt*. It is violently racist and anti-semitic and is edited by Robert A. Bowling.

ROBERT A. BOWLING - was one of those indicted for the bombing of The Temple in Atlanta in 1958. His indictment was later *nole prosse*. Robert Bowling and his brother, Richard, were formerly active in J. B. Stoner's "Christian Anti-Jewish Party". The two Bowling brothers took part in a picketing demonstration staged by the "Christian Anti-Jewish Party" in front of The White House in 1954. Robert Bowling was one of the three men who distributed *The White American* and carried placards attacking Ralph McGill and the Atlanta newspapers in front of the Journal-Constitution Building on August 9, 1961.

PRIVATE WHITE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION - P. O. Box 6551, Station "G", Atlanta 15, Georgia. This organization is given prominent mention in the August 1961 issue of *The Thunderbolt*. The telephone number (MA 2-4850) listed by this Association is also the same number used by the NSRP in Atlanta.

EMORY BURKE - now resides in Montgomery, Alabama. Burke was a leader of the Columbians. He maintains close ties with old associates such as Fields. The Columbians were a storm trooper type organization active in Atlanta after the Second World War. Several of its leaders were imprisoned because of their activities.

JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS - is the former head of the defunct *White Circle League*, which was located in Chicago. Beauharnais is a long time racist and anti-semitic activist and has been closely associated with Fields and other members of the NSRP. His last known residence is Macon, Ga. Within the last few months, Beauharnais formed an organization known as *The National Segregation Party*. He has been observed in the Atlanta area within the last month or so.

PETER XAVIER - is a veteran anti-semitic writer, formerly living in Dayton, Ohio, but now residing in Macon. Xavier has been arrested for cross-burnings in the Dayton area.

NOTICE:

This fact sheet was prepared by the Anti-Defamation League at the request of OASIS.

August, 1961

September 7, 1961

Mr. William C. Gausmann
Advisor in Labor and Minority Affairs
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gausmann:

Under separate cover, we are mailing to you one dozen copies of Background: Atlanta.

Mrs. Neiman plans to write to you within a few days.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Betty Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Executive Director

BMH/rh

September 7, 1961

Mr. Jack Rosenthal
1024 - 29th Street, NW
Washington 7, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rosenthal:

The three enclosed copies of Background: Atlanta are all we can spare at the moment. A re-print is in progress, and will be available in about two weeks. USIA has a few copies, which they maybe able to share with you.

If you will send us the names and addresses of the people, we will be glad to mail copies to them as soon as we receive them from the printer.

Mrs. Neiman (and all of us!) is most appreciative of your praise.

Sincerely,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Executive Director

BH/rh

September 18, 1961

Dear Mr. Gross:

There were twenty-seven Neighborhood Discussion Groups that we know took place. There were forty-four groups scheduled through local units of the Atlanta League of Women Voters. We have no final count on these as most preferred to use their own leaders and materials. I think we could assume that at least twenty of these took place, giving us a total number of forty-seven.

There were twenty Speaking engagements reported by the Speakers Bureau.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Howard
Office Secretary

RPH/

done
9-4-61

SAINT CATHERINE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
SHELBY AVENUE AND STIMSON STREET
JACKSONVILLE 10, FLORIDA

THE REVEREND
ROBERT M. G. LIBBY

CHURCH EV 7-2061
IF NO ANSWER
CALL EL 4-5537

September 26, 1961

HOPE, Inc.
Atlanta
Georgia

Gentlemen:

Congratulations to you and to your very excellend and hard-working organization in maintaining law and order in the recent school crisis in Atlanta.

I am writing you as a member of the School Committee of the Jacksonville Ministerial Alliance. We are seeking desperately to find ways and means in which we can prepare our community for the coming desegregation of the public schools. We are working against the background of last year's much publicized race riots and I am certain that you can understand our anxieties in trying to avoid a repeat performance when public education is desegregated in Duval County. Could you send us any material that might be helpful to our group. We are especially interested in the formats that you used in your study groups and we will also be interested in knowing of any films or documentaries that might be used in Jacksonville to help prepare our cummunity for the coming crisis.

With many thanks and best regards, I am

Faithfully,

Robert M. G. Libby
The Reverend Robert M. G. Libby

RMGL/pb

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
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Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

September 28, 1961

MEMO

TO: OASIS Co-Workers

FROM: Allison Williams and Lydia Shelfer, Co-Chairmen

The Co-ordinating Committee of OASIS met on September 27th and voted unanimously to disolve OASIS.

We wish to thank you for the fine contribution you made to OASIS during the days prior to the opening of our schools. We know that without the work, speeches, prayers, telephone calls, etc., that was done by you in behalf of OASIS, the Atlanta story would have been very different.

It has been a very thrilling experience for each of us on the Co-ordinating Committee to know and work with you in this united effort in behalf of our schools.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
P.O. Box 737
Atlanta, Georgia

IN REPLYING REFER TO:
434:GTB:rh

August 22, 1961

Organizations Assisting Schools in September
50 Whitehall Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Your application for exemption from income tax, Form 1023 has been forwarded to the National Office of the Internal Revenue Service. After consideration of the application, the National Office will reply directly to you.

If further correspondence with respect to your application should become necessary, you should write the Assistant Commissioner (Technical), Internal Revenue Service, Attention: T:R:EO, Washington 25, D. C.

Very truly yours,

A. C. Ross
District Director

By: Gerald T. Bennett
Internal Revenue Agent - Reviewer

LAW OFFICES OF
HEYMAN, ABRAM, YOUNG, HICKS & MALOOF
1504 HEALEY BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GA.

ARTHUR HEYMAN (1887-1951)
HERMAN HEYMAN
MORRIS B. ABRAM
ROBERT G. YOUNG
ROBERT E. HICKS
MAURICE N. MALOOF
JOHN H. HICKS
JOSEPH LEFKOFF

TELEPHONE
JAckson 5-3471

August 11, 1961

file

Betty - Important!

Mrs. Phillip G. Hammer
3483 Ridgewood Road, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

Enclosed is a letter which should be mailed to Mr. Gerald T. Bennett of the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Bennett returned the Power of Attorney and requested that another office of the "corporation" sign the document and that the seal of the "corporation" be affixed.

My letter to him is self-explanatory - inasmuch as OASIS is not a corporation, it does not have a seal.

Please obtain the signature of another officer of OASIS on the Power of Attorney in the space indicated. Have the signature notarized immediately to the left thereof and forward the enclosed letter and attachments to Mr. Gerald T. Bennett as soon as possible.

I will be out of town until September 5. If anything arises which requires our attention, contact Morris Abram in my absence.

Very truly yours,

Maurice N Maloof

Maurice N. Maloof

MNM/drw

Encls.

Signed by Jane Hammer
& Alling William

Expenditures - February 1st through August 31st.

Educational Materials	$ 520.10
Postage	1,145.66
Travel	15.50
Business Meetings	43.25
General Expenses	832.76
General Ledger	40.00
Telephone & Tel.	1,163.07
Salaries	5,424.85
TOTAL	$9,185.19

Contributions to OASIS

Organizations	$ 76.30
Personal	338.00
Norman Foundation	3,000.00
TOTAL GIFTS to OASIS	$3,414.30

This report does not include contributions of printing, paper, letterhead, etc. given by some organizations.

October 5, 1961

Mr. George Goodwin
First National Bank
14 Peachtree Street,NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

Fran Breeden said you would like to have the enclosed information, as to the distribution of Background: Atlanta. She said you were principally interested in knowing how many the Atlanta Chamber, and the City Administration received.

In addition, copies were sent to the HOPE Advisory Board, whose homes are scattered throughout Georgia. This office has received and filled many requests from newspaper people and other individuals from various parts of the USA. Many requests from local individuals and groups have been granted. Needless to say, we have been most gratified that Background: Atlanta has been so well received.

Since our city has been greatly benefitted by the production of this Handbook, it does seem reasonsble to hope that the cost will be borne by the City Government, possibly with aid from the Chamber of Commerce and the Forward Atlanta movement.

On October 20th, this office will be officially closed. Mrs. Anne Nabors, our treasurer-bookkeeper, is now in the process of completing financial records. Therefore, we will be particularly happy to hear that the Background: Atlanta account has been settled!

We will be most grateful for your help in this regard.

Very sincerely,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Executive Director HOPE, Inc. & OASIS

Distribution of Background: Atlanta.

Police Department - distribution to reporters	450
School Officials	70
Chamber of Commerce	110
Mayor's Office	10
Ivan Allen - to take abroad	50
Southern Regional Council	50
Atlanta Journal-Constitution	20
Ul S. Information Agency - by request	12
U. S. Attorney General's office	5
Florida School Official - request of Dr. Letson	10
Total	787

Sent to Mr. Goodwin
10-6-61

October 9, 1961

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent
Atlanta Public Schools
Ninth Floor - City Hall
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Letson:

Now that we have all gotten our second breath, and before we officially close the OASIS office on October 20, we want to try to express the deep appreciation we feel for you and your staff.

We are most grateful for your excellent performance as the Superintendent of the Atlanta Public Schools, in guiding the system safely through the recent critical transition period. We were very proud of your co-workers, and hope that you will tell them so for us.

Those of us who came to know you personally feel especially fortunate, and trust that our paths will cross many times in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Lydia Shelfer (Mrs. William)

Allison Williams, Co-chairmen

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Executive Director

October 9, 1961

Dr. Rual Stephens
Deputy Superintendent
Atlanta Public Schools
City Hall
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Stephens:

The role you played so successfully in the recent desegregation of our four high schools was such a vital one, that we want to send you a very special "Thank You" before closing the OASIS office.

In addition to the masterful job you did as Deputy Superintendent, you were unfailingly helpful to us, as we tried to "assist schools in September."

For all of this, we are most grateful.

Sincerely,

Lydia Shelfer (Mrs. William)

Allison Williams, Co-chairmen

Betty M. Harris, (Mrs. Jake C.)
Executive Director

LS/AW/BH/rh

October 9, 1961

Chief Herbert Jenkins
Atlanta Police Department
Decatur Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

By October 20th, OASIS will have officially disbanded. Before this happens, we want to tell you again how very much all of us have appreciated you and your fine leadership.

We realise that without a well trained, alert police force, dedicated to preserving law and order, Atlanta's experience on August 30th may well have been quite different from the peace and calm that prevailed.

Atlanta is indeed a fortunate city to have a man of your splendid qualifications as its Chief of Police.

Very sincerely,

Lydia Shelfer (Mrs. William)

Allison Williams, Co-chairmen

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Executive Director

October [illegible], 1961

Mayor William B. Hartsfield
City Hall
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hartsfield:

Before we "fold our tents and silently steal away," again we wish to express to you our heartfelt thanks for you fine, strong leadership, especially in recent months.

We recall your voice speaking out years ago in behalf of uninterrupted education, law, and order. We fully realize that our strong city government made all the fifference -- the difference between chaos and calm reason. For this we are deeply grateful.

Very sincerely,

Lydia Shelfer (Mrs. William)

Allison Williams, Co-chairmen

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Executive Director

October 9, 1961

Mr. W. Joe Scott
566 Clifton Road, NE
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Dear Mr. Scott:

There are a few people whom I wish to thank personally for the services rendered to OASIS -- and you are one of those people!

It was a real pleasure to have been associated with you, and I want you to know how much I appreciate not only your willingness to help, but also the very effective service that you gave.

May our paths cross sometime in the future.

Most sincerely,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Executive Director

BMH/rh

Also to Joe Scott
Warren Jones
Lydia Shelfer
Jean Steinhaus
C. Leon Smith

October 9, 1961

Miss Elizabeth Wellington
849 St. Charles Ave., NE
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Elizabeth:

There are a few people whom I wish to thank personally for the services rendered to OASIS -- and you are one of those people!

It was a real pleasure to have been associated with you, and I want you to know how much I appreciate not only your willingness to help, but also the very effective service that you gave.

May our paths cross sometime in the future.

Most sincerely,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Executive Director

BMH/rh

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

HERBERT T. JENKINS
Chief

October 12, 1961

Mrs. Betty M. Harris
Executive Director
OASIS
Room 813
50 Whitehall Street SW
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

My dear Mrs Harris:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 9th and also thank you very much for the wonderful service that you and your organization has furnished this city.

This city is a better place in which to live and raise children because OASIS was here.

Thank you very much.

With deepest personal regards,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

H. Jenkins

Chief of Police

HTJ:gp

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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Fulton's Judge Shaw Tells Jury How It Is

Judge Claude Shaw of Fulton Superior Court sounded a timely warning in his charge to the new grand jury.

While recognizing evidence that indicates both races are making progress in learning how to recognize and to respect the rights of others, the judge cautioned against the "radical minority of each race from which our real danger comes."

These misguided groups follow the course of extremism. There are members of both races who are guilty of that. They are the ones to guard against.

But as Judge Shaw said, the great majority of both races are anxious to live in peace and harmony. The community will not tolerate conditions such as those that led to troubles experienced at Little Rock and New Orleans.

The eyes of the nation—indeed, those of the world—are focused upon Atlanta. It can be counted upon to protect its good name despite the efforts of a radical minority to blight it through foolish statements and deeds.

THE ATLANTA PLAN, AMENDED JANUARY 18, 1960, PROVIDES:

"Whereas, The State Board of Education has not promulgated rules and regulations relative to the placement of students in the schools, and this Board has the inherent power of pupil placement, and more complete regulations are necessary,

"Now therefore: To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

"(1). In the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils . . . the following factors and the effects or results thereof shall be considered, with respect to the individual pupil, as well as other relevant matters:

"available room and teaching capacity in the various schools;

"the availability of transportation facilities;

"the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs;

"the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils;

"the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum;

"the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil;

"the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved;

"the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others;

"the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will;

"the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

"the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school;

"the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school;

"the home environment of the pupil;

"the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers;

"the choice and interests of the pupil;

"the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment;

"the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil;

"the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor."

(2). The City Superintendent of Schools will administer these provisions, subject to the supervision of the Board.

(3). The Superintendent will designate the school to which each child applying for assignment or transfer shall go. "All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative."

(4). Applications for admission, assignment, or transfer and/or placement shall be directed to the Superintendent and delivered to the school principal between May 1st and May 15th.

(5). A separate application must be filed for each child.

(6). Application forms must be filled out and signed by parents or guardians and notarized. The Superintendent may require interviews, tests, and investigation.

(7). Notice of action taken shall be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th and will be final action "unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement."

(8). Parents may file in writing objections to assignment or request transfer to "a designated school or to another school." The Board shall act on same within a reasonable time. A hearing will be begun within twenty days of decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary.

(9). Hearings on requests for transfers shall be conducted by the Board or not less than three of the members of the Board, and decisions "of the members or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board."

(10). Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after conclusion of the hearings. Every appeal shall be finally concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

(11). The Board may assign certain pupils to vocational or other special schools or terminate their public school enrollment altogether.

(12). "Beginning September 1, 1960, or on September 1, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g. in 1961-62 grade 11th, in 1962-63 grade 10th, etc., until all grades are included." *

(13). "Nothing contained in this resolution shall prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools."

(14). These rules shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

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* On May 9, 1960 U. S. District Judge Hooper ruled that the Plan of the Atlanta Board of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation on May 1, 1961. Applications to the twelfth and eleventh grades of the Atlanta Public Schools shall be received from May 1 to May 15.

O A S I S

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

Dear Friend:

Many organizations throughout the city, which are deeply concerned with the future of Atlanta, have informally joined together to achieve peaceful and orderly compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan.

Our sole purpose is to make known to every citizen of Atlanta the facts of the Atlanta plan, its effects upon our public school system, and the contribution each individual can make toward maintaining the good will and responsible citizenship for which our city is noted.

We ask your cooperation, as a community leader, in bringing the facts to the attention of your members, either by way of a program devoted to this vital subject, or through communication with your members in any other way you see fit.

Some information is enclosed. Additional information and speakers may be obtained by calling or writing the above address.

We are confident that with the leadership of organizations such as yours, Atlanta will make this transition with dignity and honor, and will reflect everlasting credit on our great city.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Hammer (Mrs. Philip)
General Chairman

Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Youth-Serving Organizations

W. Joe Scott, Chairman Section
of Civic & Service Organizations

Warren Jones, Chairman
Speakers Bureau

Reverend Nat Long
Reverend Norman Shands, Co-Chairmen
of Religious Groups

A Guide for the Presentation of the Subject:

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits qualified Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Baltimore. A look at their experiences is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission, without regard to race, of qualified students in the 11th and 12th grades who wish to transfer to other schools in the 1961-62 school year.

WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take ..... as policement we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone .... history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good".

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation".

WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?

The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and phusical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Superintendent of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Superintendent of the Logan County, Kentucky schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students. William Henry Oliver, Superintendent of Nashville schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no course more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of deliquency".

Well aware of the direness of Governor Almond's predictions, as well as recent events in New Orleans, the Georgia Legislature in 1961 repealed all school closing laws so as to enable each local school district to work out its own solution. Our city is now free to do what the Federal Court says we must do . . . without disruption of public education, economic ruin, lawlessness and violence which would only bring chaos and disgrace to Atlanta.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

According to informed sources, the general public still does not understand the facts . . . for instance, some think that grammar schools will be involved in September.

Therefore, more discussion is needed. May we suggest that each of us does what he can to share his knowledge with other individuals and groups:

_________ person to person

_________ informal neighborhood "coffees"

_________ organized groups, such as churches, civic and service clubs, garden clubs, PTA'S, etc.

In our conversations, let us appeal to personal and to civic pride; to acceptance of this challenge as a unique opportunity to bring honor to our city.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

ATLANTA SECTION

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed is a check for $25.00 from the Atlanta Section Inc., National Council of Jewish Women to be used in your most worthwhile and important work.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Betty B. Edelman, Treasurer

Let's thank them on OASIS paper - have other of these special gifts been acknowledged?

Dear ________

We acknowledge with great appreciation your gift of ____ for the work of OASIS. Such donations are certainly needed, and will be put to immediate use

Gratefully,

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee
by Betty M. Harris (Mrs J C)
Staff Consultant

President Kennedy will be imvited to speak at one of the most significant meetings ever held in the South. The time: late August. The occasion: a salute to Atlanta and Atlanta's schools which will be a tremendous public demonstration of democratic conviction and goodwill immediately preceding the first day of integration in Atlanta's public schools

The invitation to the President will come from Mayor William B. Hartsfield in behalf of the City of Atlanta, the Board of Education and more than 50 civic organizations representing all areas of the Atlanta community. Plans ~~for the mass meeting~~ are being developed by a broadly-based coordinating group known as OASIS -- Organizations Assisting Schools in September. Complete cooperation and support of all ~~local~~ communications media will assure a ~~tremendous~~ magnificent audience ~~attendance either~~ at the Municipal Auditorium, ~~or at~~ in an open-air setting ~~in Hurt Park.~~

The far-reaching significance of the meeting is obvious. The eyes of the world will be upon Atlanta on August 31 when the first Negro student walks into a previously segregated white high school. The largest and most important city in the South, Atlanta faces ~~is~~ the most strategic test of America's capacity, ~~Atalmata is the most important city in the Southeast, and the desegregation of its public schools will be an historic occasion~~. Atlanta's leaders are determined that there shall be no Little Rock or New Orleans.

The presence of President Kennedy will do three things: 1) it willl solidify the community-wide local efforts to bring about a successful transition into a new era of race relations in the South; 2) it will represent the President's approach ~~to~~ of lending the Government's support not through direct intervention but through quiet ~~but~~ and firm undergirding of of local efforts in the direction of compliance;

PROGRAM

Presiding - Mrs. Mamie Kennedy Taylor

9:30 A.M. - 10:00 A.M.	Registration
10:00 A.M. - 10:15 A.M.	Greetings - Introduction of Guests.
10:15 A.M. - 10:25 A.M.	Reapportionment of Representation in the Georgia Legislature - Mrs. Thomas Green, Jr.
10:25 A.M. - 10:45 A.M.	Constitutional Amendments - Mrs. G. C. Reed, Jr.
10:45 A.M. - 11:00 A.M.	Safety Legislation, Colonel Willian P. Trotter, Director, Georgia Department of Public Safety
11:00 A.M. - 11:30 A.M.	Coffee Break
11:30 A.M. - 12:30 A.M.	Education - The Sibley Report - Presentation and Discussion - Mr. Zade Kenimer, Member, Sibley Committee
12:30 P.M. - 2:00 P.M.	Lunch
12:30 P.M.	Business Meeting - Presidents and One Representative from each Member Organization 1. Report of Policy Committee 2. Report of Nominating Committee
2:00 P.M. - 3:00 P.M.	Mental Health and discussion - Dr. Rives Chalmers, State Advisory Committee on Mental Institutions
3:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.	Docu-Drama on Jails, Courts & Prisons, and Discussion - T. W. Mahler

tell the region,
and 3) it will [illegible] to the nation and the entire world where America stands on this issue, ~~etc etc~~

OASIS, the sponsoring agency, has been quietly working with city government and school officials for months to lay plans for successful desegration of Atlanta's
~~would~~
schools. The public meeting ~~at which President Kennedy will speak~~ is the key element in these plans. OASIS represents a broad cross-section of Atlanta: 1) civic and service agencies such as HOPE (Help Our Public Education), the League of Women Voters., white and Negro Parent-Teachers Associations, the Council of Service Clubs, labor unions, the Urban Peague, the NAACP, local community councils and others;
Girl Scouts,
2) youth-serving organizations such as the Boy Scouts, the Boys Club, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., Catholic, Jewish and Protestant etc etc

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATIVE FORUM FOR WOMEN

DAYS OF DECISION FORUMS

Member Organizations:

American Association University Women of Georgia
Georgia Association of Women Lawyers
Georgia Congress of Parents & Teachers
Pilot International, District I
Georgia Federation Business & Professional Women's Clubs
League of Women Voters of Georgia
Home Demonstration Clubs of Georgia
Hope, Inc.
Medical Auxiliary of Georgia and Fulton County
National Council of Catholic Women
Georgia Farm Bureau Women
National Council of Jewish Women
Active Voters
Young Women's Christian Association
United Council of Church Women
Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs

Members of the General Assembly will be invited to attend Forums.

DATE	PLACE	TIME
Tuesday, October 11	Athens, Georgia - Center for Continuing Education	10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

Purpose:

To: Provide information to members and increase their "know-how" in public affairs.

To: Talk with Legislators about matters of mutual concern.

To: Provide a pattern for Legislative Forums which members may wish to follow in their home communities.

Citizens' Committee's Formation and Activities
Feb. 23 - March 20, 1961

1. Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Chrm. of HOPE's Board of Directors, talked with Dr. John Letson re: what citizens might do to help create the climate of calm acceptance, peaceful transition, in view of the Court Order to accept Negro applicants this May, with the possibility of some being placed in the 11th and 12th grades this September.

2. Mrs. Breeden reported to the HOPE Executive Committee that Dr. Letson would welcome our help, as well as that of all concerned citizens.

3. Mrs. Harris, as the staff member of HOPE, was directed to go ahead, and begin the implementation of this desire to be helpful, especially on the Community level, in the areas covered by the white High Schools.

4. Her first step was to call to-gether the people listed as a "Citizens Committee," and to make an appointment with Dr. Letson to discuss tentative plans. Dr. Letson was most helpful in his approval, and suggestions made to Mrs. Harris and Mr. Fisher.

5. After two full meetings of discussion, the committee decided to work on three projects. Each member chose the one he could best serve. In this way, three sub-committees were formed with the following purposes:

    a. to encourage the PTAs in the 16 white High Schools to play a leading role in this effort, through discussion, study-groups, etc.

    b. to encourage community leaders to do likewise (church, business, service clubs, youth-serving organizations, etc.)

    c. to furnish speakers and written materials to individual and groups desiring them.

6. The "Community Contact" committee, chaired by Mr. Joe Scott, was invited by Rev. Pugh to visit the Bass Community Council on March 8.

    The idea, as presented by Mr. Scott, met with general approval, and resulted in the decision to devote the April Council meeting to a panel discussion of this problem.

    On March 15, a similar conference was held with the Advisory Board of the Southwest Council. Again, Mr. Scott's presentation was accepted favorably. The Councils' only other meeting before school is out, takes place in May. They will consider including this program at that time.

    Mr. Scott spoke on March 16 to the Advisory Board of the Fulton Community Council, and has since been invited to speak to the entire Council on April 27.

    The Hoke Smith Advisory Board has been contacted, and is to let Mr. Scott know its decision.

On March 21, Mr. Scott has called a committee meeting to discuss ways and means of reaching the leadership in the High School communities where there are no Councils. Names are now being listed from the HOPE files, of parents who have children in those high schools. Other sources are in the process of being tapped to seek out community leadership.

On March 13, Mrs. Leonard Fisher and Mrs. Ed. S. Cook, Jr. (members of the sub-committee on PTA Cooperation), arranged a conference with Dr. Stephens (assistant to Dr. Letson) and area superintendents. The Community Contacts Comm. also participated in this most helpful conference. This resulted in two very fine suggestions:

1) that Dr. Letson address the Atlanta PTA Council on April 6

2) that a TV panel be presented in late April, on school facilities, by Dr. Letson, Mayor Hartsfield, Mr. Latimer, and the PTA Council Presidents (both out-going and in-coming). The projected plans included invitations to parents, teachers, and community leaders to come to elementary and high schools to view this program, and to follow it by a "Public Forum" type of meeting. It is hoped that at this time constructive action will be planned.

On March 15, Dr. Stephens, Mrs. Wm. Green, and Mrs. Harris met with Dr. Letson to discuss these proposals. He approved and added other good suggestions: that, in addition to the panel, appearance of representatives of organizations be included to give the effect of massive public support. Dr. Letson made clear that he would of course need to consult with the Board and PTA officials, and would do so at once. At his request Mrs. Harris and Dr. Stephens are meeting March 20th to get on paper the main points discussed.

7. The Speakers Bureau has prepared a guide for speakers and discussion. Through Dr. Oglesby and Mr. Randall, it is consulting with the Atlanta Christian Council, and with denominational groups. Speakers are being secured. Among others, Miss Lillian Lee has agreed to speak, with the approval of Dr. Letson. Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast has prepared a helpful outline for speakers.

Mrs. Ed Askren has asked Mrs. John Finn (who works with Y-Teens, and the Public Affairs Committee of the YWCA) to talk with representatives from other youth-serving organizations. Her purpose is to share with them the plans of the Y-Teen Council to discuss desegregation at their spring meeting, at which Dr. Letson will speak.

"Citizens' Committee"

Mrs. Edward Askren, Mrs. Ed. S. Cook, Jr.; Mrs. Geo. Douglas, Mrs. Alden Eddy, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, Mrs. Wm. Green, Mrs. Oze Horton, Mr. Warren Jones, Mrs. Phil Narmore, Dr. Stuart Oglesby, Miss Kathrine Park, Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr.; Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, Lanier Randall, Mr. Joe Scott, Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, and Miss Elizabeth Wellington.

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

(Prepared by Betty M. Harris)

Feb 27, 1961

How can school authorities create a general climate of firmness and calm when school re-opens in the Fall? What can voluntary community organizations do to re-inforce their school officials — to encourage an attitude of positive acceptance of change?

The following suggestions have been brought forward by various voluntary organizations to stimulate thinking, first steps, and planning for the future:

AREAS OF ACTIVITY - SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND SCHOOL BOARD

1. A Citizens Advisory Committee, set up by the School Board, could gain wide public support for desegregation. Composed of distinguished citizens, by its public statements it could set the tone for community acceptance. This Citizens Advisory Committee, along with School Board members and school administrators could explain in the press and on TV how desegregation will work, how it has worked elsewhere, and answer questions from the public.

2. School administrators could also use communications media, as well as the classroom and assembly hall, to explain in advance of any possible difficulties that rowdyism, absenteeism, or other breaches of disorder will be followed by severe consequences.

3. The School Board might wish to arrange private, regular briefings with the news media to issue progress reports, to discuss reporting of any desegregation incidents, and to insure that incidents will not provide a circus for reporters.

4. The Superintendent might call a special meeting of the teaching staff to enlist teacher support by explaining what is in store for them. Selected teachers might be given inservice training in intercultural education; others might be encouraged to attend summer intergroup workshops. First on the administrative level, then on the supervisory and teacher level, regular integrated staff discussions might give an appropriate background for school desegregation in the Fall.

5. In addition to school assemblies and classroom discussions, the Superintendent might wish to meet with high school student councils to enlist student leadership in insuring peaceful transition.

6. Formation of a behind-the-scenes liaison group might be useful to map out a step-by-step schedule for the first few days of desegregation. It would be helpful if everybody concerned could know in advance what techniques will be used on the first day to handle crowds, where and when Negro students will report to class, how reporters will be dealt with -- all of the mechanisms to be employed that will insure smooth, untroubled early days of desegregation. Such group might contain representatives from the Superintendents office, the Police Department, the Mayor's office, and white and Negro community leaders.

AREAS OF ACTIVITY -- VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

1. Widest community support must be enlisted by voluntary organizations through special meetings called by existing religious, womens, fraternal and civic associations. Both official school spokesmen and representatives of civic groups must be prepared to address these meetings.

2. Small informal neighborhood "coffee" of high school parents to answer specific questions and allay possible fears may be necessary.

3. Most important is preparation of parents in presently white schools through the PTA. A special PTA meeting in every high school is essential before school re-opens. If PTA leadership in a particular school is hostile, parents who are friendly must be found by voluntary organizations and urged to speak up within PTA if possible, informally if not.

4. Voluntary organizations must stimulate the mass media to undertake a broad-gauged public relations campaign. The key to this campaign might be initiation of a Citizens Pledge along the following lines:

> "I promise to keep faith with myself and my city — to guard our children's safety, to safeguard our city's future. When school opens in the Fall, with God's help I will do my part to maintain the peace, to respect the law, and to protect the good name of Atlanta."

If such a pledge were launched with high level sponsorship — quite logically it could be done by the Citizens Advisory Committee suggested above — adherence to it by leading businessmen, civic leaders, churches, voluntary groups, and most important, thousands of individual citizens, would have a dramatic impact in creating the proper community climate. Newspapers and TV could play their role by reporting on support the pledge has gathered, and by special features, columns and interpretive editorials.

5. The newspapers should be encouraged to tie Atlanta's future growth and progress to peaceful desegregation this Fall. A newspaper series — Atlanta Twentieth Century — to run as a companion piece to the Atlanta Century — could paint a glowing picture of the possibilities in the Arts, Business, Tourism, Major League Sports, etc, all of which would be irreparably damaged by riots and violence. The same theme should be carried over into TV shows.

6. Existing literature prepared by voluntary organizations on the facts of desegregation should be widely distributed to PTA's and other civic groups, to help stimulate interest and discussion.

7. Ministers should be encouraged to preach on peaceful desegregation as well as fostering discussions withih church study groups, especially among high school age youngsters.

8. It might be possible to arrange a special TV show on the eve of school's re-opening featuring the Mayor, police chief, school superintendent, civic leaders, with a special message for Atlanta from President Kennedy.

9. Voluntary organisations must stand ready to mobilize community support for keeping our public schools open in the event of a referendum.

Mrs. T. M. Alexander

Braden - BL5 3820

March 17, 1961

The Expansion Committee of the Inter-Group Committee on Schools has the following specific recommendations to make:

1. The following organizations be invited to become permanent members of the Inter-Group committee:

Florence Harris Reg. Office

Brunson - YWCA Mrs. Ernia Brunson - Mrs. Vilyn Moore
Atlanta ~~Christian~~ Council of Churches Rev. Arthur Van Gibson
YMCA - Dr. Thornton W. Meriam (Regional) Morningside Pres. Ch. - Atl. -
Jewish Community Council - Pres. Dr. Irving L. Greenberg - I Ave. University
NAACP Dr. Tillman C. Cothran - Ed. Chairman
WILPF Mrs. Josephine Murphy Aff. U. Dr. 50 Chestnut St. SW Atl. - 14, Ga.
Dr. Lynnette Saine - Atlanta UNiversity Women's Club Mrs. Virginia Jones
Quakers Dr. John Jungblut
~~Unitarian Church~~ → Quaker Meeting Hse. 1384 Fairview Rd. N.E. 6
United Church of Christ--Home Mission Board Rev. Edward Brown JA3 0775
Southern Student Human Relations Project Mrs. Constance Curry U.S. National Student Assn. 41 Exchange Pl. S.E.
Pres. - Atlanta Labor Council, AFL-CID
JA5 7975 ESCRU Rev. John Morris 5 Forsyth St. Episcopal Society for Cultural & Racial Unity
Rev. T T Griffin Sr. ↔ Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
987 Ira St. S.W.
MU8 4516

2. The following organizations be involved on a temporary and special basis as they fit into Atlanta planning:

Girl Scouts
Boy Schouts
Campfire Girls
- Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs -
- Council of Service Clubs - George Goodwin
Atlanta Boy's Clubs, Inc.
" GIRL'S " " (ASK BETTY)

PTA

3. The following essential organizations be reached through other sources if possible; but if not, we must see to it that they are involved:

Jaycees
PWA
C. of C.
Medical Societies and Auxiliaries
Dental " and "
Central Atlanta Improvement Assn. (COMM. PLANNING COUNCIL??)
Communications media
Lawyers
Atlanta Junior League

4. Recognizing that the resulting size of the Inter-Group committee would render it unwieldy and thereby less effective, we further recommend that the Committee be immediately divided into working committees, according to the special interest of the organizations involved. These committees could , as they naturally would, concentrate their efforts in such areas as church, youth, etc., coming together regularly but infrequently for report and coordination, either in full Inter-Group committee meeting or in a smaller, representative Executive Committee.

Fran Breeden
Tommy Thompson
Art Levin

April 14, 1961

Dear Friend:

The Inter-group Committee on Schools invites you to attend a meeting on April 20 at 10:30 A.M. in Room 302 of the Downtown YWCA.

At this time all participants in the four sections will meet together. Each section has had one meeting since our previous meeting. Representatives of the steering committees of each section will have met together to consolidate suggestions which will be presented to you on April 20. We hope to have a representative from the Atlanta Department of Education with us.

See you Thursday, April 20.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer

April 14, 1961

Dear Friend:

This letter of invitation comes to you from the Inter-group Committee on Schools, of which I have the privelege of serving as chairman.

This group, composed of representatives from state-wide organizations, has been meeting for two years, in the interest of open schools, to conform to Federal Court decisions. We have met informally without structure, and without publicity.

We now number about twenty-five, and need to grow, as the scene has shifted from state action to Atlanta's needs. To do this, we have agreed to form four sections:

Civic and Service organizations
Religious organizations
Speakers Bureau
Youth Serving organizations.

Mrs. John Finn has agreed to chair an exploratory meeting of the youth section, on Tuesday, April 18, 10:30 A.M., Room 302, at the Downtown YWCA.

Its function will be to stimulate and coordinate efforts in preparing the way for peaceful school desegregation.

This meeting will be followed by one on Thursday, April 20, at the same time and place, at which time all four sections will report on their plans. We will greatly appreciate your attendance at both important sessions. Should previous engagements prevent your presence at either time, won't you please send a representative?

We hope that you will come prepared to share the current and projected activities of your organization.

We are sure that you agree that Youth's stake is a most important one, and that Atlanta needs all responsible citizens to help her meet the challenge of change with dignity and with honor.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman

6 onion skins

Jane Hammer

INTER-GROUP COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS - 1960-1961

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
✓ Mrs. Edwin L. Askren, Jr.	170 Laurel Forrest Cir., N.E. (5)	AAUW
✓ Mr. Harry Boyte	63 Auburn Ave., N.E. (3)	Atl. Council on
Mrs. Eunice Brunson	72 Edgewood Ave. N.E.	Human Relations
✓ Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden	4490 Powers Ferry Rd., N.W. (5)	HOPE BL5 3820
Miss Helen Bullard	302 White~~hall~~ Head Bldg.	United Ch. of Christ JA3-0775
✓ Rev. Edward Brown	223 Peachtree St., N.E. (3)	Home Missions Bd.
✓ Rev. Edward A. Cahill	605 Boulevard, N.E. (8)	Unitarian Church
✓ Mrs. Henry L. Caplan	2975 Ridge Valley Rd., N.W. (5)	Hadassah
call ✓ Mrs. Sujette Crank	599 Tatnall St., S.W. (3) YWCA	~~Ga. Council on~~
✓ Dr. ~~Tillman~~ C. Cothran A.U.	NAACP	~~Human Relations~~ JA5 5001
✓ Miss Constance Curry,	Dr. 41 Exchange Pl. S.E. (3) Sou. Students Human Relations	Project
✓ Mrs. Beverly Downing	395 Hampton Ct., Athens, Ga.	HOPE
✓ Rev. Edward A. Driscoll	63 Auburn Ave., N.E. (3)	Council of Churches of Ga.
Rev. Arthur Van Gibson	Morningside Pres. Ch. Atl. Council of	Churches ~~of Ga.~~
Dr. Irving Greenberg	Jewish Com. Council	
call ✓ Mrs. Grace Hamilton J	582 University Pl., N.W. (14)	national YWCA
Mrs. Philip G. Hammer	3483 Ridgewood Rd., N.W. (5)	LWV of Ga.
Mrs. J. C. Harris	714-15 Atlanta Nat. Bldg.	HOPE
✓ Dr. John Junglut Quaker Meeting House	~~50 Whitehall St., S.W. (3)~~ 1384 Fairview Rd. N.E. (6)	Quakers
✓ Mr. Arthur J. Levin	ADL 41 Exchange Pl., S.E. (3) ESCRU	Anti-Defamation JA3 1618
Rev. John Morris	5 Forsyth St. YMCA	League of B'nai B'rith
✓ Dr. Thornton W. Meriam		~~B'rith~~ ~~YWCA~~ A.U. Woman's Club
Miss Josephine Murphy	AU Dorm 50 Chestnut St. S.W. (14) WILPF	
Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell	3986 Club Dr., N.E. (19)	LWV of Atl.
Nancy Mrs. Phil B. Narmore TA2-5862	595 McAfee St., N.W. (13) Apt. 35	United Church Women of Atl.
Mrs. J. O. Moore	95 ~~Apt. 35~~ Merritts Ave. N.E.	Atl. ~~Women of Atl.~~ Labor Council
✓ Mrs. David Neiman	3640 Cloudland Dr., N.W. (5)	HOPE
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✓ Mrs. William C. Pauley	943 Clifton Rd., N.E. (7)	Ga. Council on DR3 6735 Human Relations
✓ Mr. Paul M. Rilling	5 Forsyth St., N.W. (3)	Sou. Reg. Council PO1 1406
✓ Mrs. Frederick Robin	926 Crane Rd., N.E. (5)	HOPE
✓ Mr. Harry W. Rohrer	1927 N. Decatur Rd., N.E. (7)	Ga. Council of Churches
✓ Mr. James O'H Sanders	67 Blackland Rd., N.W. (5)	Active Voters
✓ Mrs. Henry Sharp	1669 Dyson Dr., N.E. (7)	LWV of DeKalb
✓ Mrs. Wm. S. Shelfer	1743 Ridgecrest Ct., N.E. (7)	LWV of Atl.
✓ Mr. Robert A. Thompson	Urban League of Atlanta 239 Auburn Ave., N.E. (3)	Urban League SY4 8098
Mrs. H. B. Trimble	772 Houston Mill Rd., N.E. (6)	Civil Service Com.
✓ Mrs. Jas. L. Upchurch	2773 DeLowe Dr. East Point, Ga.	Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
✓ Mrs. Edward M. Vinson	328 Chelsea Cir., N.E. (7)	LWV of Ga.
✓ Mrs. Jack Wallen	3710 Nancy Creek Rd., N.W. (5)	Council of Jewish Women
✓ Mrs. C. M. Weston	2052 Edinburg Ter., N.E. (7)	United Church Women of Ga.
✓ Mrs. Michael Harris ~~I. Wilen~~	1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd N.W. (5) ~~915 Berkshire Rd., N.E. (9)~~	Atl. B'nai B'rith Women
✓ Mr. Chas. Wittenstein	1307 Briardale Lane, N.E. (6)	Am. Jewish Com.
Rev. T. T. Griffon Sr.	987 Ira St. S.W.	Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
✓ Mr. E. T. Kehrer	1065 Gordon St. S.W.	ILGWU MU8 4516

Citizens' Committee

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"Who's Who":

Askren, Mrs. Edward	- AAUW, United Church Women of Ga., YWCA, Public Affairs
Cook, Mrs. Ed. S., Jr.	- PTA
Douglas, Mrs. Geo.	
Eddy, Mrs. Alden	- Immediate past-president Girl Scouts Council of Greater Atlanta. Prominent in Red Cross volunteer work
Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard	- Co-presidents, PTA
Green, Mrs. Wm.	- United Church Women of Atlanta, Atlanta Council,U.N; YWCA, Public Affairs
(Harris, Mrs. Jake)	- HOPE, Inc., Executive Director
Horton, Mrs. Oze	- Past-President of Atlanta YWCA, now a member of the National Board
Jones, Mr. Warren	- Businessman, Active in Toastmasters Club
Narmore, Mrs. Phil	- President, United Church Women of Atlanta
Oglesby, Dr. Stuart	- Author, retired minister, Presbyterian
Park, Miss Kathrine	- Retired professional worker with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.
Pendergrast, Mrs. J. B., Jr.	- Chrm., Speakers Bureau, HOPE, Inc.
Pugh, Rev. R. Quinn	- President Bass Community Council, pastor, Jackson Hills Baptist Church
Randall, Lanier	- Attorney, lay member of Atlanta Christian Council, legal committee, HOPE, Inc.
Scott, Mr. Joe	- Retired principal of Bass High School
Shelfer, Mrs. Wm.	- Program Chairman, Bass Community Council; PTA, State Board, League of Women Voters
Wellington, Miss Elizabeth	- Retired teacher (Atlanta system)

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Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman, 3483 Ridgewood Rd., NW, Atlanta 5

Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5)

Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6)

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5)

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., SW (11)

Rev. Nat Long, 1226 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7)

Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7)

Mr. Nick Bonnano, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10)

Mrs. Thos. M. Breeden, 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5)

Mr. George Goodwin, First National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts (3)

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5)

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7)

Rev. A. O. Holmes, 859½ Hunter St., NW (14)

Mrs. J. C. Harris (Betty), Staff Consultant

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 582 University Place, NW (14)

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Randall, Lanier 2112 Cascade Rd., SW zone 10	PL 5-1238		Vice-Chairman
Lokey, Mrs. Hamilton 737 Woodward Way, NW zone 18	CE 7-4215		Secretary
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Daugert, Mrs. Stanley 3810 Watkins Place zone 19 or Chamblee	GL 7-2125		Legislative Observers
Dorsey, James W. 99 Peachtree Battle Ave., NW zone 5	CE 3-1394	Office JA 4-8806	Legal
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Neiman, Mrs. David 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW. zone 5	CE 7-0209		Public Information
Foreman, Robert L., Jr. 2056 Dellwood Dr., NW zone 5	TR 2-6049	Office JA 2-2508	Finance
Pauley, Mrs. Wm. C. 943 Clifton Rd., NE zone 7	DR 3-6735		State Organization
Pendergrast, Mrs. J. B., Jr. 1700 West Paces Ferry Rd., NW zone 5	CE 3-8103		Speakers Bureau
Robin, Mrs. Fred 926 Crane Road, NE zone 5	CE 7-2071		Public Information

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3396 Rockhaven Cir., NE zone 5 — CE 7-7692 - Office CE 3-4148

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321 Redwood, Marietta — Office TR 6-5062

ADVISORS

Bullard, Miss Helen
199 - 11th St., NE zone 9 — TR 4-3986 - Office JA 2-3594

Klein, Nathan
1243 Spring Valley Lane, NE zone 6 — TR 3-2505 - Office TR 5-8551

Rilling, Paul
Southern Regional Council - 5 Forsyth St. - JA 2-8764

Wittenstein, Charles
1307 Briardale Lane, NE zone 6 — DR 7-1859 - Office JA 3-3451

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Daugherty, C. F., Jr. - 5285 Greenland Rd., N.E. - Atlanta 5

Dilworth, Mr & Mrs. John A. - 4795 Woodvale Dr., NW - Atlanta 5

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Friedman, Mrs. Harold B. - 2690 Margaret Mitchell Dr., NW - Atlanta 5

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Wilson, Frank M., Jr. - 129 Robin Lane - Marietta, Ga.

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Boyd, Willis M. - Adairsville, Ga.
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Richards, Dr. McDowell - Columbia Theo. Seminary - Decatur, Ga.
Rothchild, Rabbi Jacob M. - 3205 Arden Rd., NW - Atlanta 5
Sanders, James O'H. - 67 Blackland Rd., NW - Atlanta 5
Shands, Rev. Norman - 2205 Highview Rd., SW - Atlanta 11
Tilly, Mrs. M. E. - 1013 Highland View, NE - Atlanta 6
Ward, Dr. Judson C., Jr. - 1534 Emory Rd., N. E. - Atlanta 6
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OASIS

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Rev. Norman O. Shands, 1040 Gordon St., SW (10)

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Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

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Rev. Robert E. Lee, 731 Peachtree, NE

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW., Apt. 35

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Rev. Frank M. Ross, 634 West Peachtree

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 3205 Arden Rd., NW

Rev. Leon Smith, 793 Park St., SW

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Mr. Charles Wittenstein, 41 Exchange Pl., SE

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Dr. Vernon Crawford, 1526 Walthall Ct., NE
Mr. Henry L. DeGive, 1305 Healy Building (3)
Mr. Ed M. Dyer, 224 Senaca St., Decatur (alternate to Mr. Grimes)
Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE (8)
Mr. Fred Grimes, c/o Ga. Power Co., Box 4545 (Alternate to Mr. Dyer)
Mr. O. E. Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18)
Mr. Willis Osborn, 1225 Springdale Rd., NE (6)
Mr. Eugene Patterson, Atlanta Constitution, 10 Forsyth St. Building (3)
Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 North Decatur Rd., NE

OASIS

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Co-Chairman: Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6) - 636-5670

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Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Pl., NE, Co-Chairman

Mrs. S. M. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 550 Kingwood Lane, NW - Tr 5-7881

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Mrs. Alden Eddy, 1138 Oakdale Rd., NE (7)

Mrs. M. B. Satterfield, 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5)

Organization Representatives

Atlanta Boys Clubs

Mr. Herman B. Quinn, 311 Walton Building (3)

Mr. E. J. Thomas, 481 Thurmond St., NW (13)

Mr. Jesse Draper, Draper-Owens Co., 521 Grant Building (3)

Atlanta Girls Clubs:

Miss Rebecca Hollingsworth, 1129 Sells Ave., SW

Mrs. C. C. Going, 1205 Lake Hearn Dr., NE

Bethlehem Community Center:

Mr. Robert Schrider, 9 McDonough Blvd., SE (15) - Ma 2-0919

Mrs. Annie Ruth Hill, 140 Meldon St., SW

Girl Scouts:

Miss Margaret Colbert, 40 - 16th St., NW (9)

Mrs. Robert L. Brown (Alice), 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Youth-Serving Organizations con'd

Girl Scouts: Miss Margaret Colbert, 40 - 16th St., NW (9)

Mrs. Robert L. Brown, 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Grady Homes Community Girls Club:

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 859 Fair Street, SW

Mrs. A. D. Cooper, 1291 Hunter St., NW (14) - Pl 3-5248

Mrs. Beulah A. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Jewish Youth Groups

B'nai B'rith - Mrs. Gertrude Bossak, 2344 Wineleas Rd., Decatur

Community Center - Mr. Frank Fierman, 1745 Peachtree Rd., NW - Tr 5-7881

Temple - Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 1589 Peachtree Rd., NE (9)

Mr. Arnold Shulman, 1420 Stephens Dr., NE (6)

Protestant Youth Groups:

Interdenominational Youth Center, Att'n: Mr. Keith Ponkel, Adviser
Northside Methodist Church
2799 Northside Dr., NW (5)

Religious Education Ass'n: Miss Gatra Reed, St. Marks Methodist Church
781 Peachtree St., NE

Salvation Army: Att'n. Major John Needham, 699 Semonile Ave., NE

Wesley Community House: Miss Rosamond Johnson, 342 Richardson St., SW - Mu 8-1482

Y.M.C.A. - Butler St. - Miss Annell Ponder, Youth Worker, 22 Butler St.NE Ja 4-0246

Metropolitan - Mr. Fred McCord, Youth Worker, 145 Luckie St., NW, Ja 5-540

Mr. David Powell, " " " " " "

Young Judea -

Y.W.C.A. - Atlanta Hdqs, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE (3)
Miss Eunice Brunson, Director
Mrs. Virlyn Moore, Pres., 1355 Moores Mill Rd., NW
Mrs. Dora Biven, Youth Worker, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE
Mrs. John Finn, Volunteer, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5)

Phyllis Wheatley Branch - Miss Sujette Crank, Dir., 599 Tatnall St., SW

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Rev. Leon Smith, 1404 Beecher St., SW, Vice-Chairman

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Rev. Edward Brown, 826 Hillpine Dr., NE

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Rev. James W. Sosebee, 1678 N. Rock Springs Rd., NE

Rev. Allison Williams, 930 Moores Mill Rd., NW

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STAFF CONSULTANT

Mr. Paul Rilling, Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street Building

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Dr. Loren Jenks, 4250 Chamblee-Dunwoody Rd., Chamblee

Mr. Lamar Clements, 199½ Griffin St., NW

Mr. Lanier Randall, 868 York Ave., SW

Religious Organizations - cont.

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Mrs. George Gunning, contact for the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
17 Demorest Ave., NE

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

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Mr. Harry W. Rohrer, 1927 N. Decatur Rd., NE

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Rabbi Emanuel Feldman, 961 Milledge Place, NE

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 3205 Arden Rd., NW

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE

Rev. T. D. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira Street, SW

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Mr. John Jungblut, Quaker House, 384 Fairview Rd., NE

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

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Mrs. C. M. Weston, 2052 Edinburg Terrace, NE

UNITED LIBERAL CHURCH

Rev. Edward Cahill, 605 Boulevard, NE

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. Homer C. McEwen, 40 W. Lake Ave., SW

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Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 West Paces Ferry Rd., N.W.

Dr. John McClure, Jr., 964 Crane Rd., N.E., (5)

Inter-group Committee on Schools - Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman

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Mrs Sidney Greenblatt, Jr. 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd. NW.
Dr. Tilman Cothran, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut, SW, Atlanta 14
Mrs Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St. SW.
Mrs. J. C. Harris, Staff Consultant, 50 Whitehall St., SW, Atlanta 3

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Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE, Atlanta 7, Co-chairman

Mrs. George Douglas, 2545 Potomac Ave., N.E., Atlanta 5

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, 668 Cresthill Ave., N.W., Atlanta 6

Mrs. William Green, 1846 Ardmore Rd., N.W., Atlanta 9

Mrs. Oze Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., N.W., Atlanta 18

Miss Katherine Park, 1143 Brookhaven Dr., N.E., Atlanta 19

Miss Elizabeth Wellington, 849 St. Charles Ave., N.E., Atlanta 8

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Mr. Arthur Levin, 41 Exchange Place, S.E, Atlanta 3

A.A.U.W.- Mrs. Jerome F. Anderson, 1215 Spring Mill Lane, N.E., Atlanta 19

ACTIVE VOTERS - Mr. James O'H. Sanders, 67 Blackland Rd., N.W., Atlanta 5

AMERICAN JEWISH VETERANS - Mr. Irving Shaw, 735 Willivee Dr., Decatur

ATLANTA FEDERATION OF WOMENS CLUBS - Mrs. Chester Martin 300 Blackland Rd., N.W. (5)

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Mrs. Walter Paschall, 1957 Westminister Way, N
Mr. Harry Boyte, 41 Exchange Pl., SE, Atlanta

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN OF ATLANTA - Mrs. Michael Harris, 1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd., N.W.

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FULTON - Mrs. A. P. Guy, 362 Penfield Cir., Hapeville
HOKE SMITH - Rev. Geo. W. Hayward, 439 Robinson Ave., S.E.
SOUTHWEST - Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE, Atlanta 12

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1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd. NW

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Mrs. Wm. C. Pauley, 943 Clifton Rd., N.E. (7)

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Mrs. I. J. Glazer, 511 E. Pelham Rd., N.E., Atlanta 9

H.O.P.E., INC. - Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., N.W. Atlanta 5
Mrs. Chas. C. Perkins, Jr., 1126 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta 7

I L G W U - Mr. Nick Bonanno,
Mr. E. T. Kehrer, 1065 Gordon St., SW, Atlanta 10

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Mr. Edward Kahn, 41 Exchange Pl., SE, Atlanta 3

Mrs Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct. NE.
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DEKALB - Mrs. Henry Sharp, 1669 Dyson Dr., N.E., (7)
GEORGIA - Mrs. Edw. M. Vinson, 328 Chelsea Cir., N.E., (7)

N A A C P - Dr. Tillman C. Cothran, Atlanta University, Atlanta 14
Rev. A. O. Holmes, 859½ Hunter St., N. W., Atlanta , 14

Mrs F. M. Head, 1763 Langston SW.
ATLANTA COUNCIL of PARENTS & TEACHERS - Mrs. ~~L.~~ A. Woodward, ~~1469 DeSoto Ave., SW~~
834 Oakdale Rd. NE.

NEGRO COUNCIL - Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., N. W., Atlanta 14

URBAN LEAGUE - Mr. Robert Thompson, 239 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3

W I L P F - Mrs. Josephine Murphy, Atlanta Univ. Dorm., 50 Chestnut St., SW , (14)

Y W C A National Staff - Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 582 University Pl., N.W. (14)

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Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., N.W., Atlanta 5

Dr. John McClure, Jr., 964 Crane Rd., N. E., Atlanta 5

Inter-group Committee on Schools - Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman

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Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Pl., NE - Co-Chairman

Mrs. S. M. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 550 Kingwood Lane, NW

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Mrs. Fred Robin, 926 Crane Rd., N.E. (5)

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Mrs. M. B. Satterfield, 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW

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Mr. Jesse Draper, Draper-Owens Co., 521 Grant Bldg.

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Miss Rebecca Hollingsworth, 1129 Sells Ave., SW

Mrs. C. C. Going, 1205 Lake Hearn Dr., NE

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Mr. Robert C. Shrider, 9 McDonough Blvd., SE

Mrs. Annie Ruth Hill, 140 Meldon St., SW

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Mr. John Stembler, Ga. Theatre Co., Fox Theatre

CAMP FIRE GIRLS - Mrs. Doris Bridges, 167 Walton St., N.W.
Mr. Frank J. Heazel, Jr., 457 Manor Ridge Dr., N.W.

CATHOLIC YOUTH GROUPS - The Rev. Allen Dillman, 2699 Peachtree Rd., NE

GIRL SCOUTS - Miss Polly Clairborne, 40 - 16th St., NW
Mrs. Robert Stiemke, 3216 Ridgewood Rd., NW

Youth-Serving groups - cont.

GRADY HOMES GIRLS CLUBS - Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 148 Bell St., SE
Mrs. Beulah A. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

JEWISH YOUTH GROUPS

Temple - Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 1589 P'tree, N.E. (9)
Mr. Arnold Shulman, 1420 Stephens Dr., N.E. (6)

Community Center - Mrs. Gertrude Bossak, 2344 Wineleas Rd., Decatur

JUNIOR RED CROSS - Miss Marguerite Lehman, 848 Peachtree St., N.E.

PROTESTANT YOUTH GROUPS - Rev. Bill Boice, 1328 P'tree St., N.E.
First Presbyterian Church

SALVATION ARMY - Major John Needham, 693 Seminole Ave., N.E.

WESLEY COMMUNITY HOUSE - Miss Rosamond Johnson, 61 Memorial Dr., SE

Y M C A

Butler Street - Miss Annell Ponder, Youth Worker; 22 Butler St., NE

Metropolitan - Mr. David Powell, Youth Worker; 145 Luckie St., N.W.

Regional - Dr. Thornton W. Merriam, Standard Building

YOUNG JUDEA - Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Place, NE
Mr. Edwzrd Korsh, Community Center, 1745 P'tree Rd., NE

Y W C A - Mrs. Eunice Brunson, Director, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE
Mrs. Virlyn Moore, Pres., 1355 Moores Mill Rd., NW

Phyllis Wheatley Branch - Miss Sujette Crank, Director, 599 Tatnal SW

SPEAKERS BUREAU

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee, Chairman

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW

Dr. John McClure, Jr., 964 Crane Rd., NE

Community Contacts Sub-Committee

As directed by the Section of Civic and Service Organizations, Mr. Joe Scott appointed the following to serve, with others to be added as soon as possible:

Mrs. William Green, 1846 Ardmore Rd., NW
Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE
Mrs. George Douglas, 2545 Potomac Ave., NE
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, 668 Cresthill Ave., NW
Mrs. Stanley Harris, 790 Briar Park Ct., NE
Mrs. Ozo Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW
Mrs. Nahum Medalia, 247 Springdale Dr., NE
Mrs. Cornelius J. Murphy, 2628 Arlene Way, NE
Miss Katherine Park, 1143 Brookhaven Dr., NE
Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE
Miss Elizabeth Wellington, 849 St. Charles Ave., NE
(We hope each of you will serve.)

The committee will choose its own chairman, at its first full meeting on Tuesday, May 16, 10:30 A.M., at 813 Atlanta National Building.

Following the Section meeting on May 8, six members of this sub-committee ate lunch to-gether, and began some plans to get this program underway, since time is of the essence.

On Friday, May 12th, Miss Wellington, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Medalia, and one other person (to be asked by Mrs. Medalia) will convene, in order to compose a "Discussion Sheet." This will be used as a guide to Discussion Leaders, who will be secured by this Sub-Committee.

It was further decided to have at least one training session for Discussion Leaders. Paul Rilling is an expert in this field, and will conduct a session Monday, May 22, 7:30-10:00 P.M., at Eastern Branch YWCA, 1765 Memorial Dr., SE, and one on Tuesday, May 23, 7:30-10:00 P.M., at Atlanta Federal Savings & Loan Assn, 3235 Peachtree Rd., NE (corner Piedmont & P'tree).

Beginning now, will you think about people you know who would either,

a. lead a discussion for a neighborhood "morning or evening coffee"

or

b. be a hostess or host to a "morning or evening coffee."

We will need to know who will serve as discussion leaders, as soon as possible, so that they can be invited to attend one of the training sessions. As you talk to potential leaders, please give them the details of the date, time, and place of the session, so they can put it on their calendars. When we receive their names and addresses from you, we will send them a letter and a "discussion sheet."

Please call me if you have questions about these plans, and do try to be with us on Tuesday, May 16.

Betty M. Harris
Staff Assistant

B. Harris

Suggestions prepared for discussion for Feb. 23 meeting,
held in HOPE office

LET's TALK ABOUT ----

1. Community organization in each white High School neighborhood, to enable parents and students to begin now to make definite preparation for

   a) calm acceptance of the fact of possible desegregation in their High School
   b) peaceful transition.

2. Possible timing, and ways of work

--- In March

a) confer with Dr. Letson on details of project. (Monday next, at 2:30)
b) carefully select from one to five parents and students in each High School. Discuss project, getting their suggestions, etc. Get their committment to spearhead the work. Suggest that where possible, they work with PTA, and with the cooperation of the Principal and Area Superintendent.
c) possible conferences with many groups represented.

Suggestions of possible sources of these "key people":

1) PTA, teachers, Principal, Area Supt.
2) leadership of Community Councils (such as Bass, South West, etc.)
3) leadership of youth groups (Key Clubs, "Y", Scouts, etc.)
4) Ministers and youth workers in churches near school
5) HOPE card-file. This might be helpful to check against Student Directories, in schools where they are available.

3. ---- In early April

Plan an orientation program for the leadership group, to enable them to crystallize their thinking into an action plan, with focus and direction.

This meeting should be carefully planned, and should have inspiration, education, and group dynamics as integral parts.

It might be done on an area basis, or a city-wide basis.

4. ---- In April and May

This is where the real work would be done, by each local school leadership group.

If needed, a Steering Committee might function to encourage and advise from time to time.

In each school, ways of work would doubtless differ. At least some of the following would probably be included: "a piece for parents" - unsophist. [illegible]

--- discussions, study groups (edu. material, so that people can take it home.)
--- development of a "Code of Conduct" similar to the one worked out at Brown High
--- a definite operational plan for D-Day.
-- at least one PTA meeting to discuss plan; maybe some of these members who would be willing to hold discussion groups in homes (we might furnish a leader)

Suggestions prepared for discussion for Feb. 23 meeting, held in HOPE office

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OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

History of OASIS --

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

OASIS is the culmination of two years' work by citizens who first came together on March 10, 1959.

Ten people met in the HOPE office on that morning to discuss the problems centered around Georgia's public schools and the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

The organization resulting from these first meetings was known by at least three names: Co-ordinating Committee on Schools, Inter-Group Committee on Schools, and to save breath "Blob". Mrs. Philip Hammer was selected as chairman, and presided over the informal meetings which were fairly regular each month.

Representatives of state-wide groups were invited to participate, mainly for exchange and stimulation of ideas to preserve Georgia's public school system. By 1960, the "Blob" included 17 organizations, about ten of which were regular in attendance.

Activities for "open schools" increased greatly, and in two ways:

1. the most interested groups undertook many projects, within their own organizational structure
2. a few groups banded together to undertake other projects, such as an Open School Conference, a series of state meetings, statements to the press.

When the 1961 General Assembly took the necessary steps which would enable Georgia's public schools to remain open, "Blob" took a good long look at its objectives, and decided on the following course:

February, 1961

1. With the implementation of the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan in the offing, the focus changed from state to city.

March, 1961

2. The chairman appointed a committee to draw up a list of 50 Atlanta organizations, which should be asked to send representatives to a meeting which was held at the YWCA on March 29, 1961. The interest seemed to indicate that plans should proceed to center activities in the Atlanta area.

April, 1961

3. In quick succession, four sections were formed, each with Chairman, Co-chairman, and a Steering Committee. These chairmen, and four members-at-large formed the General Co-ordinating Committee, chaired by Mrs. Hammer.

May, 1961

4. The name OASIS was selected, whose purpose was determined:

--- to stimulate organizations to be as active as possible, within their own structures and policies, to help accomplish desegregation in a peaceful and orderly manner

--- to co-ordinate, and sponsor activities as needed.

June, 1961

5. Paper was printed, and a mailing was sent to 1500 groups (sample enclosed), each Section of OASIS became well-organized, has undertaken many constructive projects, and is planning others:

Civic and Service Organizations: recruited and trained 125 discussion leaders, to lead in informal neighborhood group meetings. Twenty-five hundred people have been asked to serve as hosts to such groups, in their homes.

Religious Organizations: in process of promoting "manifestos of the laity," discussions, interfaith and interracial meetings, special sermons and prayers on the last Sunday in August.

Speakers Bureau: has produced a trained corps of speakers, and kits of materials to guide them; has so far been able to meet each request for a speaker.

Youth-Serving Organizations: had a Youth Advisers Conference June 8, attended by over 100 leaders of teen-age groups (program attached).

Betty M. Harris, Staff Consultant
June 12, 1961

Enclosures:
OASIS Co-ordinating Committee
Youth Advisers Program
Sample of "basic mailing"

A RECORD OF PROCESS - COMMUNITY PREPARATION FOR DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA

By - Grace T. Hamilton, National YWCA, Community Division, Southern Region

INTRODUCTION - A major interest of the YWCA is in the community organization process which occurred in Atlanta in preparation for school desegregation. The account of the background, which contributed to this process, is greatly condensed. A more complete summary of the role of the organizations prior to 1961 is in process, but is not included as a part of this record.

I. BACKGROUND - Community Organization for "Open" Public Schools prior to January, 1961

The date on which Atlanta school desegregation would begin was determined by an order of the Federal District Court in a ruling on May 9, 1960. The court's order defined September, 1961, as the date, specified that desegregation would begin with the 11th and 12th grades, and approved procedures for the transfer of pupils from schools previously known as "Negro" or "white" high schools, as set forth in a plan for "pupil placement" submitted to the court by the Atlanta Board of Education.

The focus of citizens' action between 1955 and 1960 and prior to the meeting of the Georgia Legislative Assembly in 1961 had been directed toward developing support for keeping public schools open. In 1955 the Georgia Assembly had passed legislation which would have required the closing of public shcools unless segregation was maintained. The efforts of many organized groups helped to develop a ground swell of public interest and expression throughout the state, acknowledging the importance of continuing public schools to the welfare of the state and its people.*

The 1960 Legislature responded to the growing pressures of public opinion created during this period by the formation of The School Commission, headed by banker, John Sibley. The Commission held public hearings in each of the Congressional Districts of the state and in April, 1960 recommended to the administration that steps be taken to develop "a freedom of choice" plan to be adopted as a solution to the problem. The report of the Commission reflected the sharp division in the state. Of the 19 members, 11 joined the majority report and recommended a plan very similar to the one adopted by Virginia. Eight members issued a minority report standing fast for segregation and interpreted the results of the hearings to show that most Georgians preferred closed schools to any form of desegregation. The public hearings of the Sibley Commission undoubtedly contributed to increasing the understanding of the hazards which would face the state should Public Schools be abandoned.

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* The League of Women Voters, the United Church Women, and HOPE, Inc. (Help Our Public Education) organized in 1959, provided leadership

One effort which proved influential in the development of such public opinion was a series of Women's Legislative Forums called "Days of Decision Forums," held throughout the state during October, 1960. The League of Women Voters, Active Voters, and HOPE provided panels of speakers for four-hour meetings, conducted with a local moderator, in Rome, Albany, Columbus, and Augusta. The announcement of these meetings stated that members of the Georgia Assembly would be invited to attend, and that the purpose of the forums was:

> "To provide information to members and to increase their 'know-how' in public affairs;
>
> "To talk with legislators about matters of mutual concern;
>
> "To provide a pattern for legislative forums which members may wish to follow in their home communities." *

The public opinion developed during the fall found expression in December when two Negro students were admitted to the University of Georgia. It undoubtedly was reflected in the new posture assumed by the governor at that time. He made it clear that he would not exercise his power to close or withdraw state funds from

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* The member organizations of the Georgia Legislative Forums for Women listed on the announcement included: The American Association of the University Women of Georgia, Georgia Association of Women Lawyers, Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, Pilot International District 1, Georgia Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters in Georgia, HOPE, Inc., Medical Auxiliary of Georgia and Fulton County, National Council of Catholic Women, Georgia Farm Bureau Women, National Council of Jewish Women, Active Voters, Young Women's Christian Association, the United Council of Church Women, Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs

the University of Georgia after it became necessary for the University to comply with an order of the Federal Court, requiring the admission of the Negro students. The Legislature followed the governor's initiative and repealed state laws which would have placed Atlanta's public school system in jeopardy. It repealed state legislation requiring withdrawal of state financial support from school systems required to desegregate by court action, and passed legislation permitting communities to have the option of continuing to operate a system of public education, authorizing the payment of tuition grants to parents of children preferring to attend private rather than public schools, when schools in the community of residence were desegregated.

For two years prior to 1961, an informal and nameless committee convened by the League of Women Voters and met once a month to share information regarding efforts being made by the organizations represented in the group in behalf of open schools in the state and of securing compliance in Atlanta with the Supreme Court Decision. The former had more emphasis than the latter until public schools in Atlanta faced closing under the existing legislation. Representatives of organizations concerned with hastening desegregation were included in the committee, and thus a channel of community-wide communication was established between groups whose emphasis differed but who were united in a common major objective. The committee's membership was "unofficial" and informal. It included representatives of local, state, and regional organizations known to be "concerned." *

This committee never had public attention and its most valuable function was to provide liaison and communication between community groups and to permit the sharing of information and resources developed by one group with others whenever useful. The group came to be known as the Intergroup Committee on Schools, and later as OASIS (Organization Assisting Schools in September) when efforts were focused on Atlanta.

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* Organizations represented in Intergroup Committee On Schools: HOPE, Inc., The Atlanta and DeKalb County and Georgia League of Women Voters, The Atlanta and Georgia Councils of Human Relations, Active Voters, Atlanta and Georgia Council of Churches, Council of Jewish Women, Hadassah, American Jewish Committee, Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, Atlanta Urban League, NAACP, Southern Regional Council and Anti-Defamation League.

II. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - January through March, 1961

HOPE, Inc., regarded its original purpose of enabling the continuance of open public schools to have been fulfilled with the action of the Legislature. However, securing "peaceful compliance" and the "maintenance of law and order" in Atlanta was an unmet challenge. The mob action, following school desegregation in New Orleans, and the mob which developed at the University of Georgia had occurred during the year and were reminders to the thoughtful that the good name of the city and the well-being of all the city's childrenwere still at stake.

On February 23, 1961, HOPE, Inc. called an exploratory meeting to discuss ways and means of working toward peaceful transition to desegregation in Atlanta high schools. The group invited to this meeting included two members of the Atlanta YWCA Board, both active members of the Council of Church Women, a member of the National Board of the YWCA, three officers of high school PTAs, the president of the Atlanta Council of Church Women, a retired high school principal and a retired Atlanta high school teacher. HOPE's executive director explained HOPE's role "Then and Now" and stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss "peaceful desegregation": who is doing what, what should be done, who should be involved and what HOPE's role should be. The group arrived at the consensus that every effort should be made to get as many groups as possible to work constructively toward calm acceptance and peaceful transition, that the committee effort should be coordinated by HOPE and that this should be done openly without fear of antagonizing. There was agreement that HOPE had proved its worth and should continue to be the rallying point for open school efforts. The group agreed to serve as a steering committee for an enlarged effort and the suggestion was made that the committee be enlarged to include people representing other segments of the Atlanta community: business, legal, religious and youth work. It was agreed that the organization's work would be strengthened if Negroes were added to the steering committee (HOPE had not included Negroes in its policy-making bodies and had not sought Negro membership in the belief that this might handicap its single purpose.)

It was announced at this meeting that a conference was scheduled with the Superintendent of Schools by representatives of HOPE to report plans for enlisting cooperation of community groups for the Board of Education and to determine the opinion of the superintendent with regard to the most useful ways of work.

Three days later a meeting was held of the group now enlarged and known as the Citizens Committee. The conference with the school superintendent had been held and was summarized as follows: He was pleased with the proposals and encouraged work through "the normal channels of PTA's principals, area superintendents, churches, etc." He had pointed out that school authorities could deal most effectively with the student bodies but urged all youth organizations to help their members to meet their responsibilities with good will and honor. The Board of Education's plans, as reported to the representatives, included:

1. The personal appearance of the superintendent before each high school assembly to appeal to their pride and to make it clear that any action which does not measure up will not be tolerated.
2. A close working relationship with city authorities, including the police department.
3. Conferences with administrative and teaching staffs.
4. Letters to all high school PTA presidents, asking for their cooperation.
5. A TV appearance in April.

Following this report the discussion developed provocative suggestions for community action and it was agreed that three working sub-committees should be established:

1. A speakers bureau built upon HOPE's bureau as a nucleus.
2. To stimulate interest in community organizations, religious, business, civic groups, youth organizations and community councils.
3. To seek PTA cooperation beginning with area superintendents with the aim that at least one PTA meeting in each high school could be devoted to this subject before the closing of school.

During the following weeks a Community Contacts Committee was organized (and subsequently merged with the Committee on PTA Cooperation). The Community Contacts Committee defined its purpose as: To extend the posture of tolerance into as many organizations as possible in areas served by each of the white high schools, and to establish channels of communication to encourage a high quality of responsible citizenship throughout the period of change brought about by the desegregation of public schools in compliance with court order.

It was decided:

1. To implement this purpose through work with three existing community councils with whatever degree of cooperation each council was willing to assume, and
2. To endeavor to find leadership in the thirteen remaining white school communities to take responsibility for spearheading the program.

It was agreed that the cooperation of the four area superintendents would be sought and that attempts would be made to develop discussion groups by school areas, with the hope for cooperation of principals and PTA presidents and with the assistance of the committee established to develop cooperation by PTAs.

During the month, the latter committee arranged a meeting with the four area superintendents with predominantly white schools to discuss means for securing PTA cooperation and for finding community leadership in the areas of the thirteen white high schools where there were no community councils. This meeting arrived at the following decisions:

1. To seek support of the Atlanta PTA Council rather than limiting efforts to individual high school PTAs.
2. To work separately in each high school community with emphasis on community contacts rather than through school personnel.

It was suggested in this meeting that it would be helpful to have the Superintendent of Schools present a factual account of the plans for school desegregation to the Atlanta PTA Council and to suggest to the Council a role it might play in setting a pattern of responsible citizenship for individual PTA groups to follow. A TV panel presentation was also proposed, with the panel possibly including the chairman of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools and the President of the Atlanta PTA Council. The committee members responded to the latter proposal by urging the use of commercial TV to permit wider coverage, and by suggesting the use of the TV program as a springboard for discussion and action in school communities. The suggestion was also made that any "school viewings" of the TV program should include elementary as well as high schools.

The Intergroup Committee on Schools met on March the 10th at the YWCA, with the Superintendent of Schools as special guest. He opened the meeting with remarks and was most generous in answering questions.

The Superintendent of Schools presented as his firm policy:

1. The placing of stress on the rightness of peaceful, positive acceptance of desegregation by the students, and
2. Enforcing such acceptance, by suspension for absenteeism, etc.

Timing is of the utmost importance. Every auxiliary of the school is to begin now. Work approaching students and teachers should come from within the school administration only. But the lid is now removed, and, beginning with an editorial in Focus, the official organ sent to all teachers and PTA presidents, the work is begun. Students will be encouraged to subscribe to an Honor Code. Ministers will be requested by the School Board to preach and teach peaceful positive acceptance. Requests for study and support will be communicated to PTAs and other organizations.

The possibility of an Advisory Committee, composed of outstanding citizens, was discussed. It was pointed out that a steering committee that would dominate the situation and possibly hinder independent organizational activities is not desired. But an Advisory Committee (the constitution of which the superintendent indicated he would like to take the initiative to discuss with the Board of Education) could serve privately, or at a proper time take public action, such as presenting a pledge which citizens would take in mobilizing sentiment. The group endorsed the ideas of both the Advisory Committee, to be initiated by the Superintendent of Schools, and a pledge.

Community action underway and proposed was discussed. Expansion of participation in the group as a clearinghouse and liaison group was discussed and the chairman was requested to appoint a committee to make definite proposals.

III. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - April through June, 1961

On March 29th, the Intergroup Committee on Schools met with an expanded membership resulting from organizational contacts made by members of the steering committee of the Citizens Committee. The call to this meeting included the following paragraph:

> "If you are receiving this notice and invitation for the first time, you might like to know something about the Inter-Group Committee on Schools. For two years representatives of state-wide organizations, that were publicly committed and working for the preservation of open schools in conformity with federal court decisions, have met together, informally, without organization and name, and without publicity. A few public occasions, like the calls made upon Governor Vandiver, Senators Russell and Talmadge last year, and several statements have been sparked from this group. We have grown to a list of about twenty-five and need to grow some more as the scene has shifted from state legislative action to Atlanta's needs. We want you to come, if you are interested. Please call me if I can help. See you Wednesday.
>
> (Signed) Mrs. - - - - - -
>
> League of Women Voters of Georgia."

The plan of action proposed by the Citizens Committee was reported and three working sections were agreed upon to implement the plan of action (religious organizations, civic and service organizations, and youth-serving agencies). The chairmen and a nucleus of membership for each section were designated and the sections were asked to hold organizational meetings and to prepare proposals for presenting a meeting of the enlarged organization, to be called the following month.

During the next three weeks the speakers' bureau was expanded through contacts with former members of HOPE's speakers' bureau and new speakers obtained mainly through contacts with the Toastmasters and Toastmistresses Club. A third committee member was secured and designated to handle all requests for speakers.

The religious organizations section met on April 26 with 25 persons present. The group made the following suggestions about things that churches can do for future consideration:

1. Speeches and discussions in all groups within churches and synagogues.
2. The arrangement of contacts between church groups and others of a different race.
3. Special sermons. These might be coordinated on a special day of prayer, as was done in St. Louis and Nashville.
4. Newspaper columns or articles by leading churchmen.
5. Public statements. These might take the form of another ministers' manifesto, denominational statements, statements signed by lay leadership as well as by clergy.
6. Study seminars.
7. Providing interracial contacts for children of high school age.
8. Support of a possible community pledge.
9. Solicitation of the cooperation of religious editors and religious periodicals in the area.

The group elected officers and a steering committee representing all religious faiths.

The Civic and Service Groups section met, considered reports of what was being done by various organizations and established a steering and resource committee. The latter agreed to be responsible for creating a library of resource materials to be available to all groups. The Community Contacts Committee continued to work as a sub-committee of this section. Its responsibilities included the training of discussion leaders for groups in neighborhoods and developing a plan to find hosts for morning or evening "coffees" at which discussion leaders would talk with groups of neighbors. Training sessions for discussion leaders were held in two sections of the city on May 22 and 23. A staff member of the Southern Regional Council conducted these sections at which a guide for the presentation of the subject "How Desegregation Will Affect Our Atlanta Public Schools" was used. Copies of the Atlanta pupil placement plan were distributed to leaders and resources, which would be available, were noted. More than 80 people attended one session and 125 attended the other. (Materials prepared for discussion group leaders appended).

The Youth Service Committee met on April 18 with representatives of group work agencies present. Discussion of the programs of the agencies revealed a range of activities. Many groups reported having held or planning discussions on the problems of bi-racial school experience. Some have had bi-racial meetings. Representatives from the Atlanta YWCA reported that the school superintendent had spoken at a Y-Teen leadership weekend attended by approximately 100 white Y-Teens and that discussion had occurred during the weekend designed to deal with the insecurities and fears of white school students facing a new experience in the fall.

The group recommended that each agency representative attempt to secure the sanction of their sponsoring organization for the development of educational programs which would interpret to youth their role in the school desegregation program. The group proposed a sub-committee which should seek to establish an inter-racial youth council with the purpose of stimulating meaningful programs between the membership of the youth-serving organizations.

The Intergroup Committee on Schools met April 25. The name OASIS was proposed and approved. * (Hereafter the Intergroup Committee on Schools came to be known as the OASIS Co-ordinating Committee) The suggestion was made that all cooperating organizations be asked to contribute ten dollars to help pay for mimeographing

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* Organizations Assisting Schools in September

mailings from the OASIS office and that the service sub-sections try to arrange otherwise to carry the cost of their programs. Among the new ideas presented at this meeting was the proposal of a city-wide meeting, proposed for the latter part of August to have as its theme, either "A Salute to Atlanta's Public Schools" or "A Salute to Atlanta - 20th Century", with a keynote address by President Kennedy or Vice-President Johnson. It was reported that the superintendent approved the idea and that a gift of $500.00 had been received for this purpose. The mayor's opinion of such a meeting was being sought.

It was reported that a TV panel proposed earlier, was now being planned for a commercial station and that the superintendent had promised to keep the group informed. It was agreed that letters would be mailed to a wide range of organizations with enclosures describing the purpose of OASIS and seeking the cooperation of as many groups as possible and suggesting areas of action for individual organizations. (Copies of letters and enclosures are appended).

The chairman of the youth-serving section, member of the Atlanta YWCA Board, and chairman of the Y-Teen Committee, reported plans for holding an Advisors' Workshop in June. The purpose of this meeting will be to help leaders who work with teenagers in the city and at camps during the summer season.

Civic and service organizations reported their plan to concentrate on community contacts at the neighborhood level. The religious section reported their plans to include a "law and order weekend" with special sermons, and an emergency stand-by committee to aid possible victims of harassment and a mailing to ministers outlining specific suggestions of ways they might work with their own memberships in this effort.

During the weeks immediately following the announcement of OASIS, the first program effort involving both white and Negro high school students began. The Director of Quaker House (Friends Fellowship House) invited a small group, including persons identified with the programs of the NAACP, the Atlanta Council of Human Relations, and HOPE to assist in planning for a six-week Sunday series designed to help the young people get acquainted. The first group meeting included only white students who could be easily invited and whose help was needed in finding others for the group. At this first meeting a Negro couple, both college teachers in the community, and the Director of Quaker House were the discussion leaders for the group. During the afternoon a hostess committee was chosen and the leader for the following week was announced. Lillian Smith worked with the group at the second meeting, attended by approximately fifty young people with both racial groups almost equally represented. This afternoon a steering committee of the students was designated to plan the activity for the summer, and a member of the adult committee was chosen to work with the student committee. Efforts had been made to find student leadership from the neighborhoods of white schools which would have Negro students in attendance in the fall, and all the Negro students whose applications for transfers had been granted, were invited for the second meeting.

Efforts were also made at this time to include five white and five Negro high school students from Atlanta in a six weeks Youth Camp at Highlander Folk School. This camp is "an interracial experience in the creative arts for high school students" whose enrollment is limited to forty young people drawn from the country as a whole. It was thought that the reservation of ten places for Atlanta students who would be involved in the process of desegregation in the fall would offer a constructive experience for the participants which would contribute to their effectiveness at home.

The Co-ordinating Committee of OASIS met on June 1, the Superintendent of Schools attended at the invitation of the chairman. The Chief of Police had also been invited and a representative of the police department was expected but was not in attendance. The chairman of the Service Operating Sections of OASIS reported as follows:

> Civic and Service Organizations
>
> The organization of neighborhood discussion groups was continuing. More than a hundred volunteers had been enrolled as discussion leaders. A draft of a letter to be sent to approximately twelve hundred persons

over the signature of the chairman of the Community Contacts Committee and the chairman of the Civic and Service Organizations, was approved (letter appended with Oasis materials).

The chairman of the Youth-Serving Agencies reported that 75 registrations for the Youth Advisors' Conference to be held on June 8, had been received and efforts were continuing to secure representation from every high school in the city and from civic and religious groups in all parts of the city.

The chairman of the religious section reported that two meetings of the steering committee of the sections and two meetings of the section as a whole had been held since the last meeting. The program of this section includes:

1. Promotion of a layman's statement.
2. Efforts to encourage statements from denominational ministers and groups (Methodist statement already received).
3. Efforts to get individual churches to circulate statements for adoption by the membership and churches. (Trinity Presbyterian has already adopted a statement)
4. A concerted effort in all pulpits urging peaceful compliance planned for the last Sunday in August.

The chairman stated that the program of the religious section has involved more active participation by all religious faiths than any other program in Atlanta before this time.

The speakers' bureau chairman reported that seven invitations had been filled and asked the group to stimulate other invitations from organized community groups.

The chairman of the committee reported that a conference with the President of the Chamber of Commerce resulted in the assurance that the business community would be happy to cooperate in all ways which the Board of Education deemed advisable. The proposed Citizens Advisory Committee to the Board of Education was not deemed useful.

The superintendent commented that the Board of Education's position regarding the Citizens Advisory Committee was "that informal seeking of advice from appropriate persons was more desirable." He reported upon programs within the school department as follows:

1. Continued activities among school personnel, particularly social science teachers
2. "A good spirit" on the part of student leadership in all high schools.

He recognized that "many moral and spiritual values will be involved as this goes on," but that present emphasis is upon abiding by the law. He reported that the Board of Education plans a meeting with representatives of all news media in order to establish and prepare a written set of ground rules for the opening of school. It was suggested that a press kit be prepared which would include a description of the positive preparation on the part of the community. It was thought that this would be particularly useful for national media representatives who are expected in the city.

In discussion of the proposed mass meeting for late August, several reservations about its advisability were noted. No opinion had been secured from the mayor's office at this time.

It was noted that HOPE is providing office space and staff salaries but that funds were needed for mailings, mimeographing, etc. The possibility that a staff assistant might be provided for the three summer months by the American Friends Service Committee was noted with enthusiasm. It was agreed that the chairman should appoint a finance committee to explore local sources for the funds that it will be needing for the program in the remaining months.

It was agreed that publicity should continue to emanate from participating organizations, rather than from OASIS, itself.

It was reported that a news commentator of a major television station was interested in preparing a documentary film on Atlanta's preparation for the fall.

The Youth Advisory Conference sponsored by OASIS took place June 8th, at the Central YMCA. Representatives from the following agencies and organizations were represented in the attendance:

Youth-serving Agencies

Butler Street YMCA
Central YMCA
Edgewood Avenue YWCA
Phyllis Wheatley YWCA
Atlanta Girls' Club
Grady Homes Girls' Club
Atlanta Boys' Club
B'Nai B'Rith Youth
Wesley House
Bethlehem Community Center
Girl Scouts

Religious and Church Groups

Capital View Baptist Church
First Baptist Church of East Point
Peachtree Christian
First Christian
Park Street Methodist
St. Mark Methodist
Trinity Methodist
Audubon Forest Methodist
Druid Hills Presbyterian
Trinity Presbyterian
Church of God
Southeastern Conference of Congregational Christian Churches
United Church Women
Temple Youth
Salvation Army

After the panel discussion at which the chairman of the Youth Section of OASIS presided, the group divided into five work sections. A report of the panel presentation followed and a copy of the report to the participants is appended.

The third meeting of the Quaker House Youth group included the ten Negro students transferred and student representatives from three of the schools to which they were being transferred. (One high school was not represented and efforts were continued to find representation from this school.) The program committee of the larger group had listed the "interests" of the group's members, and were proceeding to plan for activities related to these interests during the summer at Quaker House. (The following interests were noted: dramatics, world politics, philosophy, fine arts, creative arts and crafts, French, music - classical, folk and modern.)

The youth director of the Highlander Folk School secured the names of the elected student leaders from three of the "white schools" who were interested in attending the Highlander Youth Camp, but who because of previously made plans for the summer - jobs and summer school, could not go. The director of Christian Education in three Methodist churches was especially helpful in discovering potential white participants.

On Monday, June 26th, it was announced in the press that a meeting of representatives of the U. S. Department of Justice had been held with city officials to consider ways in which the Department could be helpful to Atlanta in the fall. The Mayor, the Superintendent of Schools and the Chief of Police were present in this closed session with U. S. Department of Justice representatives.

IV. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - July, 1961

The July meeting of the Oasis Coordinating Committee took place on July 11. The following developments were reported:

Youth Section

An adult group from Theatre Atlanta had prepared an episode useful for starting discussion of the issues which might be involved when schools open on a desegregated basis. The skit had been presented by the group from Theatre Atlanta at the YWCA's Summer Camp, at the Quaker House Young Peoples' Club and at the Girl Scout Camp. Responses were reported as excellent and the group is available to other organized adult or young peoples' groups during the remainder of the summer.

Speakers' Bureau

Requests continued to be met for speakers. The chairman reported that they found the contacts with "fringe" areas, thought to be segregationists in sentiment, "very rewarding." He expressed the belief that the majority of the population, particularly in areas where there are schools not facing immediate desegregation, believes that the issue does not concern them, are not thinking about it, nor expressing their "fears".

Religious Section

A Laymen's Committee is organized and plans to release a Laymen's Manifesto in August. Law and Order Weekend is scheduled for the last week in August with wide-spread participation hoped for from churches and synagogues. United Church Women are working with "key women" of all denominations to encourage statements from congregations and discussions during the summer in Sunday Schools and churches. The Religious Section expects to put emphasis during August upon publicizing resolutions, statements, etc. from religious organizations.

Civi and Service Organizations

One hundred and twenty-five discussion leaders have been trained for the neighborhood "coffees." Twenty such discussion groups have already been held. The big problem seems to be securing hosts for the neighborhood groups. The chairman reported apathy in neighborhoods where schools do not face desegregation this fall. The Community Contacts Sub-committee is now following up by telephone calls the letters mailed to 2500 persons, urging neighborhood groups.

Publicity

The chairman who had recently returned from Washington reported the tremendous interest in Atlanta's preparation for the fall on the part of agencies of the Federal Government. The preparation of background material on Atlanta's organizations for national representatives of the press and other media, who are expected in Atlanta in early September, was reported.

The interest of the major television stations serving Atlanta in presenting a panel during August in prime evening time, as a public service program, was reported. The panel will probably include the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the Superintendent of Schools.

The preparation of a radio tape on Atlanta interviews by the Friendly Word Broadcasting Station was also reported. The Publicity Committee is working with the local press and several writers for national magazines in developing plans for "The Atlanta Story" for release during the fall.

The public rally just prior to the opening of school, with a prestige speaker, was again considered and it was the consensus that this proposal should be abandoned but that all effort should be devoted to increasing the audience for the proposed television presentation.

The interest of a local foundation in giving financial assistance to OASIS was reported. The Police Department's increased attention to the apprehension of bombers and the prevention of bombings was noted with appreciation, as was the editorial support for this step by the press.

During July the press increasingly reflected results of concern generated by OASIS and the many groups related to it. (See Press files) Atlanta's growing acceptance of responsibility may be largely attributed to the work of a small but very active group of women whose concern and involvement in the public's welfare developed through leadership roles in voluntary organizations.

ATTACHMENTS -

1. The Beginning of HOPE - The history of the struggle for open Schools in Georgia
2. History of OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September)
3. Statement of Purpose of OASIS
4. Summary of Answers for Action - Youth Advisors Conference OASIS, June 1961

gl-7-28-61

"Co-ordinating School committee" File

At a meeeting held in the HOPE, Inc., office, March 10, at 10:30 A.M., the following were in attendance:
1959

✓Rev. Edward A. Cahill, 485 North Avenue, N.E.

✓Mrs. William C. Pauley, 943 Clifton Rd., N.E., DR 3-6735

✓Mrs. Edwin M. Vinson, 328 Chelsea Circle, N.E., Atlanta 7

✓Mrs. William S. Shelfer, 599 Moreland Ave., N.E., Atlanta 7

✓Mrs. C. M. Weston, 2052 Edinburgh Terrace, N.E., Atlanta 7

✓Harold C. Fleming, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E. JA 2-8764

✓H. W. Rohrer, 2263 Plaster Rd., N.E. ME 4-5422

✓Mrs. Philip Hammer, 3483 Ridgewood Rd., N.W., CE 3-0955

✓Mrs. Walter Paschall, 899 Briarcliff DR 3-1966

✓Harry Boyte, 6341 Hunting Creek Rd., BL 5-1073

The Very Beginning

How can school authorities create a general climate of firmness and calm when school re-opens in the Fall? What can voluntary community organizations do to re-inforce their school officials -- to encourage an attitude of positive acceptance of change?

The following suggestions have been brought forward by various voluntary organizations to stimulate thinking, first steps, and planning for the future.

AREAS OF ACTIVITY - SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND SCHOOL BOARD

1. A Citizens Advisory Committee, set up by the School Board, could gain wide public support for desegregation. Composed of distinguished citizens, by its public statements it could set the tone for community acceptance. This Citizens Advisory Committee, along with School Board members and school administrators could explain in the press and on TV how desegregation will work, how it has worked elsewhere, and answer questions from the public.

2. School administrators could also use communications media, as well as the classroom and assembly hall, to explain in advance of any possible difficulties that rowdyism, absenteeism, or other breaches of disorder will be followed by severe consequences.

3. The School Board might wish to arrange private, regular briefings with the news media to issue progress reports, to discuss reporting of any desegregation incidents, and to insure that incidents will not provide a circus for reporters.

4. The Superintendent might call a special meeting of the teaching staff to enlist teacher support by explaining what is in store for them. Selected teachers might be given inservice training in intercultural education; others might be encouraged to attend summer inter-group workshops. First on the administrative level, then on the supervisory and teacher level, regular integrated staff discussions might give an appropriate background for school desegregation in the Fall.

5. In addition to school assemblies and classroom discussions, the Superintendent might wish to meet with high school student councils to enlist student leadership in insuring peaceful transition.

6. Formation of a behind-the-scenes liaison group might be useful to map out a step-by-step schedule for the first few days of desegregation. It would be helpful if everybody concerned could know in advance what techniques will be used on the first day to handle crowds, where and when Negro students will report to class, how reporters will be dealt with -- all of the mechanisms to be employed that will insure smooth,untroubled early days of desegregation. Such a group might contain representatives from the Superintendents office, the Police Department, the Mayor's office, and white. and Negro community leaders.

AREAS OF ACTIVITY -- VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

1. Widest community support must be enlisted by voluntary organizations through special meetings called by existing religious, womens, fraternal and civic associations. Both official school spokesmen and representatives of civic groups must be prepared to address these meetings.

2. Small informal neighborhood "coffee" of high school parents to answer specific questions and allay possible fears may be necessary.

3. Most important is preparation of parents in presently white schools through the PTA. A special PTA meeting in every high school is essential before school re-opens. If PTA leadership in a particular school is hostile, parents who are friendly must be found by voluntary organizations and urged to speak up within PTA if possible, informally if not.

4. Voluntary organizations must stimulate the mass media to undertake a broad-gauged public relations campaign. The key to this campaign might be initiation of a Citizens Pledge along the following lines:

> "I promise to keep faith with myself and my city -- to guard our children's safety, to safeguard our city's future. When school opens in the Fall, with God's help I will do my part to maintain the peace, to respect the law, and to protect the good name of Atlanta."

If such a pledge were launched with high level sponsorship -- quite logically it could be done by the Citizens Advisory Committee suggested above -- adherence to it by leading businessmen, civic leaders, churches, voluntary groups, and most important, thousands of individual citizens, would have a dramatic impact in creating the proper community climate. Newspapers and TV could play their role by reporting on support the pledge has gathered, and by special features, columns and interpretive editorials.

5. The newspapers should be encouraged to tie Atlanta's future growth and progress to peaceful desegregation this Fall. A newspaper series -- Atlanta Twentieth Century -- to run as a companion piece to the Atlanta

Century -- could paint a glowing picture of the possibilities in the Arts, Business, Tourism, Major League Sports, etc, all of which would be irreparably damaged by riots and violence. The same theme should be carried over into TV shows.

6. Existing literature prepared by voluntary organizations on the facts of desegregation should be widely distributed to PTA's and other civic groups, to help stimulate interest and discussion.

7. Ministers should be encouraged to preach on peaceful desegregation as well as fostering discussions within church study groups, especially among high school age youngsters.

8. It might be possible to arrange a special TV show on the eve of school's re-opening featuring the Mayor, police chief, school superintendent, civic leaders, with a special message for Atlanta from President Kennedy.

9. Voluntary organizations must stand ready to mobilize community support for keeping our public schools open in the event of a referendum.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

Dear Friend:

Many organizations throughout the city, which are deeply concerned with the future of Atlanta, have informally joined together to achieve peaceful and orderly compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan.

Our sole purpose is to make known to every citizen of Atlanta the facts of the Atlanta plan, its effects upon our public school system, and the contribution each individual can make toward maintaining the good will and responsible citizenship for which our city is noted.

We ask your cooperation, as a community leader, in bringing the facts to the attention of your members, either by way of a program devoted to this vital subject, or through communication with your members in any other way you see fit.

Some information is enclosed. Additional information and speakers may be obtained by calling or writing the above address.

We are confident that with the leadership of organizations such as yours, Atlanta will make this transition with dignity and honor, and will reflect everlasting credit on our great city.

Sincerely yours,

Jane Hammer

Jane Hammer (Mrs. Philip)
General Chairman

Mrs. John Finn

Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Youth-Serving Organizations

Joe Scott

W. Joe Scott, Chairman Section
of Civic & Service Organizations

Warren Jones

Warren Jones, Chairman
Speakers Bureau

Nat Long
Norman Shands

Reverend Nat Long
Reverend Norman Shands, Co-Chairmen
of Religious Groups

25

A Guide for the Presentation of the Subject:

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits qualified Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Baltimore. A look at their experiences is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission, without regard to race, of qualified students in the 11th and 12th grades who wish to transfer to other schools in the 1961-62 school year.

WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take ..... as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone ..... history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good".

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation".

WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?

The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and physical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Superintendent of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Superintendent of the Logan County, Kentucky schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students.

William Henry Oliver, Superintendent of Nashville schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no course more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of deliquency".

Well aware of the direness of Governor Almond's predictions, as well as recent events in New Orleans, the Georgia Legislature in 1961 repealed all school closing laws so as to enable each local school district to work out its own solution. Our city is now free to do what the Federal Court says we must do . . . without disruption of public education, economic ruin, lawlessness and violence which would only bring chaos and disgrace to Atlanta.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

According to informed sources, the general public still does not understand the facts . . . for instance, some think that grammar schools will be involved in September.

Therefore, more discussion is needed. May we suggest that each of us does what he can to share his knowledge with other individuals and groups:

_____ person to person

_____ informal neighborhood "coffees"

_____ organized groups, such as churches, civic and service clubs, garden clubs, PTAs, etc.

In our conversations, let us appeal to personal and to civic pride; to acceptance of this challenge as a unique opportunity to bring honor to our city.

THE ATLANTA PLAN, AMENDED JANUARY 18, 1960, PROVIDES:

"Whereas, The State Board of Education has not promulgated rules and regulations relative to the placement of students in the schools, and this Board has the inherent power of pupil placement, and more complete regulations are necessary,

"Now therefore: To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

"(1). In the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils . . . the following factors and the effects or results thereof shall be considered, with respect to the individual pupil, as well as other relevant matters:

"available room and teaching capacity in the various schools;

"the availability of transportation facilities;

"the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs;

"the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils;

"the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum;

"the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil;

"the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved;

"the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others;

"the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will;

"the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

"the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school;

"the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school;

"the home environment of the pupil;

"the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers;

"the choice and interests of the pupil;

"the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment;

"the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil;

"the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor."

(2). The City Superintendent of Schools will administer these provisions, subject to the supervision of the Board.

(3). The Superintendent will designate the school to which each child applying for assignment or transfer shall go. "All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative."

(4). Applications for admission, assignment, or transfer and/or placement shall be directed to the Superintendent and delivered to the school principal between May 1st and May 15th.

(5). A separate application must be filed for each child.

(6). Application forms must be filled out and signed by parents or guardians and notarized. The Superintendent may require interviews, tests, and investigation.

(7). Notice of action taken shall be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th and will be final action "unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement."

(8). Parents may file in writing objections to assignment or request transfer to "a designated school or to another school." The Board shall act on same within a reasonable time. A hearing will be begun within twenty days of decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary.

(9). Hearings on requests for transfers shall be conducted by the Board or not less than three of the members of the Board, and decisions "of the members or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board."

(10). Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after conclusion of the hearings. Every appeal shall be finally concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

(11). The Board may assign certain pupils to vocational or other special schools or terminate their public school enrollment altogether.

(12). "Beginning September 1, 1960, or on September 1, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g. in 1961-62 grade 11th, in 1962-63 grade 10th, etc., until all grades are included." *

(13). "Nothing contained in this resolution shall prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools."

(14). These rules shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

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* On May 9, 1960 U. S. District Judge Hooper ruled that the Plan of the Atlanta Board of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation on May 1, 1961. Applications to the twelfth and eleventh grades of the Atlanta Public Schools shall be received from May 1 to May 15.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 93 Years The South's Standard Newspaper

RALPH McGILL, Publisher **EUGENE PATTERSON, Editor**

Established June 16, 1868

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Page 4 **WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1961**

Fulton's Judge Shaw Tells Jury How It Is

Judge Claude Shaw of Fulton Superior Court sounded a timely warning in his charge to the new grand jury.

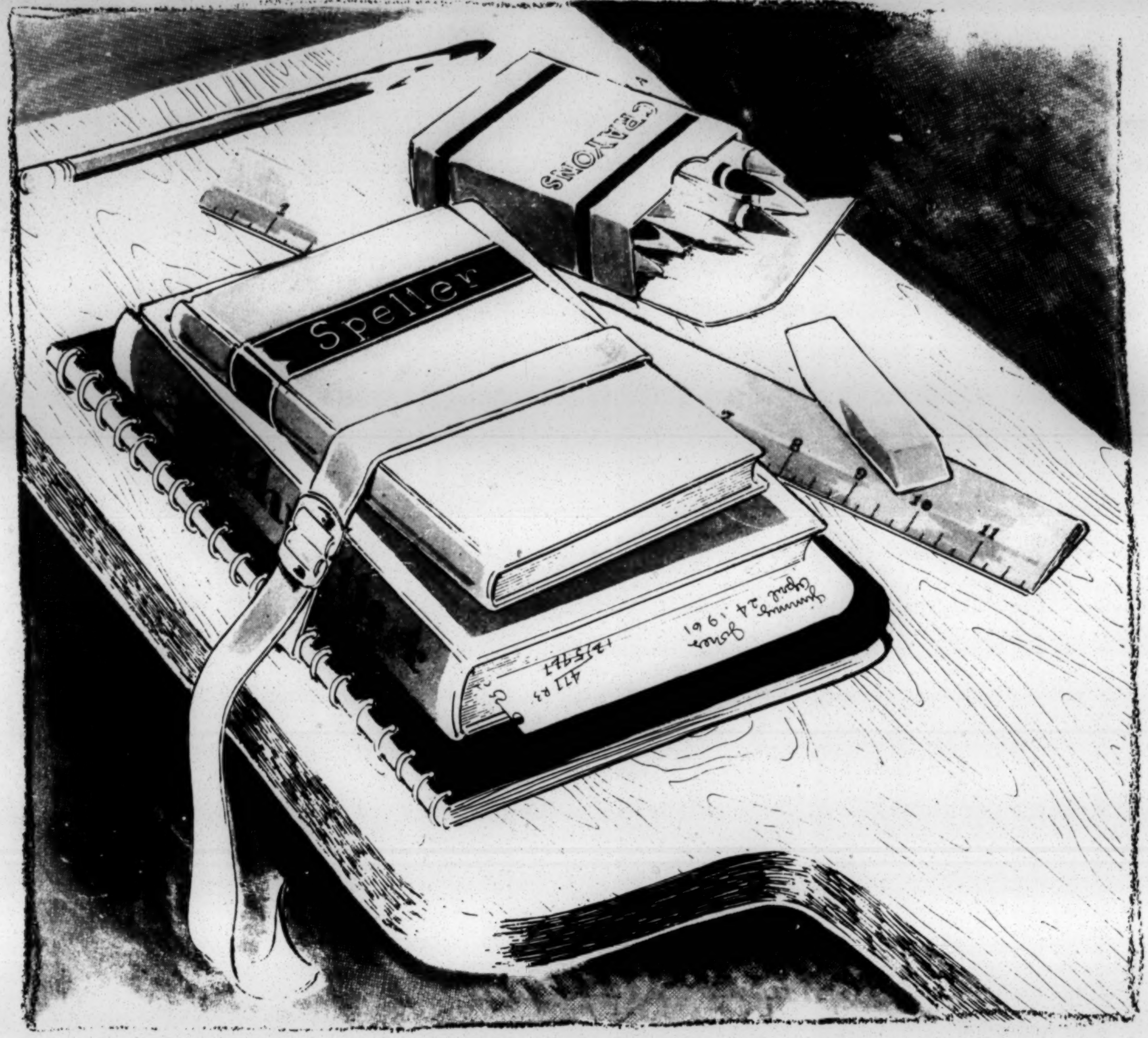
While recognizing evidence that indicates both races are making progress in learning how to recognize and to respect the rights of others, the judge cautioned against the "radical minority of each race from which our real danger comes."

These misguided groups follow the course of extremism. There are members of both races who are guilty of that. They are the ones to guard against.

But as Judge Shaw said, the great majority of both races are anxious to live in peace and harmony. The community will not tolerate conditions such as those that led to troubles experienced at Little Rock and New Orleans.

The eyes of the nation—indeed, those of the world—are focused upon Atlanta. It can be counted upon to protect its good name despite the efforts of a radical minority to blight it through foolish statements and deeds.

DAVISON'S



BECAUSE WE BELIEVE THAT, IN TODAY'S WORLD, THE MOST IMPORTANT RESOURCES WE POSSESS, PRESENT AND POTENTIAL, ARE PEOPLE, Davison's salutes The Atlanta Public School System with a series of windows dramatizing its past and present achievements. We believe that the future poses a severe test to Georgia, to the United States, to the Western Democratic world, and that this test can only be met by human capacity. These windows have been designed to demonstrate the efforts of our School System to enhance the human capacity of the children of Atlanta; in science, in languages, in civic responsibilities, in cultural appreciation of our American heritage. In these windows, you will see the latest teacher aids to education: closed-circuit television, radio-in-education, laboratory experiments, and many others. You will see the daily challenges being posed by our teachers in the world of ideas and creative, intellectual accomplishments. Now, as the Atlanta Public School System stands on the threshold of new tasks and responsibilities, we know the citizens of Atlanta will extend to our School System the united support it needs in helping all the children of Atlanta achieve the true fulfillment of themselves, as well as the true fulfillment of Georgia and the United States in the Western Democratic world.

Reprinted from the Atlanta Journal-Constitution April 23, 1961

To Leader & Co-Leader only (done ✓)

LWV OF ATLANTA - UNIT LEADERS, CO-LEADERS, MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMEN - APRIL, 1961

BUCKHEAD

2nd and 4th Thursdays
Coffee - 10:
Meet 10:30-12:

Leader: Mrs. Frank H. Stedman (Beth)
233 Bolling Rd. N.E. (5)
CE 7-5406

Co-Leader: Mrs. John C. Holder (Jean)
5325 Long Island Dr. N.W. (5)
BL 5-0770

Mem. Chmn. Mrs. Philip S. Robinson (Marjorie)
3755 Narmore Dr. N. E. (19)
CE 7-2089

CASCADE

2nd Tuesday
10:30

Leader: Mrs. Harry Dunstan (Virginia)
1055 Audubon Circle, S.W. (11)
PL 5-3051

Co-Leader: Mrs. Gladys W. Miller
1426 Woodland Terrace, S.W. (11)
PL 3-0503

Mem. Chmn.

CHEROKEE

1st and 3rd Thursdays
10:30

Leader: Mrs. John B. Morris (Harriet)
4655 Jett Rd. N.W. (5)
CE 7-0414

Co-Leader: Mrs. Spencer Davidson (Virginia)
2616 Birchwood Dr. N.E. (5)
CE 7-9028

Mem. Chmn. Mrs. Peirce McKee (Rosina)
2852 Alpine Rd. N. E. (5)
CE 7-4577

CLUB DRIVE

1st and 3rd Fridays
10:30

Leader: Mrs. J. M. Fambrough
3926 Club Drive, N. E. (19)
CE 3-6370

Co-Leader: Mrs. M. H. Crighton, Jr. (Evelyn)
4010 E. Brookhaven Dr. N.E. (19)
CE 7-4064

Mem. Chmn. Mrs. William N. Lauer (Ann)
130 Laurel Forrest Circle, N.E. (5)
CE 7-6660

LENOX

2nd and 4th Fridays
10:00

Leader: Mrs. Thomas B. Lee (Carolyn)
532 Loridans Dr. N. E. (5)
BL 5-6199

Co-Leader: Mrs. H. M. Wisler
301 C Lakemore Dr. N. E. (5)
BL 5-6923

Mem. Chmn. Mrs. Paul J. Pace
419 Valley Brook Dr. N. E. (5)
BL 5-5488

Historian:

Mrs. Paul Farmor(Kate)
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CE 7-6522

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~~3396 Rockhaven Cir. N.E. (5)~~
~~CE 7-7692~~

2nd and 4th
Wednesdays
10:30

~~Co~~-Leader: Mrs. Edwin S. Byrd, Jr.
2299 Pembroke Place, N.E. (5)
CE 7-8796

Mem. Chmn. Mrs Gerald Reed
~~Mrs. Robert Mason (Helen)~~
~~140 Lake Forrest Lane, N.W. (5)~~
~~BL 5-6641~~

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BUSINESS UNIT #1

Leader: Mrs. Chas. E. Buchanon (Vivian)
200 W. Wesley Rd. N. E. (5)
CE 7-9685

3rd Tuesday
6: P.M.

Co-Leader: Mrs. L. W. McClurkin
85 Old Ivy Rd. N. E. (5)
CE 3-4586

Mem. Chmn. Mrs. James H. Moore (Jane)
160 Barksdale Dr. N. E. (9)
TR 5-8343

METROPOLITAN
BUSINESS UNIT #2

Leader: Miss Ruth Helene Gogel
1422 Piedmont Ave. N.E. Apt. B-4
TR 2-9555 (9)

3rd Thursday
6:00 P.M.

Co-Leader: Mrs. Grady L. Randolph (Jennie)
416 Collier Rd. N.W. (9)
Res. TR 6-7685
Off. TR 3-3714

Mem. Chmn. Miss Raiford Ragsdale
2440 Peachtree Rd. N.W. Apt. 24 (5)
CE 3-4302

Librarian: Mrs. Montez G. Albright
2150 Monterey Dr. N.W. (18)
TR 2-6148

MORNINGSIDE

Leader: Mrs. Geo. W. Bryan, Jr. (Matilda) — 2nd and 4th Mondays
224 Lindbergh Dr. N.E. (5)
CE 7-9047

and Mrs. Seymour Lavine (Lillian)
1670 Nottingham Way, N. E. (9)
TR 2-5569

Co-Leader: Mrs. Jerry Goldwasser (Penny)
3568 Roswell Rd. N.W. (5)
237-0510

and Mrs. Charles Sufrin (Miriam)
1534 Beech Valley Way, N. E. (6)
TR 6-3080

Mem. Chmn. Mrs. John A. Kelley
317 Morgan Place, S. E. (17)
DR 7-4652

and

Mrs. James Lee Montag
425 Lindberg Dr. N. E. (5)
CE 7-4528

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Leader: Mrs. Robert Cohn (Margaret) — 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 10:30
3037 Mornington Dr. N.W. (5)
CE 7-9542

Co-Leader: Mrs. Lloyd A. Walker, Jr. (Ruth)
1110 Moore's Mill Rd. N. W. (5)
CE 3-4078

Mem. Chmn.

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Leader: Mrs. Herbert L. Wiltsee (Martha) — 2nd and 4th Fridays 10:00
4845 Merlendale Ct. N.W. (5)
BL 5-5863

Co-Leader: Mrs. E. F. Schietinger (Ruth)
4852 Lake Forrest Dr. N. W. (5)
BL 5-5267

Mem. Chmn. Mrs. Nellie M. Palmer
1579 S. Johnson Ferry Rd. N.E. (5)
BL 5-3489

and

Mrs. Hollis J. Stevens
6300 P'tree-Dunwoody Rd. N.E. (19)
BL 5-2000

NORTHSIDE

3rd Tuesday
10:30

Leader: Mrs. F. W. Dowda (Elizabeth)
493 Chateau Dr. N. W. (5)
CE 3-7525

Co-Leader: Mrs. Wm. L. Eubanks (Audrey)
2929 Habersham Rd. N.W. (5)
CE 7-7931

Mem. Chmn.

Librarian: Mrs. Leah G. Friedman
374 E. Paces Ferry Rd. N.W. (5)
CE 3p5063

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2nd and 4th
Wednesdays
10:30

Leader: Mrs. J. H. Dolvin (Louise)
3945 Sheldon Dr. N. E. (5)
CE 3-9716

✓ Co-Leader: Mrs. R. L. Nagle (Alice)
3719 Cloudland Dr. N.W. (5)
233-4274

Mem. Chmn. Mrs. W. C. Douglas, Jr. (Marjorie)
680 Greenview Ave. N.E. (5)
CE 7-0009

PHOENIX

2nd and 4th
Mondays
Coffee - 10:00
Meet 10:30-12:

Leader: Mrs. Fred de Land (Jacki)
585 Linwood Ave. N.E. (6)
TR 6-4776

✓ Co-Leader: Mrs. Nelson R. Frank (Sara)
15 Inman Circle, N. E. (19)
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✓ Mem. Chmn. Mrs. Charles T. Owen
2221 Melante Dr. N.E. (5)
CE 7-5946

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1st and 3rd
Fridays
1:30
Coffee 1:15-1:30

Leader: Mrs. Roy Wood (Matilda)
Rt. 1, Box 415, Roswell, Ga.
993-4131

Co-Leader: Mrs. John A. Wayt, Jr. (Martha)
Seven Branches Farm, Roswell
993-6013

Mem. Chmn. Mrs. Chas. T. Nellens, Jr.
Box 509, Roswell
993-6235

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Leader: Mrs. Lawrence Arsenault (Marjorie)
976 Dean Drive, N.W. (18)
TR 2-9592

1st and 3rd
Thursdays
10:30

Co-Leader: Mrs. George T. Douglas
2545 Potomac Dr. N. E. (5)
CE 7-3843

and

Mrs. Winfield Brooks (Dorothy)
4382 Jett Road, N. W. (5)
BL 5-1509

Mem. Chmn. Mrs. Wade Pepper
2961 W. Roxboro Rd. N.E. (5)
CE 7-7055

Hospitality-Mrs. Chas. E. Wilson, Jr.
3812 N. Stratford Rd. N.E. (5)
CE 7-1045

SANDY SPRINGS

Leader: Mrs. Jerome O'Reilly (Frances)
47 Angus Trail, N. E. (5)
BL 5-3682

1st and 3rd
Tuesdays
10:00

Co-Leader: Mrs. A. C. Hueners
4852 Kitty Hawk D . N.E. (5)
BL 5-0594

(3) Mem. Chmn. Mrs. Harry Flemister
6570 Cherry Tree Lane, N.E. (5)
BL 5-6296

and

Mrs. W. F. Kalmbach (Ethel)
6310 Cherry Tree Lane, N.E. (5)
BL 5-2119

and

Mrs. Howard L. Meyer (Lois)
4665 Mystic Dr. N. E. (5)
BL 5-3911

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	Co-Leader:	Mrs. William F. Atchinson (Lois) 331 - 6th St. N. W. (13) TR 2-9727	
	Mem. Chmn.	Mrs. Sydney Maslen (Erva) 130 Barksdale Dr. N. E. (9) TR 5-4161	
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	Co-Leader:	Mrs. Jean C. Bugden 1244 Fairway Drive College Park - PO 1-1704	
	Mem. Chmn.	Mrs. Charles S. Cherry (Claire) 2379 Brown Road College Park - PO 6-7657	

make cards & file - put UCW in corner done ✓

8/4/61

The following were in two of the discussion groups held at Mrs. John Patton's during the week of July 10, 1961.

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2181 Jonesboro Road, SE
Atlanta 15, Ga.

Miss Edith Holland
~~xxx~~ 1562 Jonesboro Road, SE
Atlanta 15, Ga.

✓ Mrs. J. S. Lamb
2472 Ortega Way
Chamblee, Ga.

Mrs. R. H. Johns
164 Springdale Dr., N. E.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. W. E. Marshall, Jr.
2988 Rockingham Drive, NW
Atlanta 5, Ga.

✓ Mrs. R. C. Commander
260 Brighton Road, N. E.
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Mrs. D. A. Howard
2861 Alpine Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. Ronald Pentecost
1297 Lanier Blvd., N. E.
Atlanta 6, Ga.

Mrs. H. T. Briscoe
1579 Mayflower Ave., S. W.
Atlanta 11, Ga.

Mrs. T. D. Curtis
784 Hillpine Dr., N. E.
Atlanta 6, Ga.

X Mrs. Phil B. Narmore
595 McAfee St., N.W. - Apt. 35
Atlanta 13, Ga.

X Mrs. John T. Patton
1745 W. Wesley Road, N. W.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. Robt. J. Hudson
40 Standish Ave., NW
Atlanta 9, Ga.
(Include material for
Mrs. Stuckey whose address
se do not know.)

Mrs. Howland Houston
3180 Peachtree Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. J. Kenneth Brown
680 Pearce St., S. W.
Atlanta 10, Ga.

Mrs. M. L. Gilstrap
2274 Howell Mill Rd., N.W.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. Mabelle Pickert
3069 Howell Mill Rd., NW
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. Samuel A. Johnson
2504 Dellwood Dr., NW
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. Wm. B. Johns, Jr.
446 Brentwood Dr., NE
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. W. E. Huger
95 Valley Road, NW
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. Frank Steinbruegge
2132 Trailmark Drive
Decatur, Ga.

Mrs. Walter M. Thomas
2783 Mabry Road, NE
Atlanta 19, Ga.

Mrs. P. T. Lagrone
535 Carol Way, N.W.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. R. L. Bedry
2454-A Adina Dr., NE
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. Harry Binford, Jr.
✓ 109 Lone Island Place, NW
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. Carl J. Bliem
927 E. Rock Springs Rd., NE
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Glen Bldg.

E.G. Bartlett
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1014 Edgewood Ave., N.E.

Int. Chemical Workers Union
Forsyth Bldg.

Int. Laborers Union
Room 1101
Rhodes Haverty Bldg.

Willey R. Markum, Director
Int. Printing Pressman Union
Forsyth Bldg.

Int. Union of Elevator Constructors
Local 32
250 10th St., N.E.

R. M. McCollum
Int. Union of Operating Engineers
Local 329
157 Peachtree, N.E.

Tommy Archer
Int. Union of Operating Engineers
Local 926
250 10th St., N.E.

Dean L. Giradot, Pres.
Brewery Workers Union
Local 357
191 South Ave.
Forest Park

International Brotherhood of
Boilermakers
900 Peachtree, N.E.

Teamsters Union
2540 Lakewood Ave., S.W.

UAW
1776 Peahtree, N.W.

Lathers Union
Local 234
18 8-1/2 Auburn Ave., N.E.

Mr. Abecrombie
Laundry Workers Union
Local 218
157 Forsyth St., S.W.

Edwin W. Crozier
Meat Cutters Union
Local 1442
944 Gordon St., S.W.

J.J. Webb
Painters District Council 38
250 10th St., N.E.

Edward Couch
Plasterers and Cement Masons
60 Haynes Street

C.B. Cox
Plumbers & Steamfitters Union
Local 72
198-1/2 Whitehall St., S.W.

William N. Jenkins
Retail Clerks Union
Local 1063
944 Gordon St., S.W.

Thomas T. Rowland
Roofers Union
Local 136
250 10th St., N.E.

J.L. Fleming
Sheet Metal Workers
Local Union 85
250 10th St., N.E.

Michael Botelho, Regional Director
TWUA
1 Peachtree Bldg.

T.H. Vincent
Director District 7
United Packinghouse Workers
353-1/2 Luckie St., N.W.

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Joe Jacobs
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Local 72
198-1/2 Whitehall St., S.W.

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Georgia State AFL-CIO
95 Merritts Ave.

Oil Chemical & Atomic Workers
District 9
900 Peachtree, N.E.

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Local 454
187-1/2 Trinity Ave., S.W.

Amalgamated Lithographers of America
Local 51
2932 Diana Dr., S.W.

W.C. Haynie
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Atlanta Printing Specialties & Paper Products Union
Local 527
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Bricklayers & Masons Union #8
121 Memorial Dr., S.W.

Lorne H. Nellis, Director Dist. 35
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1776 Peachtree Rd.

Mrs. Fannie Ham, Pres.
Womens Aux. to Atlanta Typo Union
Local 48, 250 10th St., N.E.

J.O. Moore, Pres.
Atlanta Labor Council
95 Merritts Ave.

Int. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees
660 Peachtree, N.E.

Jim L. Cooper
Millwright Local 1263
250 10th St., N.E.

Guy Dickinson
Retail Wholesale & Dept. Store Union
1014 Edgewood Ave., N.E.

Mrs. Olma Barton, State Director
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
1151 Regent St., S.W.

Amalgamated Street Car Workers
Local 732
250 10th St., N.E.

W.W. Darnell
American Bakery & Confectionary Workers, Local 42
1030 Dill Ave., S.W.

Atlanta Federation of Musicians
Mortgage Guarantee Bldg.

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Barbers Union
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1065 Gordon St., S.W.

Communication Workers of America
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157 Forsyth St., S.W.

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50 Whitehall St. - OASIS office.

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Ma 7-9556

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Atlanta 18

PEEPLES STREET
Mrs. H. A. Watson
694 Peeples Street S. W.
Atlanta 10
PL 5-6863

PERKERSON
Mrs. J. L. Reynolds
2274 Springdale Road S. W.
Atlanta 15
PO 7-7165

PETERSON
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wiegand
1188 Boulder Crest Drive S. E.
Atlanta 16
MA 7-4682

RAGSDALE
Mr. Arnold Urheim
1191 Lee Place S. W.
Atlanta 10
Pl 5-9710

E. RIVERS Nora
Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Hayes
2416 Woodward Way N. W.
Atlanta 5
CE 3-3077

ROCK SPRINGS
Mrs. J. I. Dickinson
870 Cardova Drive N. E.
Atlanta 5
CE 3-8024

SLATON
Mrs. J. H. Manley
976 Rawlins Street S. E.
Atlanta 15
MA 7-0186

SARAH RAWSON SMITH
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Boatwright
3802 Wieuca Terrace N. E.
Atlanta 5
CE 7-2355

SPRING STREET
Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Fisher, Jr.
668 Cresthill Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 6
TR 2-5152

SYLVAN HILLS ELEMENTARY
Mrs. C. M. Wilson
1849 Sylvan Ridge Drive S. W.
Atlanta 10
PL 5-1895

TUXEDO
Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Richardson
4138 Northside Drive N. W.
Atlanta 5
CE 3-2700

VENETIAN HILLS
Mrs. W. S. Derrick
1792 Sandtown Road S. W.
Atlanta 11
PL 8-3482

TULL WATERS
Mrs. Nell Ludwig
800 Hargis Street S. E.
Atlanta 15
MA 2-3953

ANNE E. WEST
Mrs. W. H. Bradford
865 Ormewood Terrace S. E.
Atlanta 16
Ma 7-6611

WEST HAVEN
Mrs. G. A. Royal
115 Peyton Road S. W.
Atlanta 11
PL 5-9986

WEST MANOR
Mrs. D. J. Butler
135 Lynhurst Drive S. W.
Atlanta 11
PL 5-8723

WHITEFOORD AVENUE
Mrs. A. C. Joy
190 Clifton Street S. E.
Atlanta 17
DR 7-2400

3483 Ridgewood Road, N.W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Envelopes
addressed

Dear Fran,

PTA Council Nominees are:

✓ ✓ Pres. Mrs. L. A. Woodward
834 Oakdale Rd. N.E. 7

✓ ✓ 1st VP Mrs. J. O. Higginbotham
1387 Northside Dr. N.W. 13

✓ ✓ 2nd VP Mrs. L. B. Neal
401 Lynhaven Dr. S.W. 10

✓ ✓ Rec. Sec. Mrs. Robert Butler J.
135 Lynhurst Dr. S.W. 11

✓ ✓ Corres. Sec. Mrs. G. L. Fielding
3152 Ardley Rd. S.W. 11

✓ ✓ Treas. Mrs. A. A. Hammer
400 Kendrick Ave. S.E. 15

Members at Large

✓ ✓ Area II Mrs. Raymond E Cole
2959 Forest Hill Dr. S.W.

✓ ✓ Area III ✓ Mrs. Kelba Boland
380 Robin Hood Rd. N.E. 9

✓ ✓ Area IV Mrs. C. W. Boone
1547 North Ave. N.W. 18

✓ ✓ Area V Mrs. Claude Wiggins
1403 Glenwood Ave. S.E. 14

Jane H.

1960-61 PTA Presidents

envelopes
addressed

Mrs. T. H. Morton
566 Jetal Place, N.W.
Atlanta 18, Ga.

Mr. S. Russell McGee
4392 Club Drive, NE
Atlanta 19, DYKES

Mr. Otho Johnson
3459 Leonardo Dr., SW
Atlanta 11 THERRILL

Mrs. Harry Armstrong
454 Mellview Ave., SW
Atlanta 10, Ga.

Mr. Charlie Preston
848 Braemar Ave., SW
Atlanta 11,

Mrs. Mamie Shackelford
737 Woodson St., SE
Atlanta 15, Ga.

Mrs. A. A. Hammer
400 Kendrick Ave., SE
Atlanta 15, Ga.

Mrs. Troy Poss
536 - 9th St., NW
Atlanta 18, Ga.

~~Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert Purvis~~
~~2185 Monterey Dr., NW~~
~~Atlanta 5,~~

Mrs. A. C. Morgan
3445 ~~Sxx~~ N. Stratford Rd., NE
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. M. H. Sneed
145 East Lake Drive, SE
Atlanta 17,

Mr. Jack Isenberg
1796 Homestead Ave., NE
Atlanta 6,

Mrs. H. E. Sutton
799 Hutchens Road, SE
Atlanta 15, Ga. WALTER GEORGE

Mrs. Marshall Race
484 School Drive, SE
Atlanta 15, FULTON

Mrs. L. F. Benton
1555 Newton Ave., SE
Atlanta 16, Ga.

Mrs. LeRoy Hamilton
1681 S. Alvarado Terr., SW
Atlanta 11,

Mrs. V. M. Smith
1511 McLendon Ave., NE
Atlanta 7,

1961-62
Atlanta PTA
Presidents

Mr. W. E. Nelson, Pres.
Geo. W. Adair PTA
865 Oakhill Avenue, SW
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Mrs. C. M. Thornton, Pres.
Arkwright PTA
1550 Avon Avenue, SW
Atlanta 11, Georgia

Mrs. T. R. Whitton, Pres.
Bass High PTA
522 Page Avenue, NE
Atlanta , Georgia

Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Jr. Pres.
Beecher Hills PTA
2112 Bollingbrook Drive, SW
Atlanta 11, Georgia

Mrs. A. G. Roberts, Pres.
Ben Hill PTA
4026 Campbellton Road, SW
Atlanta 11, Georgia

Mr.& Mrs. J. D. Tally, Pres.
Benteen PTA
515 Casanoua Street, SE
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Dr. George Sowers, Pres.
Birney PTA
3031 Westminister Circle, NW
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mrs. H. F. Fricks, Pres.
Blair Village PTA
411 Penfield Circle # 2
Hapeville, Georgia

Mr. E. J. Wooten, Pres.
Bolton PTA
2528 Chattachoochee Circle,NW
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mrs. C. C. Malone, Jr. Pres.
Morris Brandon PTA
1026 Northcliff Drive,NW
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mrs. W. C. Hutto, Pres.
Lester Brewer PTA
247 Polar Rock Road, SW
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mrs. W. E. Harwell, Pres.
Joe Brown High PTA
3540 Spreading Oak Drive, SW
Atlanta 11, Georgia

Mrs. R. W. Johnson, Pres.
H. O. Burgess PTA
1591 Glenwood Avenue, SE
Atlanta 16, Georgia

Mrs. J. R. Holcombe, Pres.
Capitol View PTA
411 Lynnhaven Drive, SW
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Mr. G. D. Cox, Pres.
John Carey PTA
1355 Northwest Drive, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. P. S. Barrett, Pres.
Cascade PTA
1656 Adams Drive, SW
Atlantall, Georgia

Mrs. R. P. Lewis, Pres.
Center Hill PTA
2360 Cross Street, NW
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mrs. W. B. Woody, Pres.
Chattahoochee PTA
2195 Forrest Place, NW
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mrs. H. C. Henderson, Pres.
Cleveland Avenue PTA
62 Springside Drive, SE
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mrs. G. J. Schmitt, Pres.
E. L. Connally PTA
1178 Cahaba Drive, SW
Atlanta 11, Georgia

Mrs. G. C. Bates, Pres.
Ed S. Cook PTA
571 Waldo Street, SE
Atlanta 12, Georgia

Mrs. C. B. Lee, Pres.
J. Allen Couch PTA
592 - 10th Street, NW
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mrs. G. A. Royal, Pres.
West Haven PTA
115 Peyton Road, SW
Atlanta 11, Georgia

Mrs. F. T. Green, Pres.
West Manor PTA
3241 Hazelwood Drive, SW
Atlanta 11, Georgia

Mrs. W. G. Housman, Pres.
Whitefoord Avenue PTA
1425 Woodbine Avenue, SE
Atlanta 17, Georgia

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mrs. W. L. Plunkett, Pres.
Lena Cox PTA
1050 Gun Club Drive, NW
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mr. & Mrs. L.F.Bunte,Pres.
W. F. Dykes High PTA
321 Pineland Road, NW
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mrs. V. L. Cohen, Pres.
East Atlanta High PTA
1049 Eden Avenue, SE
Atlanta 16, Georgia

Mrs. H. W. Crutchfield, Pres.
East Lake PTA
2903 Salmon Avenue, SE
Atlanta 17, Georgia

Mrs. L. E. Widney, Pres.
Margaret Fain PTA
3850 Bakers Ferry Road, SW
Atlanta 11, Georgia
p

Mrs. R. L. Ivie, Pres.
Faith PTA
496 Stovall Street, SE
Atlanta 16, Georgia

Mrs. J. H. Blackstone, Pres.
Fowler Street PTA
P.O.Box 7321, Station C,
Atlanta 13, Georgia

Mrs. D. M. McNew, Pres.
Fulton High PTA
2799 Browns Mill Road, SE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. C. N. Flynt, Pres.
Garden Hills PTA
537 E. Wesley Road, NE
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mrs. J. A. Hyde, Pres.
Walter F. George PTA
3054 Waters Road, SE
Atlanta 15, Georgia

[redacted]

Mrs. T. R. Lowery, Pres.
Gilbert PTA
1783 So. Pryor Circle, SW,Apt #5
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mrs. W. S. Sweat, Pres.
Goldsmith PTA
1109 Carr Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. G. C. Stokes, Pres.
John B. Gordon PTA
1425 McPherson Avenue, SE
Atlanta 16, Georgia

Mr. Jack Isenberg, Pres.
Henry Grady High PTA
1796 Homestead Avenue, NE
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Mrs. J. T. Anderson, Pres.
Grant Park PTA
468 Park Avenue, SE
Atlanta 12, Georgia

Mrs. O. F. Bowen, Pres.
T. J. Guice PTA
1527 Wellswood Drive, SE
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mrs. Robert Anderegg, Pres.
Joe Chandler Harris PTA
1770 So. Gordon Street, SW
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Mrs. C. M. Bowles, Pres.
Laura Haygood PTA
764 Chestnut Street, NW
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mrs. W. S. Magiee, Pres.
Highland PTA
1348 Fairview Road, NE
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Mr.& Mrs. L. B. Moseley, Pres.
Home Park PTA
311 - 14th Street, NW
Atlanta 13, Georgia

Mr.& Mrs. E.S. White, Pres.
R. L. Hope PTA
3647 Kingsboro Road, NE
Atlanta 19, Georgia

Mrs. T. W. Bartlett, Pres.
Clark Howell PTA
1014 Piedmont Avenue, NE
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Mrs. W. H. Estes, Pres.
E. P. Howell PTA
643 Holmes Street, NW
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mrs. H. E. Seary, Pres.
Minnie S. Howell PTA
842 Conley Road, SE
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mrs. G. M. Austin, Jr. Prs.
Jos. Humphries PTA
2897 Browns Mill Road, SE
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mrs. C. L. Eckles, Pres.
Emma Hutchinson PTA
842 Pegg Road, SW
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mrs. T. A. Rivers, Pres.
S. M. Inman PTA
921 Adair Avenue, NE
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Mrs. E. S. Cook, Jr. Pres.
Jerome Jones PTA
722 Boulevard, SE
Atlanta 12, Georgia

Mr.& Mrs. J. O. Hale, Pres.
Jas. L. Key PTA
127 Atlanta Avenue, SE
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mrs. J. D. Ragsdale, Pres.
L. O. Kimberly PTA
1887 Windsor Drive, SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. & Mrs. George Wheeler,Pres.
Kirkwood PTA
279 Mellrich Avenue, NE,
Atlanta 17, Georgia

Mrs. G. F. Tuggle, Pres.
Lakewood Heights PTA
1867 Conrad Avenue, SE
Atlanta 15, Georgia

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mrs. L. R. McKinney, Pres.
Lee Street PTA
844 Beecher Street, SW
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Mr. Guy Sharpe, Pres.
Mary Lin PTA
1835 Almeta Avenue, NE
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Mrs. T. D. Compton, Pres.
Luckie Street PTA
348 McAfee Street, NW
Atlanta 13, Georgia

Mr. A. C. Baxter, Pres.
D. F. McClatchey PTA
370 Herrington Drive, NE
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mrs. W. C. Bussey, Jr. Pres.
Milton Avenue PTA
398 Nolan Street, SE
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Dr. & Mrs. Rives Chalmers, Pres.
Margaret Mitchell PTA
3500 Ridgewood Road, NW
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mrs. Lawrence Long, Pres.
Moreland PTA
148 Hale Street, NE
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Mrs. John Glunstrom, Pres.
Morningside PTA
1860 Wellbourne Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. T. D. Turner, Pres.
Mounta Vernon PTA
1762 Ellen Street, NW
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mrs. M. H. Sneed, Pres.
Murphy High PTA
145 East Lake Drive, SE
Atlanta 17, Georgia

Mrs. Alec Morgan, Pres.
North Fulton High PTA
3445 Stratford Road, NE
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mr.& Mrs. Mose Hayes, Pres.
Northside High PTA
2416 Woodward Way, NW
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mrs. T. C. Poss, Pres.
O'Keefe High PTA
536 - 9th Street, NW
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Mrs. [redacted] Pres.
[redacted], SW

Mrs. J. L. Reynolds, Pres.
Perkerson PTA
2274 Sprindale Road, SW
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Adair, Pres.
Peterson PTA
1226 Fayetteville Road, SE
Atlanta 16, Georgia

Mrs. D. R. Baker, Pres.
I.N. Ragsdale PTA
1158 Avon Avenue, SW
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Mr.& Mrs. F. G. Jones, Jr. Pres.
E. Rivers PTA
331 Redland Road, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr.& Mrs. W. W. Tucker, Pres.
Rock Springs PTA
2365 Strathmore Drive, NE
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mrs. A.A. Hammer, Pres.
Roosevelt High PTA
400 Kendrick Avenue, SE
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mrs. T. R. Marston, Pres.
W.F. Slaton PTA
394 Oakland Avenue, SE
Atlanta 12, Georgia

Mrs. Roy Pettway, Pres.
Hoke Smith PTA
985 Los Angeles Avenue, NE.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Mr.& Mrs. W.A. Burkhart, Jr.
Sarah R. Smith PTA
3581 Old Ivy Lane, NE
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mr. J. L. Heard, Pres.
Southwest High PTA
1898 Sandtown Road, SW
Atlanta 11, Georgia

Mr.& Mrs. George Brannon, Pres
Spring Street PTA
250 Little John Trail, NE
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Mrs. J. A. Johnson, Pres.
Sylvan Hills Elem. PTA
1714 Brewer Blvd, SW
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Mrs. R. H. Marks, Pres.
Sylvan Hills High PTA
826 Braddock Street, SW
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Mr. Otho Johnson, Pres.
Therrell PTA
3459 Leonardo Drive SW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. M. S. Butler, Pres.
Tull Waters PTA
2171 Burroughs Avenue, SE
Atlanta 15, Georgia

Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Robinson, Jr.
Tuxedo Elem. PTA
1050 Mt. Paran Road, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Ed C. Mize, Pres.
Venetian Hills PTA
1875 Venetian Drive, SW
Atlanta 11, Georgia

Mrs. R. C. Howell, Pres.
Anne E. West PTA
962 Walker Avenue, SE
Atlanta 16, Georgia

Mrs. T. H. Morton, Pres.
West Fulton High PTA
566 Jetal Place, NW
Atlanta 18, Georgia

Lists used in various Mailings

Fulton and DeKalb cards	8,000)	2,000 of these are on plates
"Out of town" cards	3,000)	
Special List	4,000	

(These are names from Atlanta Jewish Community, courtesy of Maxine and/or Nat in HOPE'S infancy)

Agnes Scott College Grads living in Ga.	2,000
Phi Beta Kappas in Georgia	1,062
1959 list of PTA Presidents	1,059
Ga. Board of Education	1,000
County School Supt.	250
1959-60 Ga. Legislators	208
GEA Directors, officials, trustees	36
P.T.A. State Directory	44

Manifesto Signers (Much duplication here)

Ministers	715
Doctors	580
Emory Faculty	256
A.S.C. Faculty	114

Georgia Ministers (collected for SOS week)

Baptist	2,264
Atlanta Christian Council	360
Christian	140
(Congregational (Ga. Council of Churches	56

Ga. Municipal Roster (Mayors, etc.)	3,300	
Ga. State and County Officers	3,200	
Presidents of Down-town Service Clubs	460	
Presidents Ga. State & Regional Assn. (i.e. agriculture; art & eduction; civic, commerce; health; labor; etc.)	324	
State Chamber of Commerce officers & Directors	35	
Fulton County Grand Jury	23	
Georgia Republican Organization (represents almost every county)	2,000	(approx.)

AAUW Volunteers - Hostesses for a "Coffee"

Mrs. J. D. McFarlan
3566 Cantrell Rd. N.E. Will also attend coffee
Atlanta 19
CE 3-9010

Mrs. Warren G. Findley
4039 Land O'Lakes Drive N.E.
Atlanta 5
CE 7-4711

Mrs. Louis Moss
491 Hillside Dr. NW
Atlanta 5
CE 3-2580

Mrs. Cliff Harden
1769 Cheshire Bridge Rd N.E.
Atlanta 9
87 2- 1769

Mrs. Frederick W. Widmer
317 Eureka Dr. N E Will also do clerical work
Atlanta 5 Will be out of town
CE 3-4713 June 19 thru July 28

Mrs. Max Podber
1574 Knob Hill Drive N.E.
Atlanta 6 Will also attend coffee
ME 4-4364

Mrs. Joseph Gross
1196 Converse Dr. N.E. Atlanta 5
CE 7-4361

AAUW Volunteers - To Attend Coffees

Mrs. Harold Slaughter
230 Danbury Lane NW
Atlanta 5
BL5-2021

Will also do clerical work & telephoning

Miss Dorothy Orr
539 Medlock Rd.
Decatur
DR 3-6738

✱ Mrs. H. Leon Smith
1204 Converse Dr. N.E.
Atlanta 5
CE3-8676

Will also do telephoning

Mrs. J. P. Jackson
758 Wesley Dr. NW
Atlanta 5
TR6-1140

Mrs. Charles A. Prescott
312 Michigan Ave.
Decatur
373-9832

Mrs. Henry E. Perkins
275 Danbury Lane NW
Atlanta 5
BL5-6926

AAUW Volunteers - Clerical & Telephone work.

Mrs. J. A Stelning
4605 Meadow Valley Drive NW
Atlanta 5
BL 5-4050

Mrs. Haynes
1184 Willivee
Decatur
ME 4-8205

Miss Edna Callaway
120 W. Rugby, apt. 3
College Park
PO 6-1592

AAUW Volunteers - Discussion Leader

Miss Adelaide L. Cunningham
2025 Peachtree Rd N.E. Will also attend Coffee
Apt. 1231
Atlanta 9
TR 2- 3012

Mrs. Douglas W. Deane
4123 Ashford - Dunwoody Rd N.E.
Will also attend Coffee
Atlanta 19
GL 7-3033

Mrs. Irwin T. Hyatt
Signed up thru YWCA

Omit
Mrs. Louis Moss
491 Hillside Dr NW
Atlanta 5
CE 3-25-80

Mrs. R.W. Carney
2883 Hollywood Drive Will also do clerical work & telephoning
Decatur
ME 4-3935

Omit
Mrs. Joseph Gross
1196 Converse Dr. NE
Atlanta 5
CE 7-4361

O A S I S

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

Co-ordinating Committee

Mrs. Philip Hammer (General Chairman), 3483 Ridgewood Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-0955

Mr. Nick Bonnano, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) - MU 8-4516; PL 3-1151

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, 4490Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - BL 5-3820

Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5) - BL 5-3006

Mr. George Goodwin, 1st National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts., - JA 5-6671

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 582 University Place, NW (14) - JA 5-2381

Mrs. J. O. Harris (Staff Consultant), 813 Atlanta National Bldg. - JA 5-8469

Rev. A. O. Holmes, 859½ Hunter St., NW (14) - MU 8-8868

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee - TR 5-8321

Rev. Nat L. Long, 1226 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6) - DR 7-6481

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5) - CE 7-0209

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7) - DR 3-1966

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-8103

Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - DR 8-8275

Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - DR 7-2036

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., SW (11) - PL 506665

Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6) - 636-5670

Section of Civic and Service Organizations

Chairman: Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., N.E. (7) - DR 7-1036

Co-Chairman: Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E. (7) - Home DR 7-2572
Office DR 8-7275

Steering Committee

Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - MA 7-8271

Dr. Tilman Cothran, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - JA 4-6431 ; MU 8-6064

Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., N.W. (14) - JA 2-6997 ; JA 5-8946

Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-5139

Mrs. J. C. Harris, 813 Atlanta National Bldg. - JA 5-8469

OASIS

Community Contacts Committee

Mrs. William Shelfer, (Chairman), 1743 Ridgecrest Court, NE (7) - Dr 3-0765

Mrs. Thomas Bockman, 356 Pinetree Dr., NE (5) - Ce 3-4621

Mrs. Warren H. Bradley, 1132 Oglethorpe Ave., SW (10) - Pl 3-8253

Mrs. J. Wesley Buck, 106 Sheryl Place, NW (5) - Tr 5-4189

Mrs. Dan Burge, 3979 Pinehill Place, NW - Ce 3-5278

Mrs. Rives Chalmers, 3500 Ridgewood Rd., NW (5) - Ce 7-3264

Mrs. John Correll, 11 Demorest Ave., NE (5) - Ce 7-0259

Mrs. Reuben Crimm, 637 Old Ivy Rd., NE (5) - Ce 7-1946

Mrs. Stanley Daugert, 3810 Watkins Pl., NE (19) - Gl 7-2125

Mrs. George Douglas, 2545 Potomac Ave., NE (5) - Ce 7-3843

Mrs. J. Fraser Durrett, Jr., 658 Darlington Cir., NE (5) - Ce 7-6522

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, 668 Cresthill Ave., NW (6) - Tr 2-5152

Mrs. William Green, 1846 Ardmore Rd., NW (9) - Tr 2-1208

Mrs. Dixon Hall, 952 Blue Ridge Ave., NE (6) - Tr 6-0859

Mrs. Stanley Harris, 790 Briar Park Ct., NE (6) - 875-4060

Mrs. Oze Hortoh, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18) - Tr 5-4952

Mrs. Irwin Hyatt, 4633 Northside Dr., NW (5) - Bl 5-4215

Mrs. Sidney Janus, 1435 W. Wesley Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-1867

Mrs. R. C. Melton, 1115 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - Tr 2-0064

Mrs. Cornelius J. Murphy, 2628 Arlene Way, NE (5) - Ce 3-1624

Mrs. Fred Patterson, 2959 Andrews Dr., NW (5) - Ce 3-1624

Mrs. Richard W. Schiffman, 962 Wendover Dr., NE (5) - Ce 7-4213

Mrs. Kirby Sienbenthal, 3411 Elmtree Dr., SW (11) - Pl 8-2587

Mrs. Marvin Sneed, 145 East Lake Dr., SE (17) - Dr 8-8768

Miss Elizabeth Wellington, 849 St. Charles Ave., NE (6) - Tr 2-5759

Civic & Service cont'd

Communications Specialists

Mr. Arthur Levin, A.D.L., 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - JA 3-1618

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5) - CE 7-0209

Mrs. Fred Robin, 926 Crane Rd., N.E. (5) - CE 7-2071

Organization Representatives:

American Ass'n of University Women :

Mrs. Joseph Gross, 1196 Converse Dr., NE. (5) - CE 7-4361

Active Voters of Georgia:

Mr. James O'H Sanders, 67 Blackland Rd., N.W. (5) - CE 3-2530

American Jewish Veterans:

Anti-Defamation League:

Mr. Arthur Levin, 41 Exchange Place, SE (3) - JA 3-1618

Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs:

Atlanta Council of Human Relations:

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, 470 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) - Dr 3-7498

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7) - DR 3-1966

Atlanta Council of PTA:

Mrs. F. M. Head, 1763 Langston, SW (10) - PL 3-8086

Mrs. L. A. Woodward, 834 Oakdale Rd., NE (7) - DR 3-4020

[illegible]

Atlanta PTA Council:

Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., N.W. (14) - JA 2-6997; JA 5-8946

B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta:

Mrs. Michael Harris, 1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd., N.W. (5) - BL 5-3128

Community Councils:

Bass - Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - Dr 8-8275

Fulton - Mrs. A. P. Guy, 362 Penfield Cir., Hapeville - MA 7-8926

Hoke Smith - Rev. Geo. W. Hayward, 439 Robinson Ave., SE (15) - MA 7-8181

Southwest - Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - MA 7-8271

Southside Co-ordinating Council - Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

Council of Jewish Women:

Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, Jr., 1920 W. Paces ~~Fxxx~~ Ferry Rd.,NW (5) - CE 3-5139

Mrs. Jack Wallen, 3710 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-3835

Council of Service Clubs:

Mr. George Goodwin, First National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts. - JA 5-6671

The Equity Club:

Mrs. Mary Endicott, 205 Peachtree Arcade (3) - MU 8-2216

Georgia Council of Human Relations:

Dr. Richard Hocking, 1146 Lullwater Rd., NE (7) - DR 8-1081

Mrs. Wm. C. Pauley, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - 525-6468

Hadassah:

Mrs. Henry L. Caplan, 2975 Ridge Valley Rd., NW (5) - CE 7-6543

Mrs. I. J. Glazer, 511 E. Pelham Rd., NE (9) - TR 4-2804

H.O.P.E., Inc.:

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - BL 5-3820

Mrs. Chas. C. Perkins, Jr., 1126 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - 378-3065

Internat'l Ladies Garment Workers Union - ILGWU:

Mr. Nick Bonanno, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) - MU 8-4516; PL 3-1151

Mr. E. T. Kehrer " " " " "

Jewish Community Council:

Dr. Irving Greenberg, 1730 Doncaster Dr., NE (9) - TR 4-1192

Mr. Edward Kahn, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - JA 5-4825

League of Women Voters:
Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE (7) - DR 3-0765
Atlanta - Mrs. Rushton Coulbourn, 2197 Howell Mill Rd., NW - TR 5-6344
Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell, 3986 Club Dr., NE (19) Member-at-Large
DeKalb - Mrs. Leslie Dunbar, 1529 Berkley Lane, NE (6) - ME 4-0182

Georgia - Mrs. Joseph Masuck, 56 Lakeland Dr., NW (5)
Mrs. Edw. M. Vinson, 328 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) DR 7-5286

National Ass'n for Advancement of Colored People - NAACP:

Dr. Tilman Cothran, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - JA 4-6431
Rev. A. O. Holmes, 859½ Hunter St., NW (14) MU 8-8868

Urban League:

Mr. Robert Thompson, 239 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - SY 4-8098

Womens League for Peace and Freedom:

Mrs. Josephine Murphy, Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut St., SW (14) JA 2-8483

Y.W.C.A. National Staff:

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 41 Exchange Place, SE (3) - JA 5-2381

Section of Civic and Service Organizations

Chairman: Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - DR 7-1036

Co-Chairman: Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - DR 8-7275

Steering Committee

Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - MA 7-8271

Dr. Ed Weaver, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - JA 3-6431

Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., NW (14) - JA 2-6997; JA 5-8946

Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-5139

Mrs. J. C. Harris, 813 Atlanta National Bldg. - JA 5-8469

Community Contacts Committee

Mrs. William Shelfer, (Chairman), 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE (7) - BR 3-0765

Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., (Co-Chairman), 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - Ma 7-8271

Mrs. Thomas Bockman, 356 Pinetree Dr., NE (5) - Ce 3-4621

Mrs. Warren Bradley, 1132 Oglethorpe Ave., SW (10) - Pl 3-8253

Mrs. J. Wesley Buck, 106 Sheryl Place, NW (5) - TR 5-4189

Mrs. Dan Burge, 3979 Pinehill Place, NW (5) - Ce 3-5287

Mrs. Rives Chalmers, 3500 Ridgewood Rd., NW (5) - Ce 7-3264

Mrs. John Correll, 11 Demorest Ave., NE (5) - Ce 7-0259

Mrs. Reuben Crimm, 637 Old Ivy Rd., NE (5) - Ce 7-1946

Mrs. Stanley Daugert, 3810 Watkins Pl., NE (19) Gl 7-2125

X Mrs. George Douglas, 2545 Potomac Ave., NE (5) - Ce 7-3843

Mrs. J. Fraser Durrett, Jr., 658 Darlington Cir., NE (5) - Ce 7-6522

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, 668 Cresthill Ave., NW (6) - Tr 2-5152

X Mrs. William Green, 1846 Ardmore Rd., NW (9) - Tr 2-1208

Mrs. Dixon Hall, 952 Blue Ridge Ave., NE (6) Tr 6-0859

Mrs. Stanley Harris, 790 Briar Park Ct., NE (6) 875-4060

Mrs. Oze Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18) - Tr 5-4952

Mrs. Irwin Hyatt, 4633 Northside Dr., NW (5) Bl 5-4215

Mrs. Sidney Janus, 1435 W. Wesley Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-1867

Mrs. R. C. Melton, 1115 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) Tr 2-0064

X Mrs. Cornelius J. Murphy, 2628 Arlene Way, NE (5) - Ce 3-6300

Mrs. Fred Patterson, 2959 Andrews Dr., NW (5) - Ce 3-1624

X Mrs. Richard W. Schiffman, 962 Wendover Dr., NE (5) - Ce 7-4213

Mrs. Kirby Sienbenthal, 3411 Elmtree Dr., SW (11) - Pl 8-2587

Mrs. Marvin Sneed, 145 East Lake Dr., SE (17) - Dr 8-8768

Miss Elizabeth Wellington, 849 St. Charles Ave., NE (6) - Tr 2-5759

Civic & Service cont'd

Communications Specialists

Mr. Arthur Levin, A.D.L., 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - JA 3-1618

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5) - Ce 7-0209

Mrs. Fred Robin, 926 Crane Rd., NE (5) - Ce 7-2071

Organization Representatives

American Ass'n of University Women:

Mrs. Joseph Gross, 1196 Converse Dr., NE (5) - Ce 7-4361

Active Voters of Georgia:

Mr. James O'H Sanders, 67 Blackland Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-2530

American Jewish Veterans:

Mr. J. Elliott Goldberg, c/o A. & S. Realty, 1 P'tree Bldg. - 524-8861

Anti-Defamation League:

Mr. Art Levin, 41 Exchange Pl, SE (3) - Ja 3-1618

Atlanta Council of Human Relations:

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, 470 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) - Dr 3-7498

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7) - Dr 3-1966

Atlanta Council of PTA:

Mrs. F. M. Head, 1763 Langston, SW (10) - Pl 3-8086

Mrs. L. A. Woodward, 834 Oakdale Rd., NE (7) - Dr 3-4020

Atlanta PTA Council:

Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., NW (14) - Ja 2-6997; Ja 5-8946

B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta:

Mrs. Michael Harris, 1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Bl 5-3128

Community Councils:

Bass - Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - Dr 8-8275

Fulton - Mrs. A. P. Guy, 362 Penfield Cir., Hapeville - Ma 7-8926

Hoke Smith - Rev. Geo. W. Hayward, 439 Robinson Ave., SE (15) - Ma 7-8181

Southwest - Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - Ma 7-8271

Southside Co-ordinating Council - Rev. T.P. Grisson, Jr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

Council of Jewish Women:

Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, Jr., 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-5139

Mrs. Jack Wallen, 3710 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-3835

Council of Service Clubs:

Mr. George Goodwin, 1st National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts. - Ja 5-6671

The Equity Club:

Mrs. Mary Endicott, 205 Peachtree Arcade (3) - Mu 8-2216

Federation of Women's Clubs - 5th District:

Mrs. R. L. Maulding, Pres., 273 Dodgen Rd., Mableton - 946-2611

Georgia Council of Human Relations:

Dr. Richard Hocking, 1146 Lullwater Rd., NE (7) - Dr 8-1081

Mrs. Wm. C. Pauley, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - 525-6468

Hadassah:

Mrs. Henry L. Caplan, 2975 Ridge Valley Rd., NW (5) - Ce 7-6543

Mrs. I. J. Glazer, 511 E. Pelham Rd., NE (9) - Tr 4-2804

H.O.P.E., Inc:

Mrs. Thos. M. Breeden, Jr., 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Bl 5-3820

Mrs. Chas. C. Perkins, Jr., 1126 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - 378-3065

Internat'l Ladies Garment Workers Union - ILGWU:

Mr. Nick Bonanno, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) Pl 3-1151

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) Pl 3-1151

Jewish Community Council:

Dr. Irving Greenberg, 1730 Doncaster Dr., NE (9) Tr 4-1192

Mr. Edward Kahn, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - Ja 4-4825

League of Women Voters:

Atlanta - Mrs. Rushton Coulbourn, 2197 Howell Mill Rd., NE - Tr 5-6344

Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell, 3986 Club Dr., NE (19) Ce 3-2783

Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE (7) Dr 3-0765

DeKalb - Mrs. Leslie Dunbar, 1529 Berkley Lane, NE (6) Me 4-0182

Mrs. M. E. Richardson, 755 Park Lane, Decatur - Me 6-5892

Georgia - Mrs. Joseph Masuck, 56 Lakeland Dr., NW (5)

Mrs. Edw. M. Vinson, 328 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) Dr 7-5286

National Ass'n for Advancement of Colored People - NAACP:

Rev. A. O. Holmes, 859½ Hunter St., NW (14) - Mu 8-8868

Dr. Ed Weaver, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - Ja 3-6431

Dr. Sam Williams, 236 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - Mu 8-6064

Urban League:

Mr. Robert Thompson, 239 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - Sy 4-8098

Women's League for Peace and Freedom:

Mrs. Josephine Murphy, Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut St., SW (14) Ja 2-8483

Y.W.C.A. National Staff:

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 41 Exchange Place, SE (3) - Ja 5-2381

OASIS

Religious Organizations

Co-Chairmen:

Rev. Nat Long, 1200 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 1040 Gordon St., SW (10)

Steering Committee:

X Father Walter Donovan, 624 W. Ponce de Leon, Decatur

X Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE

X Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

X Mrs. George Gunning, 17 Demorest Ave., NE

X Rev. Robert E. Lee, 731 Peachtree, NE

X Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW., Apt. 35

X Dr. Stuart Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Drive, NE

X Rev. Frank M. Ross, 634 West Peachtree

X Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 3205 Arden Rd., NW

X Rev. Leon Smith, 793 Park St., SW

Resource Committee:

X Rev. Leon Smith, Chairman, 793 Park St., SW

X Rev. P. L. Jones, 391 Angier Ave., NE

X Rev. T. C. Lightfoot, 203 W. Simon Terr., NW

X Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW , Apt. 35

X Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 N. Decatur Rd., NE

X Rev. Allison Williams, 3003 Howell Mill Rd., NW

X Mr. Charles Wittenstein, 41 Exchange Pl., SE

Layman Drafting Committee:

Mr. Henry L. Bowden, 1103 Citizens-Southern Bank Building (3)
Mr. Clarence Belcher, 1161 Clearview Dr., NE
Dr. Vernon Crawford, 1526 Walthall Ct., NE
Mr. Henry L. DeGive, 1305 Healy Building (3)
Mr. Ed M. Dyer, 224 Senaca St., Decatur (alternate to Mr. Grimes)
X Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE (8)
Mr. Fred Grimes, c/o Ga. Power Co., Box 4545 (Alternate to Mr. Dyer)
Mr. O. E. Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18)
Mr. Willis Osborn, 1225 Springdale Rd., NE (6)
Mr. Eugene Patterson, Atlanta Constitution, 10 Forsyth St. Building (3)
X Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 North Decatur Rd., NE

O A S I S

Youth-Serving Organizations

moving from city

Chairman: Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5) - Bl 5-3006

New

~~Co-~~Chairman: Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6) - 636-5670

New Co-chairman

Steering Committee:

R.H.

Mrs. [redacted] Brisbane, [redacted], Chairman; 859 Fair St., SW

Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Pl., NE, Co-Chairman

Mrs. S. M. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 550 Kingwood Lane, NW - Tr 5-7881

Members-at-Large:

Mrs. Alden Eddy, 1138 Oakdale Rd., NE (7)

Mrs. M. B. Satterfield, 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5)

Organization Representatives

Atlanta Boys Clubs

Mr. Herman B. ~~Q~~Guinn, 311 Walton Building (3)

Mr. E. J. Thomas, 481 Thurmond St., NW (13)

Mr. Jesse Draper, Draper-Owens Co., 521 Grant Building (3)

Atlanta Girls Clubs:

X Miss Rebecca Hollingsworth, 1129 Sells Ave., SW

Mrs. C. C. Going, 1205 Lake Hearn Dr., NE

Bethlehem Community Center:

Mr. Robert Schrider, 9 McDonough Blvd., SE (15) - Ma 2-0919

Mrs. Annie Ruth Hill, 140 Meldon St., SW

Girl Scouts:

Miss Margaret Colbert, 40 - 16th St., NW (9)

Mrs. Robert L. Brown (Alice), 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Youth-Serving Organizations con'd

Girl Scouts: ~~Miss Margaret [illegible], 45 - 16th St., NW (9)~~

~~Mrs. Robert L. Brown, [illegible] Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)~~

Grady Homes Community Girls Club:

X Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 859 Fair Street, SW

Mrs. A. D. Cooper, 1291 Hunter St., NW (14) - Pl 3-5248

X Mrs. Beulah A. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Jewish Youth Groups

B'nai B'rith - Mrs. Gertrude Bossak, 2344 Wineleas Rd., Decatur

Community Center - Mr. Frank Fierman, 1745 Peachtree Rd., NW - Tr 5-7881

Temple X Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 1589 Peachtree Rd., NE (9)

Mr. Arnold Shulman, 1420 Stephens Dr., NE (6)

Protestant Youth Groups:

Interdenominational Youth Center, Att'n: Mr. Keith Pankel, Adviser
Northside Methodist Church
2799 Northside Dr., NW (5)

Religious Education Ass'n: Miss Gatra Reed, St. Marks Methodist Church
781 Peachtree St., NE

Seminole

Salvation Army: Att'n. Major John Needham, 699 Semonile Ave., NE

Wesley Community House: Miss Rosamond Johnson, 342 Richardson St., SW - Mu 8-1482

Y.M.C.A. - Butler St. - Miss Annell Ponder, Youth Worker, 22 Butler St.NE Ja 4-0246

Metropolitan - Mr. Fred McCord, Youth Worker, 145 Luckie St., NW, Ja 5-5401

Mr. David Powell, " " " " " "

Young Judea -

Y.W.C.A. - Atlanta Hdqs, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE (3)
Miss Eunice Brunson, Director
Mrs. Virlyn Moore, Pres., 1355 Moores Mill Rd., NW
Mrs. Dora Biven, Youth Worker, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE
X Mrs. John Finn, Volunteer, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5)

Phyllis Wheatley Branch - Miss Sujette Crank, Dir., 599 Tatnall St., SW

This a typed copy of the attached list of names & addresses Only. Envelopes have been addressed.

Wilbur G. Kurty, Jr.
75 - 26th St., NW

Mrs. Albert F. Gandy
546 Milligan Drive
Stone Mtn.

Mrs. B. H. Curley, Jr.
1277 Blvd. Lorraine, SW

Mrs. Albert Frazer
92 Roswell Court, NE

Miss Nina Rusk
309 Woodview Dr., NE

Mrs. Eunice Hartmann
1121 Rhodes Haverty Building

~~W. H. Montague, Sr.~~
~~1776 Peachtree St.~~, NW

Mr. Del R. Paige
Atlanta Art Ass'n
1280 Peachtree St., NE

~~Miss Mary Frances Brady~~
~~1002 Clifton Rd., NE~~

Mr. Jesse Draper
3 Cherokee Rd., NW

Miss Sara Marchman
865 Adair Ave., NE

Miss Sara Maddox
451 Park Ave., SE

Miss Evelyn Bird
3115 Shadowlawn Ave., NE

~~[illegible]~~

Miss Isabelle Scarborough
100 Westminster Dr., NE

Mr. Howard H. Jones
673 Cumberland Cir.,
Atlanta 6, Ga.

Mr. James Platt
129 Upland Rd., NE

Mr. ~~Neil Fraser~~
~~[illegible] 1371 Peachtree Building~~

Mr. R. A. Siegel
3119 Arden Rd., NW

Mrs. Lee Fenster
832 Wildwood Rd., NW

G. R. Bilderback
1975 Baker Rd., NW

~~James Merkle~~
~~3561 Northside Dr., NE~~

Mr. Carl Fox
33 Pryor St., NE

Mrs. Frank P. Hudson
1425 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW

Mr. Ferguson Road
c/o Atlanta Journal
10 Forsyth St. Building

Don Wyant
1204 Druid Place, NE

Mrs. Samuel Inman, Jr.
2652 Birchwood Dr., NE

Mr. A. B. Padgett
3460 Stratford Rd., NE

Mayor Randolph Medlock
Stone Mtn.

Atlanta Optimist Club
209 Peachtree Arcade

Mrs. C. B. Sandiford
1654 Princess Cir., NE
Atlanta 6

Mrs. Wm. Green
1846 Ardmore Rd., NW

~~[illegible]~~

Mrs. Randolph Thrower
2240 Woodward Way, N.W.

G. Arthur Howell, Jr.
3727 Tuxedo Rd., NW

Miss Edith Flury
705 Piedmont Ave., NE

Envelopes addressed.

Mrs. Dan Garson
2022 Paces Ferry Rd., NW

Mr. James S. Bonner
3532 Kingsboro Rd., NE

Mr. Joseph J. Fine
22 Chatham Rd., NW

Mr. Eugene Patterson
2227 Tanglewood Cir., NE

Mrs. Jack Rosenberg
1425 Rock Springs Cir., NE

~~Miss Ruby Roberts~~
~~1251 Peachtree, NE~~

Mrs. J. P. Coleman
2871 Lookout Pl., NE

Richard R. Felker
2835 Mornington Dr., NW

Mr. O. B. Moore, Jr.
2574 Wood Trail Lane
Decatur, Ga.

John S. Bradbury
1210 Bellaire Dr., NE

Mr. B. M. DuBose, Jr.
2180 Garraux Rd., NW

New Presidents

Advertising Club - Wilbur G. Kurtz Jr., ~~Coca Cola~~
~~907 Penna. Av.~~ 75 - 24th St. N.W.

Alpha Chi Omega Alumnae Assoc.
Mrs. Albert F. Gandy, 546 Milligan Dr.
Stone Mtn.

Alpha Gamma Delta Alumnae - Mrs. B. H. Curley, Jr.
1277 Blvd. Lorraine S.W.

Alpha Omicron Pi Alumnae Assoc. Mrs. Albert Drager
92 Roswell Court, N.E.

Altrusa Club - Miss Nina Rusk, 309 Woodview Dr. N.E.

American Business Women's Association. Mrs. Eunice Hartmann
1121 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg.
134 Peachtree St. N.W.

~~Georgia AFL-CIO - W. H. Montague, Sr. 1776 Peachtree St.~~
N.W., Room 335

Art Association of Atlanta - Mr. Del R. Paige, Atl. Art
Assoc., 1280 Peachtree St., N.E.

~~Tift Alumnae Assoc. - Miss Mary Frances Brady~~
1002 Clifton Rd. N.E.

Boys Club, Atlanta - Mr. Jesse Draper, 3 Cherokee Rd, N.W.

Atlanta Business & Professional Women's Club - Miss Sara
Marchman, 865 Adair Ave. N.E.

Capital City Business & Professional Women's Club - Miss
Sarah Maddox - 451 Park Ave. S.E.

Childhood Education Assoc. Miss Evelyn Bird
3115 E. Shadowlawn Ave. N.E.

Child Service Association. Mr. W. Grant Hornesser,
Rich's

Debutante Club - Miss Isabelle Scarborough - 100 Westminster
Drive, N.E.

Exchange Club - Buckhead - Mr. Howard H. Jones
673 Cumberland Circle, Atlanta 6

Exchange Club - Decatur - Mr. James Platt, 129 Upland Rd.
N.E.

~~Exchange Club E. Atl. - Alva Pickenson - Unlisted~~

~~Exchange Club - Hapeville~~

Exchange Club - Northside Atl. - ~~Mr. Neil Fraser~~
Liller Neal Battle Lindsey, Inc.
Tr-3 3381 1371 Pichter Bldg.

~~Federation of Traders, Atl. - J. O. Moore - Unlisted~~
~~4-H Club of Georgia - Harold Joiner - Unlisted~~
~~Fulton County Lawyers' Club - Sidney T. Schell~~
~~Unlisted~~

Fulton County Medical Soc. - 1365 Clifton Rd.
N.E.

~~Dom Wagart~~

~~Future Homemakers of America – Diane Jones~~
~~Murphy H.S.~~

Garden Clubs – see roster at Rich's Garden
Center

Georgia Tech. Alumni Assoc. R. A. Siegel
3119 Ardn Rd., N. W.

Gold Star Mothers ~~Girls Club, Atlanta~~ – Mrs. Lee [redacted] Fenster
832 Wildwood Road N.W.

Grove Park Civic League – G. R. Bilderbock
1975 Baker Rd,

~~Harvard Club – James [illegible] Mettle~~
3561 – Northside Dr. N.E.

Adult Education Council. Mr. Carl Fox, 33 Pryor St. N.E.

Girls Club, Atlanta – Mrs. Frank P. Hudson
1425 W. Pace's Ferry Rd. N.W.

~~Grove Park Civic League – G. R. Bilderbock~~
~~1975 Baker Rd. N.W.~~

Henry Grady Toastmasters – Mr. Ferguson Rood (1961)
c/o Atlanta Journal

Jaycees, Atl. Don Wyant.
1204 Druid Place, N.E.

~~Henry Grady Toastmasters - Ferguson Road~~
~~c/o Atlanta Journal~~

Junior League of Atl. Mrs. Samuel Inman Jr.
2. 2452 Birchwood Dr. N.E.
CE 7-4348

Metropolitan Foundation of Atlanta. Mr. A. B. Padgett
3460 Stratford Rd. N.E.

Municipal Association, 5th District.
Mayor Randolph Medlock, Stone Mtn.

Atlanta Optimist Club - 209 Peachtree Arcade, Atl.

~~Opti Mrs. Club, Atl. Mrs John H. [illegible] CE 3-[illegible]~~
~~C.B. Sandiford [illegible]~~

~~Pilot Club, Atl.~~ Pilot Club - cannot find

Opti-Mrs. Club - Mrs C. B. Sandiford - 1654 Princess Circle N.E. Att. 6

~~Pil~~ United Nations Council of Atlanta - Mrs. Wm. Green
1846 Ardmore Rd. N.W.

Wellesley Alumnae Club - Mrs. Ingram Dickson (not in book
CE 3-2405

Wesleyan College Alumnae Club - Mrs. Randolph Thrower
2248 Woodward Way N.W

~~Zeta Tau Alpha Alumnae - Mrs. H. C. Burress~~
can't find.

Princeton Alumni Assoc. G. Arthur Howell Jr.
3727 Tuxedo Rd. N.W.

Order of Eastern Star – Miss Edith Flury
705 Piedmont Ave. N.E.

Service Guild – Mrs. Dan Gason 2022 Paces Ferry Rd N.W.

Sewanee Alumni Mr. James S. Bonner
3532 Kingsboro Rd N.E.

Progressive Club – Mr. Joseph J. Fine 22 Chatham Rd N.W.

Sigma Delta Chi – Mr. Eugene Patterson
2227 Tanglewood Circle N.E.

Sigma Delta Tau Alumnae – Mrs. Jack Rosenberg
1425 Rock Springs Cir. N.E.

Soroptimist Club – Miss Ruby Roberts 1251 Peachtree N.E.

U.D.C. Mrs. J. P. Coleman – 2871 Lookout Pl. N.E.

Vanderbilt Alumni Assoc. Richard R. Felker
2835 Mornington Dr. N.W.

Toastmasters Club, Atl. ~~Mrs~~ Mr. O. B. Moore Jr.
2574 Wood Trail Lane, Decatur

Metropolitan Atl. Community Services In. John S. Bradbury
1210 Bellfaire Dr. N.E.

Historical Society of Atlanta – Mr. B. M. DuBose Jr.
2180 Garraux Rd. N.W.

Envelopes addressed

MEMBERS OF

PLANNING COMMITTEE
FOR
YOUTH-ADULT COMMUNITY FORUMS

ATLANTA BOYS CLUB, INC.

Mr. Herman Guinn, Exec. Director,	402 Pryor St., S. W. (3)	JA 2-7927
Mr. Johnny La Porta, Representative,	157 Atlanta Avenue, S. E.(15)	MA 7-1143

ATLANTA GIRLS CLUB, INC.

Miss Betsy Simmons, Program Director,	489 Ashby Street, S. W. (10)	PL 8-1445
Miss Vicky Ferguson, Representative,	431 Lee Street, S. W., Apt. 448 (10)	PL 8-1445
Miss Angela Rowan, Representative,	1151 Eggleston St., S. W. (10)	PL 3-7426
Miss Mae Stewart, Representative,	819 Norcross St., S. W. Apt. 434 (10)	PL 3-6529

ATLANTA COUNCIL OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS

Mrs. Doris Bridges, Exec. Director,	167 Walton St., N. W. (3)	JA 5-3481
Miss Mollie Campbell, Representative,	340 Winnona Drive, Decatur, Ga.	DR 3-5944
Mrs. J. Edward Lantz, President,	1040 Springdale Rd., N. E. (6)	DR 3-9790

CITY OF ATLANTA, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS

Miss Virginia Carmichael, Director of Recreation	City Hall, (3)	JA 2-4463
Miss Rebecca Hollingsworth, Program Director	City Hall (3)	JA 2-4463
Mr. Sidney Minor, Member, Atlanta Teen Council	2920 Humphreys Drive, S. E. (15)	MA 2-4337

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, ATLANTA AREA COUNCIL

Mr. O. B. Gorman, Executive	167 Walton St., N. W. (3)	JA 3-7805

GIRL SCOUTS OF ATLANTA

~~Miss Polly Claiborne, Executive,~~	~~60 Sixteenth St., N. W. (9)~~	TR 6-0734
Mrs. [illegible] Peacock ~~Dean Tunno~~, ~~Training Coordinator~~,	3631 South Fulton Ave., East Point	PO 1-0011
Miss Caye Thompson, Representative,	1040 No. Virginia Ave., N. E. (6)	TR 2-9571

WESLEY COMMUNITY HOUSE

Miss Rosamond Johnson, Executive,	342 Richardson St., S. W. (3)	MU 8-1482

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Mr. George Cassabaum, Exec. Secretary,	145 Luckie St., N. W. (3)	JA 5-5401
Mr. Fred McCord, Program Director,	145 Luckie St., N. W. (3)	JA 5-5401
Mr. Erroll Hay, Jr., Board Member,	194 Peachtree Battle Ave., N.W.(5)	CE 3-7412
Mr. Alton Curtis, President, Hi Y Council, Northside High School,	792 Wellesly Dr., N. W. (5)	TR 2-6820
Mr. Beverly Lennard, Vice President, Hi Y Council, Druid Hills High School,	1729 Dyson Drive, N. E. (7)	DR 7-1418

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Eunice Brunson ~~Mrs. Mary Kate Duskin~~, Exec. Director,	72 Edgewood Ave., N. E. (3)	JA 4-3416
Mrs. V Moore ~~Mrs. T. C. Erwin, Jr.~~, President	907 Piedmont Ave., N. E. (9)	TR 4-4320
Mrs. Edward L. Askren, Chairman, YWCA Public Affairs Committee	170 Laurel Forest Cir., N. E. (5)	CE 3-7551
Mrs. John Finn, ~~Member~~,	4690 High Point Rd., N. E. (5)	BL 5-3006
~~Mrs. James Gaskins, Co-~~Chairman, YWCA Youth Committee	~~262 Rumson Road, N. E. (5)~~	~~CE 7-6604~~
Miss Linda Martin, Vice President, Y-Teen Inter-Club Council	939 Hope Dr., S. W. (10)	PL 5-0361

Re:
Bl 5-5144

Educational –
No remarks about neighborhood problems

Ast. Post
Delinquency

Teen Leadership Workshop by another
name

John Scanlon - Ga Mental Health.
next to planning director
research - Frank Nicholson
Coordinating - Planning
✓ M. in Planning
– Inez Ellison

Spring
1961

O A S I S

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

Co-ordinating Committee

Mrs. Philip Hammer, (General Chairman), 3483 Ridgewood Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-0955

Mr. Nick Bonanno, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) - PL 3-1151

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - BL 5-3820

Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5) - BL 5-3006

Mr. George Goodwin, 1st National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts., - JA 5-6671

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 582 University Place, NW (14) - JA 5-2381; MU 8-7249

Mrs. J. C. Harris (Staff Consultant), 813 Atlanta National Bldg. - JA 5-8469

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee - TR 5-8321

Rev. Nat L. Long, 1200 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6) - DR 7-6481

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5) - CE 7-0209

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7) - DR 3-1966

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) CE 3-8103

Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - DR 8-8275

Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - DR 7-1036

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., SW (11) - PL 5-6665

Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6) - 636-5670

Dr. Sam Williams, 236 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - MU 8-6064

Section of Civic and Service Organizations

Chairman: Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - DR 7-1036

Co-Chairman: Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - DR 8-7275

Steering Committee

Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - MA 7-8271

Dr. Ed Weaver, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - JA 3-6431

Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., NW (14) - JA 2-6997; JA 5-8946

Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-5139

Mrs. J. C. Harris, 813 Atlanta National Bldg. - JA 5-8469

Community Contacts Committee

Mrs. William Shelfer, (Chairman), 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE (7) - DR 3-0765

Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., (Co-Chairman), 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - Ma 7-8271

Mrs. Thomas Bockman, 356 Pinetree Dr., NE (5) - Ce 3-4621

Mrs. Warren Bradley, 1132 Oglethorpe Ave., SW (10) - Pl 3-8253

Mrs. J. Wesley Buck, 106 Sheryl Place, NW (5) - TR 5-4189

Mrs. Dan Burge, 3979 Pinehill Place, NW (5) - Ce 3-5287

Mrs. Rives Chalmers, 3500 Ridgewood Rd., NW (5) - Ce 7-3264

Mrs. John Correll, 11 Demorest Ave., NE (5) - Ce 7-0259

Mrs. Reuben Crimm, 637 Old Ivy Rd., NE (5) - Ce 7-1946

Mrs. Stanley Daugert, 3810 Watkins Pl., NE (19) Gl 7-2125

Mrs. George Douglas, 2545 Potomac Ave., NE (5) - Ce 7-3843

Mrs. J. Fraser Durrett, Jr., 658 Darlington Cir., NE (5) - Ce 7-6522

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, 668 Cresthill Ave., NW (6) - Tr 2-5152

Mrs. William Green, 1846 Ardmore Rd., NW (9) - Tr 2-1208

Mrs. Dixon Hall, 952 Blue Ridge Ave., NE (6) Tr 6-0859

Mrs. Stanley Harris, 790 Briar Park Ct., NE (6) 875-4060

Mrs. Oze Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18) - Tr 5-4952

Mrs. Irwin Hyatt, 4633 Northside Dr., NW (5) Bl 5-4215

Mrs. Sidney Janus, 1435 W. Wesley Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-1867

Mrs. R. C. Melton, 1115 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) Tr 2-0064

Mrs. Cornelius J. Murphy, 2628 Arlene Way, NE (5) - Ce 3-6300

Mrs. Fred Patterson, 2959 Andrews Dr., NW (5) - Ce 3-1624

Mrs. Richard W. Schiffman, 962 Wendover Dr., NE (5) - Ce 7-4213

Mrs. Kirby Sienbenthal, 3411 Elmtree Dr., SW (11) - Pl 8-2587

Mrs. Marvin Sneed, 145 East Lake Dr., SE (17) - Dr 8-8768

Miss Elizabeth Wellington, 849 St. Charles Ave., NE (6) - Tr 2-5759

Civic & Service cont'd

Communications Specialists

Mr. Arthur Levin, A.D.L., 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - JA 3-1618

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5) - Ce 7-0209

Mrs. Fred Robin, 926 Crane Rd., NE (5) - Ce 7-2071

Organization Representatives

American Ass'n of University Women:

Mrs. Joseph Gross, 1196 Converse Dr., NE (5) - Ce 7-4361

Active Voters of Georgia:

Mr. James O'H Sanders, 67 Blackland Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-2530

American Jewish Veterans:

Mr. J. Elliott Goldberg, c/o A. & S. Realty, 1 P'tree Bldg. - 524-8861

Anti-Defamation League:

Mr. Art Levin, 41 Exchange Pl, SE (3) - Ja 3-1618

Atlanta Council of Human Relations:

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, 470 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) - Dr 3-7498

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7) - Dr 3-1966

Atlanta Council of PTA:

Mrs. F. M. Head, 1763 Langston, SW (10) - Pl 3-8086

Mrs. L. A. Woodward, 834 Oakdale Rd., NE (7) - Dr 3-4020

Atlanta PTA Council:

Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., NW (14) - Ja 2-6997; Ja 5-8946

B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta:

Mrs. Michael Harris, 1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Bl 5-3128

Community Councils:

Bass - Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - Dr 8-8275

Fulton - Mrs. A. P. Guy, 362 Penfield Cir., Hapeville - Ma 7-8926

Hoke Smith - Rev. Geo. W. Hayward, 439 Robinson Ave., SE (15) - Ma 7-8181

Southwest - Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - Ma 7-8271

Southside Co-ordinating Council - Rev. T.P. Grisson, Jr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

Council of Jewish Women:

Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, Jr., 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-5139

Mrs. Jack Wallen, 3710 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-3835

Council of Service Clubs:

Mr. George Goodwin, 1st National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts. - Ja 5-6671

The Equity Club:

Mrs. Mary Endicott, 205 Peachtree Arcade (3) - Mu 8-2216

Federation of Women's Clubs - 5th District:

Mrs. R. L. Maulding, Pres., 273 Dodgen Rd., Mableton - 946-2611

Georgia Council of Human Relations:

Dr. Richard Hocking, 1146 Lullwater Rd., NE (7) - Dr 8-1081

Mrs. Wm. C. Pauley, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - 525-6468

Hadassah:

Mrs. Henry L. Caplan, 2975 Ridge Valley Rd., NW (5) - Ce 7-6543

Mrs. I. J. Glazer, 511 E. Pelham Rd., NE (9) - Tr 4-2804

H.O.P.E., Inc:

Mrs. Thos. M. Breeden, Jr., 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Bl 5-3820

Mrs. Chas. C. Perkins, Jr., 1126 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - 378-3065

Internat'l Ladies Garment Workers Union - ILGWU:

Mr. Nick Bonanno, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) Pl 3-1151

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) Pl 3-1151

Jewish Community Council:

Dr. Irving Greenberg, 1730 Doncaster Dr., NE (9) Tr 4-1192

Mr. Edward Kahn, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - Ja 4-4825

League of Women Voters:

Atlanta - Mrs. Rushton Coulbourn, 2197 Howell Mill Rd., NE - Tr 5-6344

Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell, 3986 Club Dr., NE (19) Ce 3-2783

Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE (7) Dr 3-0765

DeKalb - Mrs. Leslie Dunbar, 1529 Berkley Lane, NE (6) Me 4-0182

Mrs. M. E. Richardson, 755 Park Lane, Decatur - Me 6-5892

Georgia - Mrs. Joseph Masuck, 56 Lakeland Dr., NW (5)

Mrs. Edw. M. Vinson, 328 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) Dr 7-5286

National Ass'n for Advancement of Colored People - NAACP:

Rev. A. O. Holmes, 859½ Hunter St., NW (14) - Mu 8-8868

Dr. Ed Weaver, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - Ja 3-6431

Dr. Sam Williams, 236 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - Mu 8-6064

Urban League:

Mr. Robert Thompson, 239 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - Sy 4-8098

Women's League for Peace and Freedom:

Mrs. Josephine Murphy, Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut St., SW (14) Ja 2-8483

Y.W.C.A. National Staff:

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 41 Exchange Place, SE (3) - Ja 5-2381

OASIS

Youth-Serving Organizations

Chairman: Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5) - Bl 5-3006

Co-Chairman: Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6) - 636-5670

Steering Committee:

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 148 Bell St., SW, Chairman; 859 Fair St., SW

Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Pl., NE, Co-Chairman

Mrs. S. M. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 550 Kingwood Lane, NW - Tr 5-7881

Members-at-Large:

Mrs. Alden Eddy, 1138 Oakdale Rd., NE (7)

Mrs. M. B. Satterfield, 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5)

Organization Representatives

Atlanta Boys Clubs

Mr. Herman B. Quinn, 311 Walton Building (3)

Mr. E. J. Thomas, 481 Thurmond St., NW (13)

Mr. Jesse Draper, Draper-Owens Co., 521 Grant Building (3)

Atlanta Girls Clubs:

Miss Rebecca Hollingsworth, 1129 Sells Ave., SW

Mrs. C. C. Going, 1205 Lake Hearn Dr., NE

Bethlehem Community Center:

Mr. Robert Schrider, 9 McDonough Blvd., SE (15) - Ma 2-0919

Mrs. Annie Ruth Hill, 140 Meldon St., SW

Girl Scouts:

Miss Margaret Colbert, 40 - 16th St., NW (9)

Mrs. Robert L. Brown (Alice), 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Youth-Serving Organizations con'd

Girl Scouts: Miss Margaret Colbert, 40 - 16th St., NW (9)

Mrs. Robert L. Brown, 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Grady Homes Community Girls Club:

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 859 Fair Street, SW

Mrs. A. D. Cooper, 1291 Hunter St., NW (14) - Pl 3-5248

Mrs. Beulah A. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Jewish Youth Groups

B'nai B'rith - Mrs. Gertrude Bossak, 2344 Wineleas Rd., Decatur

Community Center - Mr. Frank Fierman, 1745 Peachtree Rd., NW - Tr 5-7881

Temple - Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 1589 Peachtree Rd., NE (9)

Mr. Arnold Shulman, 1420 Stephens Dr., NE (6)

Protestant Youth Groups:

Interdenominational Youth Center, Att'n: Mr. Keith Pankel, Adviser
Northside Methodist Church
2799 Northside Dr., NW (5)

Religious Education Ass'n: Miss Gatra Reed, St. Marks Methodist Church
781 Peachtree St., NE

Salvation Army: Att'n. Major John Needham, 699 Semonile Ave., NE

Wesley Community House: Miss Rosamond Johnson, 342 Richardson St., SW - Mu 8-1482

Y.M.C.A. - Butler St. - Miss Annell Ponder, Youth Worker, 22 Butler St.NE Ja 4-0246

Metropolitan - Mr. Fred McCord, Youth Worker, 145 Luckie St., NW, Ja 5-540

Mr. David Powell, " " " " " "

Young Judea -

Y.W.C.A. - Atlanta Hdqs, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE (3)
Miss Eunice Brunson, Director
Mrs. Virlyn Moore, Pres., 1355 Moores Mill Rd., NW
Mrs. Dora Biven, Youth Worker, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE
Mrs. John Finn, Volunteer, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5)

Phyllis Wheatley Branch - Miss Sujette Crank, Dir., 599 Tatnall St., SW

O A S I S

Religious Organizations

Co-Chairmen:

Rev. Nat Long, 1200 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 1040 Gordon St., SW (10)

Steering Committee:

Father Walter Donovan, 624 W. Ponce de Leon, Decatur

Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE

Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

Mrs. George Gunning, 17 Demorest Ave., NE

Rev. Robert E. Lee, 731 Peachtree, NE

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW., Apt. 35

Dr. Stuart Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Drive, NE

Rev. Frank M. Ross, 634 West Peachtree

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 3205 Arden Rd., NW

Rev. Leon Smith, 793 Park St., SW

Resource Committee:

Rev. Leon Smith, Chairman, 793 Park St., SW

Rev. P. L. Jones, 391 Angier Ave., NE

Rev. T. C. Lightfoot, 203 W. Simon Terr., NW

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW , Apt. 35

Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 N. Decatur Rd., NE

Rev. Allison Williams, 3003 Howell Mill Rd., NW

Mr. Charles Wittenstein, 41 Exchange Pl., SE

Layman Drafting Committee:

Mr. Henry L. Bowden, 1103 Citizens-Southern Bank Building (3)
Mr. Clarence Belcher, 1161 Clearview Dr., NE
Dr. Vernon Crawford, 1526 Walthall Ct., NE
Mr. Henry L. DeGive, 1305 Healy Building (3)
Mr. Ed M. Dyer, 224 Senaca St., Decatur (alternate to Mr. Grimes)
Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE (8)
Mr. Fred Grimes, c/o Ga. Power Co., Box 4545 (Alternate to Mr. Dyer)
Mr. O. E. Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18)
Mr. Willis Osborn, 1225 Springdale Rd., NE (6)
Mr. Eugene Patterson, Atlanta Constitution, 10 Forsyth St. Building (3)
Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 North Decatur Rd., NE

HOSTS AND HOSTESSES FOR DISCUSSION GROUPS - First Mailing.

Summer 1961

Response:

Yes No

List includes -
Parents of High School Children
Civic & Service organ.
Religious
Youth-Serving -
HOPE, Exec. & Advisory Bd.
& Others -

Abelman, Mr. & Mrs. C. A., 1162 Zimmer Dr., NE (6)

Abrams, Mr. & Mrs. B. P., 939 Courtney Dr., NE

Abramson, Mr. & Mrs. George, 1191 Zimmer Dr., NE

Adelman, Mr. & Mrs. Nathan, 1026 Robin Lane, NE (6)

Aftergut, Mr. & Mrs. Charles, 1649 Homestead Ave., NE (6)

Aiken, Mr. & Mrs. H. L., 2963 Dale Dr., NE CE 7-6826

Airov, Mr. & Mrs. Sam, 1338 Beech Valley Rd., NE (6)

Alhadeff, Mr. & Mrs. Jake, 409 - 6th St., NE (8)

Allen, Mrs. Esther, 3057 Dale Dr., NE CE 3-7847

Alterman, Mr. & Mrs. George, 1774 W. Sussex Rd., NE (6)

Alterman, Mr. & Mrs. William, 2449 Morosgo Way, NE (5)

& Mrs.
Alterman, Mr./Dave, 1785 Lenox Rd., NE (6)

Amato, Mr. & Mrs. Morris, 784 Yorkshire Rd., NE (6)

Amiel, Mr. & Mrs. Leo, 1159 Zimmer Dr., NE (6)

Andrews, Mr. & Mrs. Isaac, 1195 Reeder Cir., NE (6)

Yes No

Askren, Dr. & Mrs. E. L. Jr., 170 Laurel Forrest Cir., NE

Auerbach, Mr. & Mrs. B., 1780 Wildwood Rd., NE (6)

Baessler, Mr. & Mrs. Walter, 878 Braemar Ave, SW

Baikie, Mr. & Mrs. John W., 4239 Carmain Dr., NE CE 3-6051

Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. J. Blaine, 54 Wyman St., SE DR 3-0489

Banks, Mr. & Mrs. Irving, 1265 Zimmer Dr., NE (6)

Barkin, Mr. & Mrs. J. M., 1815 Meadowdale Ave., NE (6)

Barnes, Mrs. Ben S., Jr., 671 Andover Dr., NE CE 7-4819

Barnett, Mr. & Mrs. William, 2293 Pembroke Pl, NE CE 3-0501

Mr. & Mrs. Hyman Baron, XX 1785 Noble Dr., NE (6)

Yes No

Baron, Mr. & Mrs. Paul, 2444 Morosgo Dr., NE, Apt. 9 CE 7-7338

Baughman, Mr. & Mrs. J. C., 301 Beverly Rd., NE (9)

Baumrind, Mr. & Mrs. S. J., 1735 Helen Dr., NE (6)

Baxter, Mr. & Mrs. Neil, 940 Los Angeles Ave., NE (6)

Beck, Mr. & Mrs. William, 1374 Pasadena Ave., NE (6)

Beerman, Mr. M. R., 2128 Lenox Rd., NE (5)

Bellinger, Mr. & Mrs. William, 1551 Anita Pl., NE (6)

Belman, Mr. & Mrs. James D., 743 Darlington Cir., NE CE 3-6980

Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. F. M., 3600 Cantrell Rd., NE CE 3-8158

Benson, Mr. & Mrs. William, 987 Wildwood Rd., NE (6)

Yes No

Beresford, Mr. & Mrs. B. F., 605 Valley Green Dr., NE BL 5-5873

Bergman, Mr. & Mrs. C. W., 1201 Reeder Cir., NE (6)

Berlin, Mr. & Mrs. D. , 1328 Beech Valley Rd., NE (6)

Berman, Mr. & Mrs. A., 1357 N. Highland Ave., NE (6)

Berman, Mr. & Mrs. Merle, 1854 Windemere Dr., NE (9)

Berman, Mr. & Mrs. E., 1168 Zimmer Dr., NE (6)

Blumenthal, Mrs. S. M., 1405 W. Wesley Rd., NW CE 3-7232 - has agreed - asks when

Boice, Rev. Bill, 1328 Peachtree St., NE

Boland, Mr. & Mrs. E. K., 380 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Boley, Mr. & Mrs. Joel, 265 Lindbergh Dr., NE CE 3-7519

Yes No

Bomanno, Mr. & Mrs. Nick, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10)

Boss, Mr. & Mrs. Morris, 1267 Reeder Cir., NE (6)
Bossak, Mrs. Gertrude, 2344 Winsleas Rd., Decatur

Bowdoin, Mr. & Mrs., 818 E. Morningside Dr., NE (9)

Boylen, Mrs. Kester, 700 E. Paces Ferry Rd., NE CE 3-3071

Breen, Mr. & Mrs. E. O., 1535 Fordham Ct., NE (6)

Breland, Mr. & Mrs. Virgil, 779 McDonough Rd., NE MA 7-6337

Bressler, Mr. & Mrs. Jack, 1709 N. Pelham Rd., N.E. (9)

Bridges, Mrs. Doris, 167 Walton St., NW

Bridges, Mrs. Dorothy, 635 Cooledge Ave., NE (6)

Brilliant, Mr. & Mrs. Norman, 2343-B Lindmont Cir., NE (5)

	Yes	No
~~Brisbane, Mrs. Kathryn, 859 Fair St.~~, SW		
Broadrick, Mr. & Mrs. J. S., 1441 Westboro Dr., SW		
Bromberg, Mr. & Mrs. William, 643 Amsterdam Ave., NE (6)		
Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. R. J., 257 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)		
Brooks, Mr. & Mrs. J. C., 35 Alden Ave., NW (9)		
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. B. B., 1811 Charline Dr., NE (6)		
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Edward,		
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. E. B., 883 Plymouth Rd., NE (6)		
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. M. A., 934 Berkshire Rd., NE (6)		
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. R. L., 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)		

Yes No

Brown, Mrs. Robert L., 40 - 16th St., NW

Brunson, Mrs. Eunice, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE

Bryant, Mrs. H. J., 1053 Astor Ave. (10)

Bullard, Miss Helen, 199 - 11th St., NE (9) TR 4-3986 (off. JA 2-3594)

Bunzl, Mr. & Mrs. Walter, 3755 Wieuca Rd., NE CE 3-5948

Burge, Mrs. Dan, 3979 Pinehill Pl., NE NW (10)

Burson, Mrs. Marguerite, 3209 Mathieson Dr., NE, Apt. 2 CE 7-9344

Bussey, Mr. & Mrs. W. W., 636 Darlington Cir., NE CE 3-5284

Byrd, Mr. & Mrs. J. E., 2454-B Adina Dr., NE CE 3-5840

Byrd, Mr. & Mrs. J. Madison, 118 Peachtree Hills Ave., NE CE 7-0166

Yes No

Byrd, Mr. & Mrs. William F., 2983 Hardman Ct., NE CE 7-0022

Callway, Mr. & Mrs. Charles B., 236-A Kinsey Ct., NE CE 3-8755

Capilouto, Mr. & Mrs. Morris, 1770 Merton Rd., NE (6)

Caplah, Mr. & Mrs. Hyman, 1728 Homestead Ave. (6)

Caplan, Mr. & Mrs. Henry L., 2975 Ridge Vally Rd., NW (5)

Carasik, Mr. & Mrs. S., 323 S;ringdale Dr., NE CE 7-$770

Carlock, Mr. & Mrs. H. B., 3482 Piedmont Rd., NE CE 3-7373

Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs. Robert, 2197 Virginia Pl., NE CE 3-6842

Carnes, Mr. & Mrs. John H., 3472 Piedmont Rd., NE CE 3-6824

Carroll, Mr. & Mrs. J. C., 4120 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., NE CE 3-4080

	Yes	No
Chareton, Mr. & Mrs. A. B., 960 Wildwood Rd., NE (6)		
Church, Mr. & Mrs. Albert H., 5 Roanoke Ave., NE CE 3-3950		
Clark, Mr. & Mrs. D. B., 1768 Helen Dr., NE (6)		
Clein, Mr. & Mrs. Sol, 1322 Beech Vally Rd., NE (6)		✓
Clein, Mr. & Mrs. S. A., 1335 Pasadena Ave., NE (6)		
Cohen, Mr. B. D., 1963 Noble Dr., NE (6)		
Cohen, Mr. & Mrs. B. G.,986 Courtney Dr., NE (6)		
Cohen, Mr. & Mrs. J., 915 Canterbury Rd., NE CE 7-2907		
Cohen, Mrs. Lillian, 581 Orme Cir., NE (6)		
Cohen, Mr. & Mrs. Louis, 1067 Robin H Lane, NE (6)		

Yes No

& Mrs.
Cohen, Mr./N. J., 1280 Beech Valley Rd., NE (6)

Cohen, Mr. & Mrs. M. A., 361 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Colbert, Miss Margaret, 40 - 16th St., & NW

Cook, Mrs. Ed. S., Jr., 772 Blvd., SE (12)

Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. S. A., 1633 Lenox Rd., NE (6)

Courter, Mr. & Mrs. Robert D., 3150 W. Roxboro Rd., NE CE 7-9395

Cristol, Mrs. Shula L., 2455-A Morosgo Pl, NE CE 7-7175

Curry, Mr. & Mrs. Frank, 1097 Lee Cir., NE CE 7-1173

Danneman, Mr. & Mrs. Fred, 1647 Johnson Rd., NE (6)

Danneman, Mr. & Mrs. Milton, 1625 Peachtree Battle Ave., NW (5)

Yes No

Danneman, Mr. & Mrs. Marcus, 1100 Berkshire Rd., NE (6)

Danneman, Mr. & Mrs. J., 1833 Charline Dr., NE (6)

Daugert, Mrs. Stanley, 3810 Watkins Pl., NE (19)

Daugherty, Mr. C. F., Jr., 5285 Greenland Rd., NE (5)

Davidge, Mr. Edwin, 3561 Ivy Rd., NE (5) CE 7-5414 (off. TR 5-6616)

Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Robert C., 1645 S. Gordon St., SW

Degan, Mr. & Mrs. L. B., 642 Cresthill Ave., NE (6)

DeLoach, Mr. & Mrs. John B., 833 Park St., SW

DeLong, Mr. & Mrs. E. H., 3998 Sheldon Dr., NE CE 3-8624

Demere, Rev. Charles, 2493 Leslie Dr., NE (6)

Yes No

Dillman, Rev. Allen, 2699 Peachtree Rd., NE

Dilworth, Mr. & Mrs. John A., 4795 Woodvale Dr., NW (5)

Dobbie, Mr. & Mrs., 1398 Westbore Dr., SW

Dorsey, Mr. James W., 99 Peachtree Battle Ave., NW (5) CE 3-1394
(off. JA 4-8806)

Douglas, Mrs. George, 2545 Potomac Ave., NE (5)

Draper, Mr. Jesse, Draper-Owens Co., 521 Grant Bldg.

Duncan, Mr. & Mrs. K. H., 759 McDonough Rd., SE MA 2-0111

Dworet, Mr. & Mrs. H. T., 30 Standish Ave., NW (9)

Dwoskin,
~~[illegible]~~, Mr. & Mrs. Oscar, 1294 Beech Valley Rd., NE (6)

Eddy, Mrs. Alden, 1138 Oakdale Rd., NE (7)

Yes No

Eden, Mr. & Mrs. Jack, 2336-A Lindmont Cir., NE 237-4713

Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. D. J., 43 Lafayette Dr., NE (9)

Eisler, Mr. & Mrs. Martin, 1830 Homestead Ave., NE (9)

Elias, Mr. & Mrs. Rudolph, 867 Kings Ct., NE (6)

Ellis, Mr. & Mrs. L. H., 3583 Kingsboro Rd., NE CE 3-6482

Elson, Mr. & Mrs. A., 1630 Sussex Rd., NE (6)

Emory, Mr. & Mrs. C. S., 938 Highland Terrace, NE (6)

Entin, Mr. & Mrs. Morris, 1825 Wellbourne Dr., NE (9)

Epstein, Mr. & Mrs. Joe, 825 Wildwood Rd., NE (9)

Epstein, Mr. & Mrs. H. N., 1258 Reeder Cir., NE (6)

Yes No

Erber, Mr. & Mrs. Leo, 1478 Kay Lane, NE (6)

Erbesfield, Mr. & Mrs. Morris, 1745 Lenox Rd., NE (6)

Evans, Mr. & Mrs W. W., 450 Rock Springs Rd., NE (9)

~~Exx~~ Ezell, Mr. & Mrs. J. T., 1541 Fordham Ct., NE (6)

Fagen, Mr. & Mrs. Ray, 128 Lake Forrest Lane, NE BL 5-6713

Feldman, Mr. & Mrs. Arnold, 1818 Homestead Ave., NE (6)

~~Feldman, Mr. & Mrs. D. A., 1799 Helen Dr., NE (6)~~

Fenster, Mr. & Mrs. Martin, 1780 Noble Dr., NE (6)

Ferguson, Mr. & Mrs. Alan D., 3944 Club Dr., NE CE 7-0070

Fine, Mr. & Mrs. A. D., 1099 Stillwood Dr., NE (6)

Yes No

Fine, Mr. & Mrs. B. D., 1780 Merton Rd., NE (6)

Finkelstein, Mr. & Mrs. Joe, 1245 E. Rock Springs Rd., NE (6)

Finn, Mrs. John, 4690 High Point Rd., NE

Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard, 668 Cresthill Ave., NE (6)

~~[illegible]~~
Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. R. J., 4265 Lakehaven Dr., NE CE 7-8783

Fitterman, Mr. & Mrs. Abe, 1757 Noble Dr., NE (6)

Fierman, Mr. Frank, 1745 Peachtree St., NW TR 5-7881

Foote, Mr. & Mrs. Ward, 247 Oakridge Ave., SE DR 3-3976

Foreman, Mr. Robert L., Jr., 2056 Dellwood Dr., NW (5) TR 2-6049
(off. JA 2-2508)

& Mrs.
Franco, Mr./V. D., 1460 Lanier Pl., NE (6)

Yes No

Franco, Mr. & Mrs. J. D., 1224 Zimmer Dr., NE (6)

Frank, Mr. & Mrs. Maurice, 1124 Cumberland Rd., NE (6)

Frankel, Mrs. Norman, 1106 W. Wesley Rd., NW, CE 3-2616

Franz, Mrs. Gretchen, 2690 Lenox Rd., NE CE 3-8918

Freedman, Mr. & Mrs. Philip, 172 Noble Dr., NE (6)

Freeman, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard, 1027 Robin Lane, NE (6)

Friedman, Mrs. Harold B., 2690 Margaret Mitchell Dr., NW (5)

Friedman, Mr. & Mrs. Philip, 1745 Wildwood Rd., NE (6)

Frisch, Mr. & Mrs. Alvin, 1175 University Dr., NE (6)

Funk, Mr. & Mrs. Charles, 1356 Northview Ave., NE (6)

Yes No

Furstein, Mr. & Mrs. A. H., 1231 Reeder Cir., NE (6)

Galanti, Mr. & Mrs. B. G., 1704 Wildwood Rd., NE (6)

Garber, Dr. & Mrs. Paul Leslie, 423 Glendale Ave., Decatur

Gavant, Mr. & Mrs. C. R., 3544 Rockhaven Cir., NE CE 3-4543

Gay, Mrs. B. F., 95 East Lake Dr., SE DR 8-2709

Gelber, Mr. & Mrs. Ira, 1764 Noble Dr., NE (6)

Gerson, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, 1146 Lanier Blvd., NE (6)

Gibbs, Mr. & Mrs . John N., 2234 Blvd. Granada, SW

Gibson, Mrs. B., 2720 Memorial Dr., SE DR 7-5311

Giesler, Mrs. Garnet J., 2161 Oakview Rd., SE DR 3-4040

Yes No

Gillespie, Dr. & Mrs. ". H., 2115 Lenox Rd., NE NE 6-1172

Glass, Mr. & Mrs. "obert, 1100 Briarcliff Rd., NE (6)

Glaser, Mr. & Mrs. I. J., 511 E. Pelham Rd., NE (9)

Going, Mrs. C. C., 1205 Lake Hearn Dr., NE

Gold, Mr. & Mrs. M., 1056 Kentucky Ave., NE (6)

Goldberg, Mr. & Mrs. Abe, 1160 Rosedale Dr., NE (6)

Goldberg, Mr. & Mrs. J. L., 1131 Zimmer Dr., NE (6)

Goldberg, Mr. & Mrs. Leon, 385 - 8th St., NE (9)

Golden, Mr. & Mrs. Ernest, 1094 Virginia Ave, NE (6)

Golden, Mr. & Mrs Fred, 426 Gold View Rd., NW [illegible] TR 6-8579

Goldenberg, Mr. & Mrs. M. S., 2499-B Morosgo Way, NE [illegible]
CE 7-8412

Yes No

Goldman, Mr. & Mrs. Manuel, 1838 Windemere Dr., NE (9)

Goldstein, Mr. & Mrs. Jacob, 1184 Zimmer Dr., NE (6)

Goldstein, Mr. & Mrs. Maurice, 1153 Ogilvie Dr., NE ME 4-3442

Goldwasser, Mr. & Mrs. H., 558 Orme Cir., NE (6)

Goldwasser, Mr. & Mrs. L., 1118 E. Rock Springs Rd., NE (6)

Goodfellow, Mr. & Mrs. C. E., 2840 Alpine Rd., NE CE 3-4279

Goodwin, Mr. & Mrs. George, 3302 Ivanhoe Dr., NW (5)

Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. Murray, 1202 Lenox Cir., NE (6)

Gorman, Mr. O. B., 167 Walton St., NW

Gotlieb, Mrs. Sam, 889 Vedado Way, NE (8)

Yes No

Gottschalk, Mr. Simon, 550 Kingwood Lane, NW

Gould, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, 1638 Lenox Rd., NE (6)

Gow, Mr. & Mrs. William F., Jr., 961 Lindridge Dr., NE
CE 3-5838

Graifer, Mrs. Beatrice, 2250-A Lindmont Cir., NE CE 7-2922

Gray, Mr. & Mrs. N. P., 755 Lawton St., SW

Green, Mrs. Donald Ross, 1419 Cornell Rd., NE (6) DR 7-1069

Green, Mr. & Mrs. William, 1846 Ardmore Rd., NW (9)

Greenbaum, Mr. E. L., 1198 Zimmer Dr., NE (6)

Greenberg, Mr. & Mrs. H. A., 1582 Friar Tuck Rd., NE (9)

Greenberg, Dr. & Mrs. I. L., 1730 Doncaster Dr., NE (9)

Yes No

Greenberg, Mr. & Mrs. Sol., 2388 E. Lindmont Ct., NE CE 7-7100

Greenblat, Mr. & Mrs. Abraham, 1344 N. Highland Ave., NE (12)

Greenblatt, Mrs. Sidney Jr., 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW

Gross, Mrs. Joseph, 1196 Converse Dr., NE

Gruber, Mr. & Mrs. Alfred, 1904 Lenox Rd., NE (6)

Grude, Mr. & Mrs. S., 1780 Meadowdale Ave., NE

Guggenheim, Mr. & Mrs. S., 876 Courtenay Dr., NE (6)

Gulden, Mr. & Mrs. S. S., 1684 Homestead Ave., NE (6)

Gunter, Mr. & Mrs. Fred, Jr., 2722 Brook Parkway, Chamblee, Ga.
GL 7-3823

Guy, Mrs. A. P., 362 Penfield Cir., Hapeville, Ga.

Yes No

Haas, Mr. & Mrs. Geo., 2945 Dale Drive, NE - Ce 3 6365

Hamel, Mr. & Mrs. Aaron, 942 Berkshire Rd NE - 6

Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. L. E., 1681 S. Alvarado Terr. SW

Harris, Mr. & Mrs. Buford, 109 Lindbergh Dr. NE - Ce 3 6367

Harris, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Harris, 1368 Northview Ave. NE

Harris, Mr. & Mrs. Michael, 1195 Powers Ferry Rd. NW

Harris, Mr. & Mrs. Stanley, 2496-B Moresgo Pl., NE - 5

Haynes, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E., 1237 Milton Terr. SE - Ma 7 7808

Hayward, Rev. & Mrs. G. W., Robinson Ave. SE

Heagel, Mr. & Mrs. Frank J., Jr., 457 Manor Ridge Dr., NW

	Yes	No
Hein, Mr. & Mrs. Lionel, 1019 Rosedale Rd. NE		
Hentz, Mr. & Mrs. Louis O., Jr., 4628 E. Conway Dr. NW - Bl 5 1141		
Herman, Mr. & Mrs. Buster, 1262 Reeder Cir, NE - 6		
Mxx Hestir, Mr. & Mrs. D. B., 811 Highland Terr., NE		
Hill, Mxxxx Mrs. Annie Ruth, 140 Meldon St. SW		
Hirshberg, Mr. & Mrs. Albert, 1196 Poplar Grove Dr. NE		
Hocking, Dr. & Mrs. Richard, 1146 Lullwater, Rd. NE		
Hodges, Dr. & Mrs. Wm. N, 3110 Peachtree Dr. NE - Ce 7 5666		
Hoffman, Mr. & Mrs. Clifton, 470 Chelsea Cir, NE - 7		
Hollingsworth, Miss Rebecca, 1129 Sells Ave. SW		

Yes No

Hopick, Mr. & Mrs. A. A., 1229 Veltre Cir. SW

Horton, Mrs. Oze, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW - 18

Hovis, Dr. & Mrs. Kent, 1079 Lindridge Dr. NE - Ce 3 4093

Hudgins, Mr. & Mrs., 480 Brownlee Rd. SW

Hulsey, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph, 1048 Tuckawanna, SW

~~Mxx~~ Humphries, Mr. & Mrs. J. D., 914 E. Rock Springs Rd. NE

Humphries, Mr. & Mrs. W. T., 2267 Venetian Dr. SW

Hurder, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. P., 1075 Ferncliff Rd. NE - Ce 3 4357

Isaacson, Mr. & Mrs. J. B., 1970 Lenox Rd. NE - 6

Isenberg, Mr. & Mrs. Jack, 1796 Homestead Ave., NE - 6

Yes No

Isenberg, Mr & Mrs. I.B., 2391 E. Lindmont Ct., NE - Ce 7 2151

Isenberg, Mr. & Mrs. S., 1887 Lenox Rd., NE - 6

Mr. & Mrs. E. Jackel, 2303 B Lindmont Cir, NE - Ce 3 8269

Jacobs, Mr. & Mrs. ~~[illegible]~~ Morris, 1753 Merton Rd. NE.

Jacobson, Mr. & Mrs. Eric, 1953 Piedmont Rd. NE - Tr 6 6679

Jamus, Dr. & Mrs. Sidney, 1435 W. Wesley Rd. NW - Ce 3 1867

Jefferson, Mr. & Mrs. Hugh M., 1584 Glenwood Ave. SE - Dr 8 7091

Jett, Mr. & Mrs. Julian C., 3325 P'tree Rd., NE - Ce 3 1428

M Johns, Mr. & Mrs. S. P., 821 Hillpine Dr. NE - 6

Jones, Mr. & Mrs. L. W., 4300 Rickenbacker Way, - El 5 5492

Yes No

Johnson, Miss Rosamond, 342 Richardson St. SW

Jones, Mr. & Mrs. Lanier, 1363 Willis Mill, SW

Jones, Mr. & Mrs. Warren, 3128 Maidwood Lane

Josephs, Dr. & Mrs. Alvin, 1126 Los Angeles Ave., NE

Kahanow, Mr. & Mrs. J., 1824 Wellbourne Ave. NE

Kahn, Mr. & Mrs. Edw., 55 Brighton Rd. NE - Tr 2 7227

Kaplan, Mr. & Mrs. Dave, 1812 Wellbourne Dr NE

Katz, Mr. & Mrs. David, 1782 Helen Dr. NE

Katz, Mr. & Mrs. Jay, 1791 Helen Dr. NE

Kehrer, Mr. & Mrs. E. T., 1065 Gordon St. SW (10)

	Yes	No
Kelly, Mr. & Mrs. M., 1050 Vance Ave. NE		
King, Mr. & Mrs. Frank E., 1694 Westhaven Dr. SW		
Kingloff, Mr. & Mrs. ~~Et~~ J.I., 1695 Wildwood Rd. NE		
Knapp, Mrs. S. B., 3982 Club Dr. NE - Ce 7 2351		
Kohn, Mr. & Mrs. Gel, M., Jr., 2655 Pine Tree Rd. NE - Ce 3 1798		
Kolesky, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph, 1114 Stillwood Dr. NE		
Korsh, Mr. & Mrs. Edw., 1745 Peachtree Rd. NE		
Koster, Mr. & Mrs. Abe., 1358 N. Highland Ave. NE		
Krant, Mr. & Mrs. H., 2261 B Lindmont Cir, NE		
Krick, Mr. & Mrs. Edw., 1714 Wildwood Rd. NE		

Yes No

Kwick, Mr. & Mrs. Irwin, 1234 Reeder Cir, NE

Krugman, Mr. & Mrs. Manuel, 842 Highland Terr. NE

Kuykendal, Mr. & Mrs. F. B., Jr, 818 Clermont Dr. NE

Lefkowitz, Mr. & Mrs. Mose, & 982 Courtenay Dr. NE

Lanier, Mrs. Burt, 1466 Avon Ave. SW

Leff, Mr. & Mrs. Henry, 1596 Amita Pl. NE

Lefkoff, Mr. & Mrs. L., 980 Plymouth Rd. NE

Leresh, Mr. & Mrs. Eli, 499 - 8th St., NE

Lett, Mr. & Mrs. A. C., Jr., 899 Rosemart Ave. SW

N Lane, Mr. & Mrs. Geo. , 1159 Reeder Cir, NE

Yes No

Levin, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur, 41 Exchange Pl. SE

Levin, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard, 1627 Barclay Pl. NE

Levine, Mr. & Mrs. Karl, 109 P'tree Hills Ave. NE - Ce 7 1486

Levine, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. A., 381 Brentwood Dr NE - Ce 3 5178

Levitt, Mr. & Mrs. Julius, 1921 Lenox Rd. NE

Mxx Levitt, Mr. & Mrs. J., 1274 Reeder Cir, NE

Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. Abe, 1235 Pasadena Ave. NE

Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. P., 1378 Middlesex Ave. NE

Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. S. M., 54 Ashby St. NW

Libman, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard, 1152 Spring Valley Lane, NE

Yes No

Libowsky, Mr. & Mrs. Irving, 1689 N. Rock Springs Rd., NE

Lips. Mr. & Mrs. Jerome, 348 6thst., NE

Lipsius, Mr. & Mrs. Sol., 1819 Windemere Dr. NE

Little, Mr. & Mrs. J. W., 42 - 13th St. NE

Liversidge, Mr. & Mrs. D.Y., 1803 Monroe Dr NE

Loeb, Mr. & Mrs. Sam., 887 Berkshire Rd. NE

Macher, Mr. & Mrs. Geo., 1824 Windemere Dr. NE

Mackey, ~~Mr. &~~ Mrs. Edw., G., 775 Clifton Way, NE

Makovitt, Mr. & Mrs. Daniel, 140 Little John Trail, NE

Manning, Mr. & Mrs. Louis, 1315 Wayne Ave. NE

	Yes	No
Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. Hugh, 341 Old Ivy Rd., NE. - Ce 3 4765		
Martin, Mr. & Mrs. C. G., 818 Brookridge Dr. NE		
Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Chester, 300 Blackland Rd., NW		
Massee, Dr. & Mrs. James C., 869 Lullwater Pkwy., NE.		
Marx. Mr. & Mrs. W. A., 1250 Poplar Grove Dr. NE		
Mathews, Mr. & Mrs. H. F., 1136 Flamingo Dr. SW		
Masiar, Mr. & Mrs. Eddie, 2359 A Lindmont Cir., NE		
McClure, Dr. & Mrs. John, Jr., 964 Crane Rd. NE		
McFadden, Mr. & Mrs. A. G., 494 Hiawassee, SW		
Medalia, Mr. & Mrs. N. Z., 247 Springdale x Dr., NE		

Yes? No

Mendel, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, 1929 Lenox Rd. NE

Mendeloff, Mr. & Mrs. James, 1187 Goodwin Rd. NECe7 7711

Merriam, Dr. ~~xxxxx~~. ThorntonW., Southern Area Council YMCA, 706 Standard Bldg.

Michael, Mr. & Mrs. Wm., 1246 Reeder Cir, NE

Michel, Mr. & Mrs. Adolphe, 258 The Prado, NE

Miller, Mr. & Mrs. Louis, 892 Plymouth Rd. NE

Milner, Mr. & Mrs. Spann, 505 Overbrook Dr. NW - Tr 2 1386

Milt, Mr. & Mrs. A., 782 Brookridge Dr. NE

Mimms, Mr. & Mrs. T. B., 465 Brentwood Dr NE - Ce 3 1522

Minkin, Mr. J. L., 735 Elkmont Dr. NE

Yes No

Mirvis, Mr. & Mrs. Stanley, 929 Pl ymouth Rd. NE

Mitchell, Mrs. G. Ray, 3986 Club Dr., NE. - Ce 3 2783

Mittleman, Mr. & Mrs. Morris, 2396 B Lindmont Cir, NE - Ce 3 3161

[illegible]
Molkner, Mr. & Mrs. Clement, 1016 Wildwood Rd. NE

Monica, Mr. & Mrs. P, 3016 W. Roxboro Rd.

Moore, Mr. & Mrs. J. S., 2190 Virginia Pl. NE @ Ce 3 6438

Moore, Mr. & Mrs. J. W., 1150 Cumberland Rd. NE

Moore, Mr. & Mrs. John, 816 Channing Pl. NW - Tr 4 0544

Moorhead, Mr. & Mrs. Frank, 257 Rumson Rd., NE - Ce 3 9958

Morris, Mr. & Mrs. M. B., 1681 Merton Rd. NE

Yes No

Moget, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, J., 380 Pine Tree Dr., NE - Ce 3 8803

Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, 1118 W. Wesley Rd., NW - Ce 7 8233

McConnell, Mrs. John W., 672 Burke Rd., Ce 3 2 6375

Moscow, Mr. & Mrs. Robt., 1340 Pasadena Ave. NE

Moskowitz, Mr. & Mrs. Jack, 1034 Robin Lane, NE

Mundy, Mr. & Mrs. C. L. 1353 Willis Mill Rd., SW

Myers, Mrs. M. G., 373 Cochran Dr. NW - Bl 5 5486

Nabors, Mrs. Anne, 1182 Church St., Apt. 1, Decatur, Ga. Dr 8 8956
Office - Ja 4 4353

Nauman, Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Nauman, 739 Penn Ave. NE

Needham, Major & Mrs. John, 693 Seminole Ave., NE

Yes No

Novak, Mr. & Mrs. Jack, 1193 Beech Valley Rd., NE

Novak, Mr. & Mrs. Sam, 1240 E. Rock Springs Rd., NE

Nussbaum, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney, 660 Courtenay Dr., NE

Orenstein, Mr. & Mrs. Marvin, 1686 Merton Rd., NE

Orkin, Mr. & Mrs. M., 2387 b Lindmont Cr., NE

Orr, Mr. & Mrs. Sam., 3607 Cantrell Rd., NE - Ce 3 8074

Oser, Mr. & Mrs. T., 1674 Johnson Rd., NE

Ousts, Mr. & Mrs. A. Lee, 948 Moreland Ave., SE - Ma 2 6815

Oxford, Mr. & Mrs. Clifford, 1095 Ferncliff Rd., NW - Ce 7 3900

Page, Mr. & Mrs. A. J., 1295 N. Highland Ave., NE

Yes No

Palmer, Mrs. Georgenne, 621 Cresthill Ave., NE

Parker, Mr. & Mrs. Ben, Norcross, Ga.

Parver, Mr. & Mrs. Parver, 1796 Noble Dr., NE

Paschall, Mrs. Walter, 1957 Westminster Way

Pauley, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. C., 943 Clifton Rd., NE

Peacock, Mr. & Mrs. H. B., 1116 Mathews St. SW

Pendergrast, Mr. & Mrs. J. B., Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW

Penso, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel, 1213 Beech Valley Rd., NE

Pepper, Mrs. Maurice, 3357 Peachtree Rd., Ce 7 4245

Perkins, Mr. & Mrs. Chas., C., Jr., 1126 Clifton Rd., NE

Yes No

Perlinski, Mr. & Mrs. Julius, 1087 Cumberland Rd., NE

~~Smyy~~ Pettys, Mrs.& Jennie, 675 E. Pelham, - Tr 5 0656

Phrydas, Mr. & Mrs. I. A., 922 Barton Woods Rd., NE

Piassick, Mrs. Sam, 1364 Markan Ct., NE

Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Pichullik, 1219 Reeder Cir., NE

Pirkle, Dr. & Mrs. Carl I., 505 McDonough Blvd., SE - Ma 7 0173

Polan, Mr. & Mrs. Cyrus, 1785 Helen Dr., NE

Pollard, Mr. & Mrs. James B., 3324 Piedmont Rd., NE - Ce 3 6678

Pomerance, Mr. & Mrs. Elliott, 933 E. Rock Springs Rd., NE

Posner, Mr. & Mrs. Henry, 904 Plymouth Rd., NE

Yes No

Potter, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. J, 88 Kirkwood Rd., NE - Dr 7 7830

Powell, Mr. [illegible]. David, YMCA, 145 Luckie St., NW

Powell, Mr. & Mrs. T. Jack, 4 Barksdale Rd., NE - Tr 4 5976

Pressman, Mr. & Mrs. Joel, 811 Loridans Dr., NE - Ce 7 1191

Price, Mr. & Mrs. H. D., 823 Ponce de Leon Terr., NE

Pugh, Rev R. Quinn, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE

Quinn, Mr. Herman B., 311 Walton Bldg.

Rainey, Mr. & Mrs. G. W., 48 Park Lane, NE

Rainwater, Mr. & Mrs. A.D., 133 E. Wesley Rd., NE - Ce 3 6181

Randall, Lanier (Mr. & Mrs.) 2112 Cascade Rd., SW - Pl 5 1238

Yes No

Ramage, Mr. & Mrs. James, 983 Stovall Blvd., Ce 3 8194

Rapp, Mr. & Mrs. L. H., 2699 Sharondale Dr., NE - Ce 7 4256

Reed, Dr. & Mrs. Gerald, 3396 Rockhaven Cir, NE - Ce 7 7692
Office - Ce 3 4148

Reisman, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur, 2389 W. Lindmont Ct., NE - Ce 3 7260

Reisman, Mr. & Mrs. Edward, 1629 Anita Pl., NE

Rems., Rev. & Mrs. Paul J., 939 Calvert Lane, NE - Ce 7 2837

Respess, Mr. & Mrs. J. L., 3476 Piedmont Rd., NE - Ce 3 3927

Richard, Mr. & Mrs. Leo, 1743 Johnson Rd., NE

Richards, Dr. McDowell, Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.

Robbins, Mr. & Mrs. A. L., 1761 Merton Rd., NE

Yes No

Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. Gene, 1430 Monroe Dr., NE

Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. B. G., 992 Rosedale Dr., NE

Robin, Mr. & Mrs. Fred, 926 Crane Rd., NE

Robkin, Mr. & Mrs. Max, 1707 Wildwood Rd., NE

X Romine, Mr. & Mrs. J. H., 3 Candler Rd., NE Dr 3 2282

Rose, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney, 1820 Meadowdale Ave. NE

Rosen, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney J., 2191 b Lindmont Cir., NE - Ce 7 4791

Rosenberg, Mr. & Mrs. G., 1249 Zimmer Dr., NE

Mr. & Mrs. B. Rosenberg, 677 Elkmont Dr., NE

[illegible]
Rozick, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard, 844 Virginia Ave., NE

Yes No

Roth, Mr. & Mrs. Paul, 378 - 7th St., NE

Rothschild, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard, 3715 Conifer Cir, NE , - Ce 3 4548

Rotter, Mr. & Mrs. David, 351 - 6th St. NE

Rubin, Mr. & Mrs. Charles, 1162 Virginia Ve., NE

Rubin, Mr. & Mrs. R. L., 739 San Antonia Dr., NE

Rutherford, Mr. & Mrs. Don, Box 4081, City - Bl 5 6722

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Sachs, 1440 Lanier Pl., NE

~~NE~~ Sanders, Dr. & Mrs. A. L. Sanders, 1331 Pasadena Ave., NE

Sanders, Mr. & Mrs. James O'H., 67 Blackland Rd., NW

Saul, Mr. & Mrs. E., 1006 Wildwood Rd., NE

Response:

Yes No

Satterfield, Mrs. M. B., 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW

Schmidt, Mrs. Rosemary, 2856 Ashford Rd., NE

Scott, Mr. & Mrs. Joe, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7)

Segal, Mr. & Mrs. Mendal, 1775 Lenox Rd., NE

Selph, Mr. & Mrs. C. E., 3480 Ivy Road, NE - CE 3-9946

Seplin, Mr. Sam, 342 - 5th St., NE

Shamitz, Mr. & Mrs. Milton, 1272 Zimmer Dr., NE

Shaffer, Mr. & Mrs. Hyman Shaffer, 1219 Zimmer Dr., NE

Sharp, Mr. & Mrs. Henry, 1669 Dysoh Dr., NE (7)

Shavin, Mr. & Mrs. S. J., 1249 Reeder Circle, NE

Response:

Yes No

Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. George D., 952 Beecher Ct., SW

Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. Irving, 735 Willivee Dr., Decatur

Sherman, Mr. & Mrs. B. F., 1690 Lenox Rd., NE

Sherman, Mr. & Mrs. Julius, 1465 Lanier Place, NE

Sherwood, Mr. & Mrs. B. B. Sherwood, 856 Penn Ave., NE

Sherwood, Mr. & Mrs. George, 3300 W. Roxboro Rd., NE - CE 7-5078

Shetzen, Mr. & Mrs. Edward, 1106 Lanier Bàvd., NE

Shrider, Mr. & Mrs. Robert C., 9 McDonough Blvd., SE

Shulman, Mr. & Mrs. A., 924 Wildwood Rd., NE

Shulman, Mr. & Mrs. Arnold, 1420 Stephens Dr., NE (6)

Response:

Yes No

Shulman, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, 920 Berkshire Rd., NE

Sicro, Mr. & Mrs. Mose, 1520 N. Highland Ave., NE

Siegel, Mr. Abe, 1127 Los Angeles Ave., NE

Mr. & Mrs. Lemuel
Siegel, 1521 Fordham Court, NE

Silberstein, Mr. & Mrs. P. D., 1240 Reeder Circle, NE

Silverboard, Mr. E., 2004 Lenox Rd., NE

Silverboard, Mr. Lewis, 1024 Wildwood Rd., NE

Silveramn, 1223 Pasadena Ave., NE

Silverman, Mr. & Mrs. Harris, 1578 Anita Place, NE

Silverman, Mr. & Mrs. S., 1158 Virginia Ave., NE

Response:

Yes No

Sims, Mr. & Mrs. D., 752 Hillpine Dr., NE

Singer, Mr. Alfred, 1646 Lenox Rd., NE

Sisselman, Mr. & Mrs. Sideny, 1194 Lenox ~~Rd.~~ Cr., NE

Skaggs, Mr. & Mrs. A. G., 690 Virginia Ave., NE

Skott, Mr. & Mrs. Abraham, 1640 W. Sussex Rd., NE

Slater, Mr. & Mrs. William, 1295 Lenox Cirlce, NE

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. George W., 3216 Valleydale Dr., SW

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. H. G., 1711 Venetian Dr., SW

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Smith, 754 Lullwater Rd., NE

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Hyman, 1137 Reeder Circle, NE

PAGE(S) PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Response:

Yes No

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. L. Moody, 1526 Mayflower Ave., SW

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Morris, 1232 Pasadena Ave., NE

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. W. R., 3292 Lenox Place, NE - CE 3-39570

Sneed, Mr. & Mrs. Marvin H., 145 East Lake Drive, SE - DR 3-8768

Sobelson, Mr. & Mrs. Jerome, 865 Los Angeles Ave., NE

Solomon, Mrs. H. B., 822 Durant Pl., NE

Solomon, Mr. & Mrs. Philip, 1210 Zimmer Dr., NE

Solomon, Mr. & Mrs. S. B., 988 Wildwood Rd., NE

Speer, Mr. & Mrs. F. C., 1034 Juniper St., NE

Spence, Mr. & Mrs. H. B., 1005 Rosedale Rd., NE

Response:

Yes No

Sommerfield, Mr. & Mrs. Alan, 2921 Lenox Rd., NE - CE 3-9664

Spitzer, Mr. & Mrs. David, 2304 Pembrook Place, NE - CE 3-0684

Springer, Mr. & Mrs. C. E., 391 Springdale Drive, NE - CE 7-8710

Steinhaus, Mr. & Mrs. John, 836 Castle Falls Dr., Ne

Stembler, Mr. John, Ga. Theatre Company, Fox Theatre

Stone, Mr. & Mrs. Irving, 1354 Pasadena Ave., NE

Storch, Mr. & Mrs. Marty, 1164 Spring Valley Lane, NE

Sugarman, Mr. & Mrs. Abe, 2328-B Lindmont Circle, NE - CE 7-2113

Sugarman, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, 837 Durant Pl., NE

Taffel, Mr. & Mrs. Louus, 1657 Merton Rd., NE

Response:

Yes No

Taffel, Mr. & Mrs. M., 1621 Johnson Rd., NE

Taits, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney, 2372-B Lindmont Circle, NE - CE 7-9977

Tallakson, Mr. & Mrs. D. G., 430 Lindbergh Drive, NE - CE 7-1958

Taranto, Dr. & Mrs. M. B., 1638 Barclay Place, NE

Tatatoot, Mr. & Mrs. Louis, 1055 Robin Lane, NE

Tenenbaum, Mr. & Mrs. Morris, 943 E. Rock Springs Rd., NE

Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. E. J., 481 Thurmond St., NW

Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. A. A., 935 Northrope Dr., NE - CE 7-2055

Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. R. J., Jr., 3545 Roxboro Rd., NE - CE 7-5093

Tilly, Mr. & Mrs. M. E., 1013 Highland View NE

Response:

Yes No

Topping, Mr. & Mrs. H. E., 685 Amesterdam Ave., NE

Toran, Mr. & Mrs. W. S., 1201 Carol Lane, NE

Tower, Mr. & Mrs. T. D., 964 Rupley Dr., NE

Travis, Mr. & Mrs. N. B., 1841 Windemere Dr., NE

Turetsky, Mr. & Mrs. Sam, 1068 Wildwood Rd., NE

Turner, Mr. & Mrs. M. G., 3161 West Manor Cir., SW

Turner, Mr. & Mrs. M. S., 1379 N. Highland Ave., NE

Turner, Mr. & Mrs. R. G., Jr., 3200 W. Roxboro Rd., NE - CE 7-2759

Unell, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, 940 Wildwood Rd., NE

Vinson, Mr. & Mrs. Edw. M., 328 Chelsea Circ., NE - DR 7-5286

Response:

Yes No

Vinson, Mr. & Mrs. Harold, 1305 Lenox Circle, N.E.

Wagoner, Mrs. Max, 638 Darlington Rd., NE - CE 3-6537

Walker, Mr. & Mrs. Fred, 1150 Lynhurst Dr., SW - PL 5-5755

Walker, Mr. & Mrs. J. W., 2232-B Lindmont Cir., NE - CE 7-3802

Wallen, Mr. & Mrs. Jack, 3740 Nancy Creek Rd., NW

Ward, Dr. & Mrs. Judson C., Jr., 1534 Emory Rd., NE

Ward, Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm C., 1041 Crane Rd., NE - CE 7-9020

Warshaw, Mr. & Mrs. M., 1339 Lenox Cir., NE

Washington, Mr. & Mrs. J. P., 216 Springdale Dr., NE - CE 3-7803

Webb, Mr. & Mrs. F. J., 1044 Lindridge Dr., NE - CE 3-4403

Response:

Yes No

Weber, Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Weber, 749 A. Button Rd., NE

Webster, Mr. & Mrs. M.R., 3029 Dale Drive, NE - [illegible] CE 3-4663

Wedow, Mr. & Mrs. S., 734-A Button Rd., NE - CE 7-7092

Weiller, Mr. & Mrs. William, 5130 Marbury Cir., NW - BL 5-2633

Weinman, Mr. & Mrs. J. M., 1735 Merton Rd., NE

Weissman, Mr. & Mrs. S., 1279 Lenox Circle, NE

Weisser, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, 2200-A Lindmont Cir., NE - CE 7-8854

Werbin, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, 1362 Pasadena Ave., NE

[illegible]

Wild, Mr. & Mrs. J., 920 Kings Court, NE

Wiley, Mr. & Mrs. H. D., 1220 Beecher St., SW

Response:

Yes No

Williams, Mrs. Margaret, 2218 Stephen Long Dr., - CEx20x CE 3-7751

Williamson, Mr. & Mrs. Neil, 969 Highland View, NE

Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. Warren, 120 Montgomery Ferry Dr., NE

Wise, Mr. & Mrs. Isaac, 1257 Beech Valley Rd., NE

Wittenstein, Mr. & Mrs. Charles, 1307 Briardale Lane, NE

Wolbe, Mr. & Mrs. M., 764 Hillpine Dr., NE

Wolf, Mr. & Mrs. Daniel, 1911 Dellwood Drive, NW - TR 4-7432

Wolfe, Mr. & Mrs. Nathan, 2865 Margaret Mitchell Dr., NW - CE 3-4847

Woodward, Mr. & Mrs. L. A., 834 Oakdale Rd., NE

Wright, Mr. & Mrs. C. S., 1025 Bellview Dr., NE

Response:

Yes No

~~[illegible]~~

Wyly, Mr. & Mrsl L. D., Jr., 962 Canter Rd., CE 3-6146

Yerlow, Mr. & Mrs. Ira, 1496 Kay Lane, NE

Yerlow, Mr. & Mrs. Sam. 1161 Rosedale Dr., NE

Young, Mr. & Mrs. T. Austin, 930 Beecher Ct., SW

Zachry, Mr. & Mrs. Frank, 827 Park St., SW

Zimmer, Mr. & Mrs. Morris, 1694 Merton Rd., NE

Zimmerman, Mr. & Mrs. D. C., 901 Wildwood Rd., NE

Zion, Mr. & Mrs. S., 637 Amsterdam Ave., NE.

Yes No

Mr/ Mike Safar, 827 Argonne Ave., N. E., Atlanta 8, Ga.

Dr. Walter T. Sale, 584 Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta 8, Ga.

Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Sammond, 6384 Cherry Tree Lane, N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

Miss Annelle Sampley, 2807 Boulevard Dr., S. E., Atlanta 17, Ga.

Mr. & Mrs. J. O. H. Sanders, 67 Blackland Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Tillman Sandison, 2520 Peachtree Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. & Mrs. Carl N. Sanford, 3855 Mitchell Rd., N. W., Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mr. & Mrs. J. E., Saporta, 210 North Ave., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. G. R. Satterfield, 4614 Mystic Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Bill Saunders, Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.

Yes No

Mr. Hugh Saussy, 375 Ridgeview Trail, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Carrie Scandrett, 121 College Place, Decatur, Ga.

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Schanker, 1115 Franklin Cir., N. E., Atlanta 15, Ga.

Mrs. Fred Scheer, 2830 Margaret-Mitchell Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. R. W. Schiffman, 962 Wildwood Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. & Mrs. Tobias Schlaffer, 302 Linden Ave., N. E., Atlanta 8, Ga.

Mrs. David L. Schonfield, 1679 Tryon Rd., Chamblee, Ga.

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Schomaker, 1115 Franklin Cir., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. & Mrs. John M. Schroeder, 4165 Chamblee-Dunwoody Rd., Chamblee, Ga.

Dr. J. Spalding, Schroder, 494 Johnson Ferry Rd., N .w, Atlanta, Ga

Yes No

Dr. & Mrs. Paul L. Schroeder, 790 Longwood Dr., N. W., Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mrs. Dave Schulman, 1276 Lenox Cir., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Charles F. Schwab, 608 Glendale Ave., Decatur, Ga.

Mrs. Robert Schwab, Jr., 2989 Habersham Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Charles Schwartz, 2633 E. Wesley Terr., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Philip Schwartz, 1745 Noble Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Legh R. Scott, Jr., 2781 Mornington Dr., N. W., Atlanta 5, Ga.

Dr. William H. Sewell, 69 Butler St., S. E., atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Robert L. Scranton, 405 Emory Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. & Mrs. R. MitchellSealey, 340 Boulevard, N. E., Atlanta 12, Ga.

Yes No

Mrs. Jas. A. Samman, 2510 Springdale Rd., S. W., Atlanta 15, Ga.

Dr. Robert A. Sears, 111Peachtree Battle Ave., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Hazel B. See, 2233 Virginia Pl., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Phimas P. Sellars, 2393 Bynum Rd., N. E., Atlanta 19, Ga.

Dr. W. A. Selman, 373 Parlway Dr., N. E., Atlanta 12, Ga.

Mrs. Franklin Serviss, 506 E. Wesley Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga/

Mrs. Frank Sewell, 631 Clifton Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. E. H. Sievert, 780 Michael St., N. E., Atlanta 6, Ga.

Dr. B.L., Shakelford, 340 Boulevard, N. E., Atlanta 12, Ga.

Mrs. M° Shaffer, 1624 Peachtree-Battle Ave., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

~~Mrs. Chas. [illegible]~~,

QUALITY MANIFOLD

Yes No

Mrs. Chas. Shinker, 1446 Markan Dr., N. E., Atlanta6, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga. Rev. Norman Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., S. W.,

Mrs. Felix Shapiro, 2287 Pembroke Place, N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

Mr. Murray Shapiro, 41 Exchange Pl., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Sharp, Jr., 441 Superior Ave., Decatur, Ga.

Mr. & Mrs. Norman Shavin, 1151 Milmar Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Frank K. Shaw, 1616 Stokes Ave., S.W., Atlanta 10, Ga.

~~Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Shay, Jonesboro, Ga.~~

Dr. & Mrs. Walter H. Sheldon, 2765 Cheshire Bridge Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. & Mrs. William Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Court, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Yes No

Shelor, Dr. & Mrs. J. C., 955 Coronado Dr., NW

Shepard, Dr. & Mrs. Duncan, 3555 Woodhaven Rd., NW

~~[illegible]~~ Shossel, Dr. Herbert L., 340 Boulevard, NE (12)

Skipper, Dr. W. G., 928 Linbergh Dr., NE

Sloan, Mrs. Louis, 2700 Margaret Mitchell Dr.

~~[illegible]~~
Strickland, Mr. & Mrs. James T., 1732 E. Clifton ~~[illegible]~~ Rd., NE (7)

~~[illegible]~~
Shivers, Dr. Olin, 2331 Dellwood Dr., NW CE 7-9840

Shmerling, Mrs. M., 1475 Wessyngton Rd., NE

Shoob, Mr. & Mrs. Marvin, 700 Montana Rd., NW (5)

Shore, Dr. Meton A., 340 Boulevard, NE (12)

Yes No

Shuford, Dr. & Mrs. Wade H., 3030 Rockingham Dr., NW CE 3-8840

Shuhafer, Mr. & Mrs. Philip, 2636 Dellwood Dr., NE

Shuler, Mrs. William, 4423 Mt. Paran Parkway, NW (5)

Shulhafer, Mrs. A. A., 250 - 13th St., NE Apt. A-1

Shulman, Louise, 422 E. Wesley Rd., NE

Sigman, Dr. Cheney C., Jr., 3451 Peachtree Rd., NE (5)

Sikking, A. L., 1291 W. Wesley Rd., NW

Silon, Mrs. M., 896 St. Charles Ave., NE (6)

Silver, Mrs. Eve F., 4093 Statewood Rd., NE

Silverman, Mr. & Mrs. Gus, 418 - 6th St., NE, (8) TR 6-0682

Yes No

Silverman, Mrs. Stanley, 1209 Zimmer Dr., NE TR 4-4081

Silverstein, Dr. & Mrs. Charles M., 5471 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., NE (5)

Simmons, Dr. M. F., 301 Woodview Dr., Decatur

Simon, Bernard, 1164 Milman Dr., NW (5)

Sissom, Rev. Rembert, 1226 Ponce de Leon, NE

Skiles, Dr. W. Vernon, 56 Fifth St., NE (8)

Skimmer, Mrs. Joseph J., 5745 Glenridge Dr., NE (5) BL 5-2748

Skyspek, Mrs. Charles, 2120 Trailmark Dr., Decatur

Slade, Dr. & Mrs. John de R., 385 Peachtree Battle Ave., NW CE 3-0611

Slann, Hortense G., 3730 Peachtree Rd., NE

Yes No

Slaughter, Mrs. G., 1010 Carter Dr., NE CE 7-0017

Smith, Dr. Carter, 1938 Peachtree Rd., NW (9)

Smith, Dr. Charles W., 57 Sixth St., NE (8)

Smith, Clyde E., 808 Elizabeth Pl., NW (8)

Smith, Mrs. Doug, 4380 Darmain Dr., NE

Smith, Dr. Ernest G., Jr., 1968 Peachtree Rd., NW (9)

Smith, Mr. George H. (Rev.), 2659 Lancaster Dr., East Point

Smith, Howell, 217 Peachtree Cir., NE (9)

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. B., 2 721 Woodward Way, NW CE 3-3626

Smith, Rev. & Mrs. C. Leon, 1404 Beecher St., SW

Yes No

Smith, Mr. M. M. (Muggsy) , 174 The Prado

Smith, Mrs. N. H., 754 Lullwater Rd., NE DR 3-6905

Smith, Dr. Randolph, 478 Peachtree St., NE (8)

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney, 44 Putnam Dr., NE CE 3-8878

Smith, Dr. W. A., 2956 Lenox Rd., NE

Smith, Dr. William A., 384 Peachtree St., NE (8)

Smolen, Mrs. Elliott G., 2384 Montview Dr., NW

Smulian, James, 1284 Dunwoody Lane, NE (19)

Smythe, Jacquiline B., 3131 La Ventura Dr., Chamblee

Sneed, Rev. Wilson W., 176 Peachtree Cir., NE

Yes No

Snelling, Mrs. Richard, 173 Mt. Vernon Dr., Decatur

Snyder, Lloyd H., Jr., 509 ~~[illegible]~~ Bridlewood Cir., Decatur

~~[illegible]~~
Sobelson, Dr. & Mrs. Bert, 1361 Stephens Dr., NE ME 4-8790

Sobelson, Mr. & Mrs. Henry, 1123 University Dr., NE (6)

Sodoman, Mrs. W. J., 2458 Wawona Dr., NE

Soloman, Abraham, 1260 Zimmer Dr., NE

Solomon, Mrs. Harry, 2243 Haven Ridge Dr., NW CE 3-4089

Somers, Frances L., 3031 Westminister Cir., NW

~~[illegible]~~ Sommers, Eric P., 242 - 13th St., NE, Apt. 1

Sommers, Joseph, 1379 W. Wesley Rd., NW
~~[illegible]~~

Yes No

Sosebee, Rev. & Mrs. James W., 1678 Rock Springs Rd., NE

Souther, Mr. & Mrs. J. H., 127 Willevee Lane, Decatur

Sowens, Mrs. George F., 3031 Westminister Cir., NW

Spector, Mr. & Mrs. Julian, 1846 Wellbourne Ave., NE (9)

Spier, Dr. & Mrs. Eugene, 1826 Meredith Dr., NW

Spillman, Mrs. Ralph R., 774 Michael St., NE (6) ME 4-2588

Spitz, Mrs. H. M., 1724 Sussex Rd., NE (6)

Sprelberry, Mrs. S., 1443 Merriman Rd.

Staar, Dr. & Mrs. Richard F., 303 Vickers Dr., NE (7)

Stahlman, Howard, 2560 St. Patrick St., SE DR 7-9124

Yes No

Stallard, Mrs. Frank W., 2607 Woodacrest Rd., NE (6)

Stanley, Mrs. E. L., Jr., 347 Old Ivy Rd., NE

Stapleton, Mrs. L. A., 128 Midway Rd., Decatur

Statham, Dr. George W., 2157 Willivee Pl., Decatur

Staton, Drs. Jean S., & Ted L., 1116 S. Candler St., Decatur

Stead, Miss Emily W., 1127 Virginia Ave., NE

Stein,xMxxx Mr. & Mrs. Milton O., 720 Peachtree Battle Ave., NW (5)

Steinhaus, Mrs. John E., 1199 Oxford Rd., NE

Steinheimer, Mr. & Mrs. David, 1900 Wellbourne Dr., NE (9)

Steinthall, Mrs. Roland, 3875 Vermont Rd., NE (19)

Yes No

Stens, Mr. Edward A., Jr., 384 Dargan Pl., SW (10)

Stephens, Dr. A. L., 1260 Brookforest Dr., NE

Stephens, Dr. John C., Jr., 450 Chelsea Cir, Decatur

Stephenson, Dr. R. H., 1625 Friar Tuck Rd., NE

Stern, Edwin L, 142 Brighton Rd., NE

Sterne, Mr. & Mrs. A. H., 132 Westminster Dr., NE

Sternthall, Mrs. Roland, 3875 Vermont Rd., NE (19)

Stersenberg, Mrs. Ken, 3007 Templewood Dr., NE

Stewart, Dr. Calvin, 21 W. Andrews Dr., NW

Stewart, Mrs. James A., 834 Whelchel Dr., Decatur

Yes No

Stillerman, Dr. H. B., 1045 Peyton Rd., SW

Mr. & Mrs.
Stokes,/Mack B. , 1305 Clifton Rd., NE DR 3-0924

Stone, Dr. & Mrs. Charles F., 42 W. Brookhaven Dr., NE

Stone, Mrs. Irving, 1354 Pasadena Ave., NE

Straub, 2664 Cove Cir., NE (19) ME 6-1038

Streave, Mrs. Arthur, 2340-A Lindmont Cir., NE

Stribling, Hal Dillard, 718 Argonne Ave., NE, Apt. 3

Strickland, Rev. W. Earl, 106 N. Washington, College Park

Strickler, Dr. Cyrus W., 386 King Rd., NW

Stringer, Mrs. Frank, 3403 Chestnut Dr., Doraville

Yes No

Stukes, Mrs. Frances G., 639 Ponce de Leon Ave., Decatur

Stull, Mrs. Mary, 115 Rumson Rd., Rt. 2, Atlanta

Sturm, Dr. & Mrs. Hiram, 215 Collier Rd., NW (9)

Suechting, Miss Louis, 1505 [illegible] O'Neal Pl., Decatur

Sugarman, Marvin M., D.D.S., Suite 508, Medical Arts Bldg.,

Sullivan, Dr. Gary F., 2145 Rando Lane, NW

Sundel, Arthur E., 1090 Lanier Blvd., NE (6)

Swanson, Dr. Cosby, 10 Cherokee Rd., NW

Swanson, Dr. Homer, 1951 Mt. Paran Rd., NW

Swilley, Monroe F., Jr., 2715 Peachtree Rd., NE

Yes No

Syms, Mr. & Mrs. George, Jr., 2936 Rhodenhaven Dr., NW

Taffel, Alice, 2235 Stewart Ave., SW (15)

Tager, Dr. Morris, 589 Clairmont Cir., Decatur

Tallaksen, D. C., 430 Lindbergh Dr., NE, Apt. 8-2

Taranto, Dr. Morris B., 1638 ~~[illegible]~~ Barclay Pl., NE

Tatel, Mr. & Mrs. William, 1430 Stephens Dr., NE

Taylor, Mrs. Albert, 1146 Arbor Vista Dr., NE

Taylor, Mrs. Herbert, 1538 Markan Dr., NE (6)

Taylor, Dr. J. E., 904 Barton Woods Rd., NE

Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. Mark K., 2829 W. Roxboro Rd., NE CE 7-3575

Yes No

Taylor, Mrs. Mamie K., 1137 Briarcliff Rd., NE

Tente, Dr. H. L., Jr., 710 Peachtree St., NE (8)

Teplis, Dr. Paul, 2395 B. W. Lindmont Court, NE

Terrell, Mrs. Philip A., Jr., 4625 Millbrook Dr., NW (5)

Thibadeau, Mrs. W. C., 1128 McConnell Dr., Decatur

Thompson, Rev. Charles, 4500 Peachtree Rd., NE

Thompson, Dr. & Mrs. C . H., 1307 Harvard Rd., NE

Thompson, Miss Elizabeth, 212 King's Highway, Decatur

Thompson, Mrs. Jesse B., 92 Old Ivy Rd., NE (5)

Thompson, Dr. W. R., 2444 E. Club Dr., NE

Yes No

Thornton, Dr. N. A., 845 Oakdale Rd., NE

Thran, Mr. & Mrs. Udo O., 4407 E. Brookhaven Dr., NE (19)

Thrower, Mr. & Mrs. Randolph W., 2240 Woodward Way, NW (5)

Thuratt, H. M., 926 Winall Down Rd., NE

Tilly, Mrs. M. E., 1013 Highland View, NE

Timberlake, Dr. & Mrs. Loyd F., 3337 Habersham Rd., NW (5)

Timmerman, Herbert H., Jr., Southern Meter ~~Sx~~ & Supply Co., Hapeville, Ga.

Tisdale, Harry, 515 E. Ponce de Leon Ave., Decatur

Titon, Mrs. Milton, 820 Moores Mill Rd., NW

Toombs, Mr. & Mrs. Henry J., 2871 Normandy Dr., NW (5)

Yes No

Toranto, Mrs. N., 884 Berkshire Rd., NE

Toubman, Raymond, 3827 Watkins Pl, Chamblee (N. Atlanta 19)

Travis, Mrs. Arthur, 1123 Moore's Mill Rd., NW

Mr. & Mrs.
Trent,/Robert , 656 Virginia Ave., NE

Trimblee, Rev.,H. B., 772 Houston Mill Rd., NE

Tuggle, Miss Jane, 1060 Emerson Ave., SE

Tuggle, Dr. M. Virginia, 3063 Hamilton Rd., Decatur

Turk, Dr. & Mrs. L. N., 1516 N. Morningside Dr., NE

Turman, Mrs. R. L., 37 Camden Rd., NE

Turner, Mrs. Harry E., 120 E. Andrews Dr., NW (5)

MANIFOLD QUALITY

Yes No

Turner, Jack P., 1005 William Oliver Bldg., (3)

Turner, Dr. Herman L., 2461 Peachtree Rd., NE

Uehling, Dr. & Mrs. Edward R., 2393 Ewing Dr., NE ME 4-0445

Uhry, Mrs. Julian, 1419 E. Rock Springs Rd., NE

Ullman, John J., 469 Manor Ridge, NW

Unfug, Dr. Douglas A., 123 Emory Court Annex, NE
[redacted]

Van Buren, Dr. & Mrs. E., 837 Clifton Rd., NE (7)
[redacted]

Van Wendingham, L. F., 955 Westmoreland Rd., SW

Van Vliet, Mrs. E., 5131 Long Island Dr., NW

Varner, Mrs. John, 1565 Berkeley Lane, NE (6)

Varner, Dr. John B., 181 Peachtree Battle Ave., NE

SXH Vaughan, Dr. & Mrs. E. A., 1221 Kirkpatrick Dr., Marietta

Vaughn, Mr. & Mrs. C. L., 905 Westmont Rd., SW (11)

Vaught, Mrs. John W., 761 Woodward Way, NW (5)

Veatch, Dr. J. W., 373 Pinetree Dr., NE

Vehling, Mrs. B., 1992 MacMullen Terrace, East Point

Velkoff, Dr. A. S., 2568 Dellwood Dr., NW

Verner, A. G., 2260 Briarcliff Rd., NE

Victors, Mrs. Mabel M., 1161 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Vidal, Dr. Fred, 3277 Ivanhoe Dr., NW

Yes No

Villenane, Ruth A., 467 Moreland Ave., SE

Vinson, Mr. & Mrs. Edward M., 328 Chelsea Dr., NE (7)

Vollendorf, Mrs. H. W., 341 Peachtree Dr., NE

Vonderlehr, Dr. R. A., 1409 Fairview Rd., NE

Wagner, Mrs. K. C., 27 Mont ~~Exx~~ Clair Dr., NW (9)

Waite, Mrs. Nelson, 133 Barksdale Dr., NE (9)

Walder, Samuel W., 3318 Barnett Cir., Hapeville

Waldrop, Rev. Glenn, 1643 Timberland Rd., NE (6)

Walker, Dr. Erum, 1019 Graystone Rd., NW (18)

Walker, James, 119 Garden Lane, NW

[illegible]

Yes No

Walker, Mr. & Mrs. James W., 2232 Lindmont Cir., (5)

Walker, Dr. John S., 710 Peachtree St., NE

Walker, Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd, 1110 Moore's Mill Rd., NW (9)

Wall, Dr. Margaret J., 1059 Briarcliff Rd., NE (6)

Wallen, Mrs. J. J., 3710 Nancy Creek Rd., NW

Wallner, Mrs. D. L., 2939 Secuoyah Dr. (5)

Wansker, Dr. William, 2277 Fairway Cir., NE (19)

Wapensky, Mr. & Mrs. B. A., 7767 Houston Mill Rd., NE

Ward, Malcolm, 1041 Crane Rd., NE

Warkentin, Dr. John, 1950 Westminster Way, NE

	Yes	No
Warner, Jack H., Jr., 599 Carriage Dr., NE		
Warren, Dr. William C., Jr., 500 Briarcliff Rd., NE		
Warschoff, Mrs. K., 3545 Sexton Woods Dr., Chamblee		
Washington, James P., 216 Springdale Dr., NE		
Watkins, Joseph, 148 Greenwood Rd., Decatur		
Watkins, Mx Rev. A. P., 148 Greenwood Pl., Decatur		
Watson, Mr. & Mrs. U. C., 1324 Briarcliff Rd., NE		
Watt, R. E., Brookview Dr., x (18)		
Watters, Dr. Julian Q., 810 Virginia Cir., NE (6)		
Watts, Mrs. Louise, 1945 Bennington Pl., NE		

Yes No

~~[illegible]~~

Webb, Miss Mary, 1101 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE

Webb, Dr. & Mrs. Sam C., 654 Webster Dr., Decatur

Weaks, Dr. H. S., 1340 Middlesex Ave., NE

Weeks, Mrs. Robert, ~~1x~~ 1514 House Rd., NE (19)

Weiller, Mrs. William, 5130 Marvury Cir., NW (5)

Weinberg, Dr. James I., 1075 West Conway Dr.

Weinberg, Dr. & Mrs. Seymour, 709 Old Ivy Rd., NW

Weinerg, Mrs. Charles J., 1914 Wildwood Rd., NE (9)

Weinstein, Dr. & Mrs. A. A., 380 Whitmore Dr., NW

Weisman, Mrs. Sam, Rt. 2, 4639 Briarcliff Rd., Chamblee

Yes No

Weiss, Mr. & Mrs. M. L., 1926 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW

Weissman, Mrs. Ben, 1542 Markan Dr., NE

Weitz, Dr. Frank, 780 Juniper St., NE

Wells, N. L., 2916 Ashford Rd., NE

Weldner, Dr. P., 3147 Lanier Dr., NE

Weltner, Charles, Fulton National Bank, (3)

Wender, Mrs. Irving, 143 Putnam Cir., ~~NE~~ NW

Wender, Mrs. Marvin, 1614 Anita Pl., NE

Wentworth, Mrs. Frank, 378 Pinewood Dr., NE

West, Dr. Edward M., 735 Burke Rd., NE

Yes No

West, Paul, 625 Winburn Dr., East Point

Weston, Mrs. Bertha, 6263 Vernon Woods Dr., NE

Weston, Mrs. C. M., 2052 Edinburg Terr., NE

Whipple, D.,X 1718 Clifton Rd., NE

Whipple, Dr. Robert L., 3920 E. Brookhaven Dr., NE

Whisnant, Dr. Charles Ll, 237 Colonial Homes Dr., NW

Whitaker, Dr. Carl A., 971 Davis Dr., NW

Whitaker, Robert F., 311 Beverly Rd., NE

White, Dr. E. Chappell, Emory University, (22)

White, Mrs. E. S., 3647 Kingsboro Rd., NE

Yes No

White, Mrs. J. V., 1920 Lamesa Lane, Decatur

White, Mr. Martin, k 553 East Vally Rd., NE (5)

White, Mrs. Nell Childs, 209 Kathryn Ave., Decatur

White, Dr. William F., 1153 Oxford Rd., NE

Whitfield, Mrs. R., 2540 Dellwood Dr., NE

Whitfield, William J., 140 Eris Ave., Decatur

Whittier, Mrs. Paul F., 1089 E. Rock Springs Rd., NE

Wild, Mrs. J., 920 King's Court, NE

Wilen, Mrs. I., 915 Pershing Rd., NE

Willard, Mr. & Mrs. Frank, 4740 High Point, NE

Yes No

Williams, Mrs. E. N., 3150 Verdun Dr., NW (5)

Williams, Dr. Harry, 1096 Biltmore Dr., NE (6)

Williams, Mrs. James E., 3581 Cloudland Ave., NW

Williams, Mrs. Joseph B., 655 Andover Dr., NW

Williams, Mr. & Mrs. R. P., 60 Putnam Cir., NW

Williamson, Ralph L., 117 McDonough Blvd., [illegible] SE

Williamson, Thomas, 805 Church St., Decatur

Williamson, Q. V., 855 Hunter St., NW

Willingham, Dr. Robert T., 187 Colonial Homes Cir., NW

Wilson, Mrs. Earl, [illegible] 184 Hillsdale Dr., Decatur

[illegible]

QUALITY MANIFOLD

	Yes	No
Wilson, Eugene T., 3155 Peachtree Rd., NW		
Wilson, Dr. John Page, 3361 Pine Stream Rd., NW		
Wilson, Dr. Joseph, 332 Meadow Brook Dr., NE		
Wilson, Dr. Richard, 17 Interlochen Dr., NE		
Wilton, Dr. Joseph, 332 Meadowbrook Dr., NE		
Winship, George, Jr., 2884 Brookwood Dr., NE		
Winter, R. Thorne, Jr.,,Southern Bell Telephone Co., 1130 Hurt Bldg.		
Winter, Roberta, 212 Willow Lane, Decatur		
Wise, Mrs. William David, 3515 E. Woodvalley Rd., NW (5)		
Wise, Tilman Newton, 85 Walton, NW		

Yes No

Wittenstein, Mr. & Mrs. C. F., 1907 Briardale Lane, NE

Wolf, Mrs. Daniel, 1911 Dellwood Dr., NW

Wold, Mrs. Sidney, 2754 Margaret Mitchell Dr., NW (5)

Wolfe, Mrs. N., Jr., 2912 North Hills Dr., NE

Wolfe, Mrs. W. F., 1013 Winburn Dr., East Point

Wolff, Dr. B. P., 3351 Woodhaven Rd., NW

Wolff, Mrs. Mort, 1698 Dunwoody Trail, NE CE 7-7426

Wollner, Catherine H., 2939 Sequoyah Dr., NW (5)

Womack, Mrs. C. E., 1119 Willivee Dr., Decatur

Womack, Rev.& Mrs. J.,Lee, [illegible] 3473 Highland Dr. (17)

Yes No

Wood, Dr. Hugh R., 900 W. Wesley Rd., NE

Wood, Rev. & Mrs. Milton L., Jr., 634 W. Peachtree, NW

Wood, Miss Nan, 1058 Los Angeles Ave., NE

Woodruff, Mrs. Bruce, 3325 Habersham Rd., NW

Woodruff, Mrs. Elisabeth D., 2391 Haven Ridge Dr., NW

Woodson, Dr. G. C., Jr., 4307 Rickenbacker Way, NE (5)

Woodward, Mrs. B. E., 2936 Surrey Lane, Chamblee

Woodward, H. Travis, 1380 Bolton Dr.

Woodward, Dr. Stewart M., 1118 Oxford Rd., NE (5)

Woodward, Mrs. William H., 2710 Cove Cir., NE

Yes No

Woody, Dr. Edgar, 3505 Randall Mill Rd., NW

Woody, Mrs. May P., 2260 PeachtreeRd., NW, Apt. D-10

Wooten, Mr. & Mrs. James, 505 Echota Dr., NW (18) TR 4-0386

Wooten, Mr. & Mrs. S. I., Jr., 115 E. Gaines Ave., College Park PO 1-1927

Worley, Paul, 1591 Clifton Rd., NW

Wray, Mrs. C. B., 2326 Beecher Rd., SW

Wright, Mrs. C. S., 1025 Bellvue Dr., NE

Wright, George R., 2311 Country Club Dr., SW (11)

Wright, J. W., 229 Whitehall St., SW (3)

Wyant,Mr. Joseph A., 210 Walker St., SW

Yes No

Wycoff, Mr. & Mrs. L. B., 3 Andrew Cir., NE

Wylie, Dr. & Mrs. H., 1154 Virginia Dr., NE

Wyly, L. David, Jr., 62 Canter Rd., NE (5)

Yampolsky, Dr. Joseph, 150 Robin Hood Rd., NE

Yarn, Dr. Charles P., 1293 Peachtree St., NE

Yates, Mrs. Charles, 993 Stovall Blvd., NE

Yochem, Dr. Augustus S., Jr., 614 Loridans Dr., NE

Yohe, Rev. & Mrs. Don, 3049 Boulder Way, East Point PO 7-5798

Young, Homer, 565 Longhorn, SW

Young, Dr. & Mrs. J. Harvey, 272 Heaton Park Dr., NE (7)

Yes No

Zaban, Mrs. Erwin, 1715 Merton Rd., NE

Zaglin, Mrs. Joe, 3435 Woodhaven Rd., NW

Zelman, Mrs. Joseph, 1500 Rock Springs Rd.

Zell, Mrs. William B., ~~[illegible]~~ 34 Kinsington Rd., Avondale Estates
DR 8-8930

Ziegler, Mrs. Theo., 511 Harvard Ave., College Park

Ziegler, W. T., 220 Williams Ave., College Park

Zimmerman, Mr. & Mrs. Ben, 1125 Norwich Cir., NE (5)

Zimmerman, Mrs. Jack, 1171 Zimmer Dr., NE

Zimmerman, Mrs. Jerome, 3144 Wood Valley Rd., NW

Zinn, Mr. & Mrs. Howard, 500 Ponce de Leon Court, NE (8)

	Yes	No
Zinser, Henry A., 3509 Maine Dr.		
Zwald, Harold, 1080 Homewood Court		
Zwecker, Mrs. J., 1107 Barton Dr., SW (15)		
Zwerner, Herbert, 1348 Chalmette Dr., NE		

Summer, 1961

OASI'S

Discussion Leader's Kit

THE ATLANTA PLAN, AMENDED JANUARY 18, 1960, PROVIDES:

"Whereas, The State Board of Education has not promulgated rules and regulations relative to the placement of students in the schools, and this Board has the inherent power of pupil placement, and more complete regulations are necessary,

"Now therefore: To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

"(1). In the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils . . . the following factors and the effects or results thereof shall be considered, with respect to the individual pupil, as well as other relevant matters:

"available room and teaching capacity in the various schools;

"the availability of transportation facilities;

"the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs;

"the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils;

"the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum;

"the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil;

"the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved;

"the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others;

"the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will;

"the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

"the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school;

"the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school;

"the home environment of the pupil;

"the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers;

"the choice and interests of the pupil;

"the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment;

"the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil;

"the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor."

(2). The City Superintendent of Schools will administer these provisions, subject to the supervision of the Board.

(3). The Superintendent will designate the school to which each child applying for assignment or transfer shall go. "All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative."

(4). Applications for admission, assignment, or transfer and/or placement shall be directed to the Superintendent and delivered to the school principal between May 1st and May 15th.

(5). A separate application must be filed for each child.

(6). Application forms must be filled out and signed by parents or guardians and notarized. The Superintendent may require interviews, tests, and investigation.

(7). Notice of action taken shall be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th and will be final action "unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement."

(8). Parents may file in writing objections to assignment or request transfer to "a designated school or to another school." The Board shall act on same within a reasonable time. A hearing will be begun within twenty days of decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary.

(9). Hearings on requests for transfers shall be conducted by the Board or not less than three of the members of the Board, and decisions "of the members or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board."

(10). Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after conclusion of the hearings. Every appeal shall be finally concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

(11). The Board may assign certain pupils to vocational or other special schools or terminate their public school enrollment altogether.

(12). "Beginning September 1, 1960, or on September 1, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g. in 1961-62 grade 11th, in 1962-63 grade 10th, etc., until all grades are included." [*]

(13). "Nothing contained in this resolution shall prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools."

(14). These rules shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

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[*] On May 9, 1960 U. S. District Judge Hooper ruled that the Plan of the Atlanta Board of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation on May 1, 1961. Applications to the twelfth and eleventh grades of the Atlanta Public Schools shall be received from May 1 to May 15.

May 22, 1961

Discussion Sheet

(prepared by Community Contacts Sub-committee,
of Section: Civic & Service Organizations, in OASIS)

Topic: Peaceful Desegregation in Atlanta

I. It is important to establish goals that will unite rather than divide the group.

a. Some of the foremost concerns may be:

1. Continuing uninterrupted public education for our children. Keeping standards high.

2. Safety of the children. Protection against harassment.

3. Compliance with the plans and directives set up by the Board of Education and the school authorities.

4. Pride in school. Pride in city. For parents this may hinge on the economic impact that violence and defiance of law bring to a city.

5. Establishing a sense of "Peace Corps" mission locally. Building morale.

b. What pitfalls must we try to avoid?

1. Trying to suggest changes of plans already accepted.

2. Debating the subject of segregation versus desegregation.

3. Spreading unfounded rumors.

4. Letting one person or one viewpoint be expressed to the exclusion of other persons or viewpoints.

II. It is important to allow time for letting people express their fears, worries and hopes which may express themselves as questions on:

a. Health -- sharing of toilet facilities.

b. Standards of education lowered.

c. How are social affairs to be handled.

d. Intimidation by trouble makers.

e. How morale is to be kept high.

Whatever the fears are they should be expressed so that wherever possible they can be answered factually.

III. Have as much factual information as possible:

a. Refer to OASIS office for information on experience of other places, like Chattanooga, Louisville, Virginia, etc.

b. Know all the regulations of the School Administration and if possible the reasons.

IV. Discuss the part we can each play informally as interested individuals.

a. Person to person discussion with friends.

b. Taking a stand for public education by keeping your own children in school and by being calm about it.

c. Try to be ready to take one step at a time and not borrow troubles that may never occur.

c. Establish other small informal groups with friends.

("Each one, teach one" idea.)

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

June 2, 1961

Dear Friend:

You have doubtless read this "quote" from Dr. John Letson:

"The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

People of good-will throughout the city are asking "what can we do to help achieve this worthy goal?"

Even if you are already involved, our committee offers another opportunity - practical - specific - and important:

Will you invite into your home a small group of friends, acquaintances, and neighbors, to talk together informally, with the guidance of an amiable discussion leader?

This carefully selected person, a concerned citizen like yourself, will come prepared to enable the group to share its hopes, troublesome questions, and to examine the important role of the individual citizen in maintaining law and order. He (or she) will have ready access to much helpful resource material.

To sum up: over one hundred discussion leaders are trained, and one of them is ready to accept your invitation! Please read carefully the enclosed guide, then fill out and mail the "tear sheet", as soon as you can decide upon the date and time. The name of your discussion leader will reach you by 'phone or by postal.

You have been selected by our committee to play a vital part in this citizens' "grass roots" effort, and we earnestly hope you will accept.

Sincerely,

Lydia Shelfer
Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Chairman
Community Contacts Committee

Joe Scott
W. Joe Scott, Chairman
Civic & Service Organizations

P.S. We send thanks to those of you who have already agreed to be hosts. For our records, please mail in the enclosed "tear sheet" as soon as possible.

L. S.

June-July-August, 1961

Guide Sheet for Hosts of Neighborhood Discussion Groups

1. "Job Description" for hosts:

    a. decide on date, time; notify OASIS office
    b. invite from 12 to 20 people
    c. carry out duties of a host in your home, as you would normally do
    d. an "extra" function might be to encourage those who come to have similar meetings in their homes, each with a different invitation list, of course.

2. Ways of deciding whom to invite:

    a. people in your immediate nighborhood - i.e. - those living on your block, whether or not you know them well
    b. friends and neighbors who will have children in high school
    c. people from your church, PTA, or club
    d. devise your own criteria!

3. Methods of issuing invitations:

    a. informal notes, such as -

> "Dear - - -
>
> Tom and I are asking a few people in on Tuesday evening at eight and would like to have you come.
>
> The purpose is to get some additional information about desegregation process which will take place in some of the Public High Schools next term. Also, we want to talk about what we think our role should be, as citizens in our own neighborhood.
>
> We are lucky to have Mr X to lead our discussion, and to bring with him some helpful resource materials.
>
> Will you call # --- sometime before Tuesday, and tell us you're coming -- we hope!"
>
> \- - - - - - - - - - - - -
> \- - - - - - - - - - - - -

    b. telephone calls -
    Your approach will of course be determined by your personal relationship with the person to whom you are speaking.

4. Mechanics:

    a. Size of group - from 12 to 20
    b. Dates - from now through August
    c. Time of day - morning, afternoon, or evening--(preferably evening, so men can be included)
    d. Length of meeting - about 2 hours
    e. Discussion Leader - notify OASIS office of your need as far in advance as possible. The committee will go into action, and will let you know whom to expect.

- -

TEAR SHEET

June - July - August

Neighborhood Discussion Group Hostess and/or Host

Name: ______________________________ Telephone # ____________

Address: ____

Approximate date and time of day: ____________________________

Mail to: OASIS, 813 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.

A Guide for the Presentation of the Subject:

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits a few Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Baltimore. A look at their experiences is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission of eleventh and twelfth-grade [redacted] students, who apply for transfer, and who can meet seventeen criteria established by the Atlanta Board of Education.

WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take..... as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone...history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good."

John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goal of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?

The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and physical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining. and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

PAGE(S) PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Dr. Ward Miller, Supt. of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Supt. of the Logan County, Ky. schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students. William Henry Oliver, Supt. of Nashville Schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

Let us display restraint, good manners, and thoughtfulness, proving to the rest of the world, and, more important, to ourselves, that we are civilized people.

Some Specific Suggestions:

According to informed sources, the general public still does not understand the facts.... for instance, some think that grammar schools will be involved in September.

Therefore more discussion is needed. May we suggest that each of us does what he can to share his knowledge with other individuals and groups:

---- person to person

---- informal neighborhood "coffees"

---- organized groups, such as churches, service clubs, Garden Clubs, PTAs, "ad infinitum."

In our conversations, let us appeal to personal and to civic pride; to acceptance of this challenge as a glorious opportunity to bring honor to our city.

[redacted]

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[For use of Discussion Leaders and Speakers on topics dealing with Desegregation of Public Schools. Samples of some of the items may be found in OASIS office: 813 Atlanta National Building, 50 Whitehall Street, S.W. Phone JA 5-8469.]

GENERAL:

Action Patterns in School Desegregation, by Wey, Herbert & John Corey

A guide book, compiled by a commission of Phi Delta Kappa educational fraternity: complete information up to last 18 months, on how desegregation has worked out in various communities. It gives a variety of valuable suggestions for approaching problems of educational, social, or disciplinary nature. This most helpful book is available free at OASIS.

Desegregation and Academic Achievement

A 1960 pamphlet, giving factual reports from various communities. Free at OASIS office.

Emotional aspects of School Desegregation

Deals with the effect on children of both races.
Order from:

Publications Office
Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry
104 E. 25th Street
New York 10, New York. 50¢

Guide to School Integration

A look at desegregation as a challenge that will, in the long run, benefit schools and communities.

Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 E. 38th Street
New York 16, New York 20¢

Racial Differences in Academic Achievement, by Frank H. Stallings

A pamphlet giving an analysis of differences in academic achievement between white and Negro pupils. Free at OASIS.

Race and Intelligence 1959

A pamphlet dealing with differences attributed to social conditions, rather than to biology. Free at OASIS office.

PAGE(S) PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

School Desegregation: The First Six Years, compiled by Southern Regional Council

Questions and answers on the effects of desegregation; suggestions on achieving satisfactory results, and on how citizens can help to have a peaceful transition; the role of the church.
Available at OASIS @ 25¢.

Southern School News

Official publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service, an objective, fact-finding agency established by Southern newspaper editors and educators.

Subscription rates: $2.00 one year.
P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Copies available for reading, but not for distribution, at OASIS office.

EXAMPLES OF PEACEFUL TRANSITION

"Davis Report" and the Truth about the Public School Situation in Washington, D. C.

Facts documented by the Superintendent of Washington Public Schools indicate good, steady progress, despite the many difficulties involved in a complete desegregation effort. Free at OASIS office.

Louisville Story, by Omar Carmichael and James Weldon

Report of how desegregation has worked in Louisville, Ky.; contains much helpful information on how parents, teachers, ministers, civic leaders, and students cooperated to achieve satisfactory solutions to problems. Free at OASIS office.

"The Louisville School Story"

Transcript of an Atlanta TV program featuring Mr. Omar Carmichael, Superintendent of Louisville Schools; Sept. 13, 1959. Mr. Carmichael answers questions re: academic standards, discipline, health, etc.
OASIS office has a few copies available, which can be duplicated if demand warrants.

Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations: Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools.

Describes how organized resistance was handled. Conclusion is reached that "as long as a school system is dedicated to the job of educating children, skin coloration presents no problems that cannot be solved within the framework of standard teaching procedures." Free at OASIS office.

Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools

Material from the Washington Post and Times Herald; draws conclusion that, since desegregation, the moral climate is improved, and educational progress is highly satisfying.

Turnpike Press
Annandale, Va. 15¢

MATERIALS, Especaially helpful TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, LEADERS OF YOUTH GROUPS

Fear and Prejudice, by Selma Hirsh

Discusses the basis of these in easy-to-read fashion. Sample copy at OASIS. Public Affairs Pamphlet - A.D.L. 25¢

Guide to School Integration, by Jean D. Grambs

Discusses attitudes of children and families, student activities, classroom techniques, etc. Sample copy at OASIS

Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 East 38th St., N.Y., 16, N.Y. 25¢

Information is Not Enough, by Gertrude Noar

Shows how self-understanding can promote tolerance in attitudes of children. Sample Copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Pl., S.E. 25¢

Leader's Guide, by Ann G. Wolfe

A manuel on better human relations for leaders in youth agencies -- includes practical help in program planning, program tools, resource materials.

Division of Youth Services
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Ave.,
New York 16, N.Y. 20¢

Resource Unit on Desegregation in Public Schools

Inquire: Anti-Defamation League

Myths of Racial Integration, by Mrs. Naomi Levine

"Myth 8" is that "Negro children are innately less intelligent than white children. Therefore, integrated schools will result in lower educational standards." The author states that she has used the latest sociological, anthropological, and other scientific research to support her conclusions. Sample copy at OASIS.

American Jewish Congress	price
15 E. 84th St., N.Y. 28, N.Y.	unlisted

Primer For Parents, by Mary Ellen Goodman

How to encourage friendly attitudes, and discourage prejudice in children. Sample copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Pl., SE 40¢

Reaching Out in Recreation, by Jay B. Nash, Milo F. Christiansen, Dan W. Dodson

"A practical guide to human relations techniques, including the role of recreation in human relations, real-life examples of daily incidents and attempted solutions, general principles to follow." Sample copy at OASIS office.

School of Education, N.Y. University
Washington Square
New York 3, N.Y. 20¢

What We Know About Race, by Ashley Montague

Develops the thought that race is not the limiting factor in intelligence. Sample copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Pl., SE Price unlisted

CASE STUDIES OF CRISIS SITUATIONS

Miracle of Social Adjustment: Desegregation in the Washington, D.C. Schools and
Addendum to first account, by Carl F. Hansen

History of desegregation in a community from turbulent beginning to smooth functioning; discussion of its effects on academic standards, social life, discipline, athletics. The Addendum reports the effects of ability grouping. Sample copy at OASIS

Anti-Defamation League Price unlisted

Clinton, Tenn.: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis.

Sample copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League 25¢

Mansfield, Texas: A Report of the Crisis Situation Resulting from Efforts to Desegregate the School System.

Sample copy at OASIS, Anti-Defamation League 25¢

Sturgis, Ky.: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis

Sample copy at OASIS. Anti-Defamation League 25¢

SUGGESTIONS for BACKGROUND Reading for DISCUSSION LEADERS

Race and Conscience in America, by Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

A review prepared for the Religious Society of Friends.

> --- "a study of where we as a people stand --- to inquire where we ought to be --- to propose methods of bridging the gaps---"

Inquire: Friends Service Committee
160 N. 15th St.
Philadelphia 2, Penn.

The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective, by Kyle Haselden

Reinhold Niebuhr comments on this appraisal by a southern minister "of the obligations and opportunities of the church", as "wise, learned, charitable, and courageous."

Published by Harpers $3.50

Our Southern Heritage, by James McBride Dobbs

Described as "a classic statement of the enlightened southern view of race relations, in the long perspective of history.

Published by Alfred Knopf $4.00

The Southern Temper, by Wm. Peters

A fresh look at the people in the segregation crisis, with encouraging views as to what they are doing about it.
Published by Doubleday $3.95

With All Deliberate Speed: Segregation and Desegregation in Southern Schools, edited by Don Shoemaker - Southern School News

An objective first-hand report on measures taken by Southern and border states to comply with the Supreme Court ruling.
Order from: Harper & Bros.
49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, N.Y. $3.50

SUGGESTIONS FOR:

1. Individual Action, to help achieve peace and order, as the Atlanta Public School system complies with the law to make possible the desegregation of the 11th and 12th grades, this coming school term

   a. Have the courage to speak out, and let your own attitude be known, in all your face-to-face contacts with relatives, friends, neighbors, acquaintances,

   b. Invite some of the above-mentioned people in to your home to a "morning coffee" to discuss their apprehensions, attitudes, questions as to the facts of the Atlanta Plan, and its implementation,

   c. Encourage each person who comes to your "coffee" to have one, and thus to widen the circle who will have this kind of experience before August 31,

   d. Instigate, or suggest, larger meetings of groups to which you belong (church, civic, etc.)

2. Discussion topics for small informal "coffees" in neighborhoods:

   a. State purpose of meeting: to determine how we shall prepare ourselves and our children to meet our responsibility as citizens, as it relates to the possible desegregation of the High School nearest us,

   b. Make available the facts re: The Atlanta Plan, and its implementation. Discuss questions arising out of these facts,

   c. Try to enable each person to face these many questions:

      (1) How will this transition affect my family and me?

      (2) What kinds of activities can we engage in between now and Aug. 31, which will help prepare us to behave as mature, responsible citizens?

      (3) How can 8th graders who are themselves having such a new experience, be helped to act calmly, and to refuse to become a part of a mob, should one form?

      (4) Should our school be desegregated, what will I do on "D-Day"?

      (5) Could we get as many parents as possible in our community to agree that:

         (a) they will send their children to school as usual,

         (b) they (the parents) will stay at home. (Dr. Letson has said that no groups would be allowed to gather at any school).

OASIS - 1961

FACT SHEET FOR OASIS DISCUSSION LEADERS

1. Must Atlanta desegregate its schools?

There is no legal way to maintain a segregated public school system in Atlanta. The reason is pointedly stated by the Sibley Committee's Majority Report: in 1954 the United States Supreme Court ruled that separate schools are inherently unequal, and therefore, unconstitutional. The decision exists; it is binding on the lower federal courts; it will be enforced. The U. S. District Court has enjoined racial discrimination in the Atlanta public schools. There are no delaying tactics which have not been attempted and overruled; there is no alternative.

2. What are the provisions of the Atlanta plan?

In 1961-62,pupil assignment in the 11th & 12th grades will be made without regard to race or color. In each successive year the plan will be expanded to the immediate lower grade, until all grades are included.

Current assignments will continue unless transfers are directed or approved by the City Superintendent of Schools or his representatives.

Certain criteria, known as the "Pupil Placement" program will determine transfers:

available room & teaching capacity
transportation facilities
effect of new pupils on academic programs
effect of new pupils on academic standards
effect of new pupils on academic progress of other students
scholastic aptitude & relative intelligence of pupil
adequacy of academic preparation of pupil
psychological qualification of pupil
psychological effect upon pupil
ability of pupil to conform to new educational environment
morals, conduct, health and personal standards of pupil
suitability of curricula for pupil
choice & interests of pupil
home environment of pupil
request or consent to transfer of parents, & reasons therefor
maintenance or severance of established relationships of
  pupil with other pupils & teachers
possibility or threat of friction or disorder
possibility of breaches of peace or ill will

3. How is the Atlanta plan being applied?

Applications for transfer to be obtained from Superintendent's office by applicant, his parent or guardian; when completed, forms to be notarized and returned to student's principal, during period May 1 - 15.

Data to be submitted to Area Superintendent, who then schedules an interview with student and parents (this year, interviews were held with selected number of students after tests administered) and arranges for series of tests (standardized achievement tests, aptitude tests, and personality adjustment test). This information, along with a report of the characteristics of the school to which transfer is requested shall then be transmitted to the Deputy Superintendent.

A Student Transfer Reviewing Committee, including the Deputy Superintendent, one or more Area Superintendents, the AssistantSupt for Pupil Personnel Services (or Director of Psychological Services the Assistant Superintendent for Instructional Services (or Director of Instruction), and any other personnel that may be considered desirable, shall meet to study the completed folder of each student. Interviews with the student may be scheduled at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent.

Recommendations of this Reviewing Committee will be submitted to the Superintendent.

Notice of action taken on transfers will be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th, and will be final, unless the action is appealed.

4. What are the provisions for appeal of a denied transfer?

Appeals are to be made in writing within ten days of the mailing of the notice of action. The Board may conduct hearings if it desires. Every appeal shall be concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

5. What have been the developments in other cities that have adopted grade-a-year plans?

Nashville - In 1957, Nashville began desegregation with the first grade under a court-approved plan. Grades one through four are now desegregated, with 159 Negro children presently enrolled in 10 predominantly white schools. This number is only about one-third of the Negro children eligible by residence to attend white schools; the others requested and were granted transfers to all-Negro schools. Last year only 44 Negro pupils were registered in predominantly white schools; in 1958-59, there were 34, and in 1957-58, there were 19. Surrounding Davidson County desegregated its first four grades in 1960-61, and 41 Negro students are now in interracial classes there.

Knoxville & Houston - In 1960-61, non-discriminatory school assignment was begun in Knoxville and Houston. In Knoxville, 28 Negro students attend white schools; in Houston, there are 12 Negro students attending white schools.

6. How many Negro pupils are attending previously all-white schools?

Although it has been seven years since the Supreme Court decision, there are now only 4,313 Negro children in the previously all-white schools of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee,

Texas and Virginia. This figure represents 169 school districts, desegregated between 1956-60. In North Carolina, for example, four years after desegregation, there are only 2 Negro children in school with white children in Charlotte, 9 in Winston-Salem, and 5 in Greensboro. Although efforts to limit the desegregation to a "token" number of Negroes may be responsible for this minimal total in some districts, "token" desegregation is not the procedure of the majority of these school boards. The following figures show that the total has increased by less than 1,000 in five years.

NEGROES IN DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS

State	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Arkansas	34	91	73	94	113
Florida	0	0	0	512 c	27
North Carolina	0	11	14	34	82
Tennessee	6 a	19 a	82	169	383
Texas	3,400	3,600	3,250	3,300	3,500
Virginia	0	0	30	103	208
Total	3,440 a	3,721 a	3,449	4,212	4,313

a - plus Oak Ridge
c - only a handful of whites stayed with 490 Negroes in the racially changing neighborhood of Orchard Villa school near Miami.

7. Will desegregation result in lowering of academic standards?

In March 1959, administrators of 17 desegregated school systems participated in a conference held at Nashville before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Not one of the twelve administrators who dealt with the question reported that desegregation had harmed the academic progress of white students, or had lowered academic standards. Following are excerpts from some of their testimony:

Dr. Ward I. Miller, Supt. of Schools, Wilmington, Del.

.... (We have) over the last 4 years developed our grouping program to a point where we classify our youngsters according to performance and scholastic achievement, and those standards are set for each particular track on which the youngsters run. The accomplishment of the average white student is better than it was. The accomplishment of the above average and the advance placement and honor classes is truly remarkable...

Question: In other words, what you are saying is that there has been no diminution of quality resulting from this integration.

Dr. Miller: We feel it is better.

Mr. William Henry Oliver, Supt. of Schools, Nashville, Tenn.

...Our children are all in school, and are, we believe, achieving normal success in their studies...
... I haven't noticed any effect one way or another on the educational success of the children, either white or colored, where they are together.

Dr. John H. Fischer, then Supt. of Schools, Baltimore, Md.

> ... There is no doubt at all that Negro children are receiving better educational opportunities in Baltimore now than they did under segregation. The opportunities of white children have been in no way diminished. Indeed, they have been increased, not as a result of desegregation, but by our general effort to improve our offerings for all children over the past 5 years.

The Late Dr. Omer Carmichael, Supt. of Schools, Louisville, Ky.

> ... Now, you asked, if I got your question, in the desegregation, what, if any, changes, we have observed. It happens that one of our principals on sabbatical leave last year wrote a doctor's thesis on what happens to scholarship or to achievement of pupils in a school system in the process of desegregating. His findings can be summarized in about this statement, that there was definite improvement in the 2-year period in the achievement of both races. The achievement of the Negro children increased markedly more than did the achievement of the white children....there was certainly improvement, and it is statistically significant for the Negro at all levels, and the white did not suffer. The white slightly improved, but not as much as the Negro.

None of these communities employed pupil assignment criteria which might have selected for desegregation the Negro students with the highest academic standings. That is, desegregation affected all Negro students, both those of highest and lowest achievement, with transfers made solely on the basis of school districts.

In Washington, D. C. where city-wide pupil testing immediately after desegregation revealed that many Negro pupils lagged far behind white children in school achievement, findings on five years of public school desegregation (published as "Addendum: A Five Year Report" by District School Supt. Carl F. Hansen) reveal:

> Integration has not retarded the advancement of high-quality students, Negro or white, and educational standards in the District public schools, when examined in relation to students' preparation and ability for learning, are high.

City-wide averages on standardized tests have climbed steadily since desegregation to approach -- and in some instances match or surpass -- national norms, Mr. Hansen reports.

8. Does desegregation create new disciplinary problems?

The Superintendent of the Washington, D. C. school district reports ("Addendum"), "serious incidents that seem to be primarily racial in origin are relatively infrequent. The records of the central school office reveal reports of few such cases."

Statistics show that "juvenile delinquency as reported in cases per thousand between 1954 and 1958 has decreased, although data for 1958-59, not yet available in cases per thousand, shows an increase over the year before....The District of Columbia Commissioners' 1959 report... reveals the following delinquency

rates for children 5 to 17:

> For non-white children a decline from 37.1 cases per thousand in 1954 to 21.2 cases in 1958.
> For white children, 15.3 cases per thousand in 1954 to 15.2 cases in 1958."

Dr. Hansen concludes from these data: "The schools do not claim credit for this development. But one conclusion is clear: Desegregation has not resulted in an increase in the rate of juvenile delinquency."

How behavioral problems have been affected by desegregation in some localities is shown in the following excerpts from the report of the Commission on Civil Rights:

> Dr. Omer Carmichael, the Louisville Superintendent, stated that in his desegregated schools there had been somewhat greater difficulty in matters of discipline, due more to the emotional reaction to desegregation than anything else, but that it had been substantially less than he had feared.
>
> In the Baltimore schools, Dr. John H. Fischer...has found no problems attributable to race as such...: "...No Negro child has ever brought into any of our schools a problem that had not already been presented somewhere by a white child. Nor has any white child been able to claim much originality for his race in inventing new forms of misbehavior. We find that these are a function of the child's total life-situation and are always due to a number of factors. It is never possible to explain a child's behavior simply in terms of his race, or to classify children's problems on a racial basis."

9. Will desegregation result in increased health problems in the schools?

In a study conducted by Phi Delta Kappa, an honorary international education fraternity, teachers of mixed schools reported that:

> Negroes coming from a low socio-economic group have health problems, but not in any greater proportion than whites of the same background. According to teachers, most Negro parents send their children to school so scrubbed they shine. Negro parents are evidently conscious of white people's stereotypes and try thus to change them.
>
> St. Louis and Baltimore school superintendents reported that desegregation did not create any new or difficult health problems.

10. Will school desegregation lead to intermarriage?

Dr. Hansen's report on five years of desegregation in Washington states that "...considering the extent of desegregation here,

and the limited number of intermarriages following school attendance together -- one confirmed, two rumored -- it is unlikely that proximity in school has contributed significantly to interracial marriages. This fear that proximity in school will induce intermarriage seems not to have been realized." The Washington experience supports the findings of psychiatrists and social scientists; after investigation it has been concluded that no evidence exists to prove that desegregation of the schools and the mixing of white and Negro children in and of themselves lead to intermarriage.

The Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry (GAP) has stated:

> The many factors that determine fluctuations in the rate of racial intermarriage are far from clear. In Boston, where legal school desegregation has been in effect for decades, there was a relatively high rate in the years immediately after 1900 and a marked decrease in the next decades despite a constant ratio of Negroes to the total population. In urban New York State, other than New York City, the ratio climbed between 1916 to 1924 and then dropped steadily for the next ten years. No satisfactory explanation for this shift has been established. The facts conclude that legal school desegregation per se does not influence the rate of intermarriage in ways that are yet predictable.

GAP, drawing on available evidence, observes that "The expectation voiced by many people that school desegregation will result in a great rise in the rate of intermarriage seems to be an expression of their bias and fear, rather than a reliable prediction."

The Committee on School Desegregation of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues arrives at the same conclusion:

> One ungrounded fear is that intermarriage will result from desegregation. Statistics show that in parts of the United States where there has been no segregation, intermarriage is a rare thing indeed... Fear of something new and different makes many otherwise reasonable people believe such myths and discount contradicting facts....

11. Will there be disturbances in Atlanta this fall?

No one can predict with certainty what will happen; however, incidents of violence in connection with school desegregation have, in fact, been few indeed, both within schools and in the community. In only seven instances has the situation become so explosive that a real crisis threatened or major violence occurred; these incidents are spread over the seven years in which 778 school districts have desegregated -- proof that violence is not an inevitable effect of school desegregation. There is no example of sustained disturbances where public officials and law enforcement personnel have taken a firm and

early position in support of law and order. In Atlanta, both the Mayor and the Chief of Police have promised the people of the city that no disturbance of the peace of the community will be tolerated.

12. Do white people move away from desegregated school districts?

This question is usually raised by citation of the majority report of the House sub-committee (the Davis Committee) which in 1956 investigated the Washington, D. C. schools. The majority report deplored the preponderance of Negro pupils in Washington schools, asserting that "just a few years ago" 59,582 white students and 33,498 Negroes were enrolled. It was later discovered from enrollment records that "just a few years ago" was November 1, 1935, and that the date marked an all-time high in white enrollment in the District schools. In fact, the change in racial composition in Washington began some 20 years before the Supreme Court's decision, a product of a national trend -- a movement to "suburbia" by whites, and an influx of rural non-whites into the downtown central city areas. There have been conspicuous growths, for example, in the Negro populations of Atlanta, Charleston and Nashville during the last two decades. Yet only one of these three cities has a desegregated school system. Richmond had a 42% Negro enrollment in 1953-54, but in 1959-60, Negroes comprised 54% of the total school enrollment; Richmond schools were not desegregated until September 1960.

13. Did not the Davis Report show that desegregation led to serious problems in Washington, D. C.?

The majority report of the Davis Committee presented so questionable a picture of the effects of desegregation in Washington that a recap of some of the facts is in order. The subcommittee of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, created by a vote of only 11 of the 25 members of the larger committee, was chaired by Rep. James C. Davis of Georgia; the majority report of its "findings" and "recommendations" was signed by only four of its six members, all Southerners. Two of its members submitted a minority statement which included the following: "In a close reading of the hearings we must come to the conclusion that the technical staff presented leading questions to a selected group of witnesses. Persons with views not in accord with those of the Counsel were not given full and fair opportunity to testify." Editorially, all three of Washington's daily newspapers discounted the objectivity and deplored the tactics of the investigation. The Washington Evening Star, for example, stated: "The Davis investigation of integration in Washington is of course designed to delay its acceptance elsewhere. The committee will supply ammunition in that respect in the form of testimony by responsible witnesses, under guidance of a skilled interrogator who knows precisely what sort of information he wants in the record."

When asked, during the course of the hearings, if integration had been carried out "smoothly and without incident," the then Asst. Supt. of District Schools, Dr. Carl Hansen, testified: "It would be fantastic to say 'without incident.' I think that the integration program in this city has been a miracle of social adjustment." Various subsequent investigations have confirmed Dr. Hansen's observation. The Richmond Times Dispatch, for example, sent staff reporter Larry Weekley to Washington to see how school integration was developing in 1959. "After four and a half years," Weekley wrote on Feb. 9, 1959, "the integrated public schools of the District of Columbia remain remarkably free of racial strife."

14. What is the cost of violence and tension to a community?

Intangible costs aside, this question can be answered by a look at cold cash losses in communities tolerating violence and tension. Because of its school crisis, Little Rock lost, at lowest estimates, five new industrial plants worth a million dollars and employing a total of 300 persons. Not one single commitment for location of a new factory in the city was signed from the day Gov. Faubus ordered National Guard troops to block the entry of Negroes to Central High until after stability was restored two years later. The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, and other responsible sources attribute the halt in Little Rock's booming industrial growth to racial tensions and uncertainty in connection with public schools.

Department store sales in New Orleans, already running low, declined sharply as segregationist demonstrations and racial clashes hit the city in November 1960. New Orleans' largest department store, for example, reported a 20% to 30% drop in sales during the first week of near-riots -- a drop which necessitated a 50% slash in advertising outlays, and a halt in buying merchandise. Even loan companies were hurt: "Business has stopped cold," one reported, citing a 50-60% decrease in money loaned. Racial tension sparks a chain reaction of economic losses. Interruptions and stoppages of vital production are also probable -- as in the rubber manufacturing plants in and around Tuscaloosa, Ala. during riots protesting a desegregation attempt at the state university. When mobs gathered as Negro students marched to the state Capitol in 1960, Georgia taxpayers paid for "$75,000 in lost man and woman hours of state employes who left their jobs to watch the demonstration or to see that it did not come off," State Auditor Thrasher reported -- the latter reference to state troopers, who were stationed around Capitol grounds.

Business losses as a result of retaliatory boycotts and counter boycotts, losses from destruction of property, public monies spent to maintain national guard forces: when violence has been permitted, these have been items on the bill.

OASIS DISCUSSION LEADERS - 1961

(Anywhere in city)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Adkins, L. A.	5970 Kayron Drive, NE	BI 5-0470			X
Arnold, Mrs. B. E.	235 Huntington Rd., NE	TR 6-4478		Sun. only	X
	Note: All day Wed., Fri., & Sat. Afternoon - Sun. only.				
Atchison, Mrs. Wm. F.	331 Sixth St., NW	TR 2-9727	X	X	X
	Note: Available during day after June 6; on vacation 2 weeks beginning July 10.				
Atchison, Dr. Wm. F.	331 Sicth St., NW	TR 2-9727			
Bixler, Mrs. J. E.	2200 Rockwood Rd. Tucker	HI 3-9631			
	Note: Does not wish to lead in own community.				
Brachman, Mrs. Philip	1111 Clifton Rd., NE	DR 3-5173	Mon.	Mon. & Thurs.	

Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (Anywhere in city)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Breeden, Mrs. Thomas L.	4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW	BL 5-3820	X	X	X
Note: Not available most of June, last two weeks of July.					
Brenner, Mr. Edward	710 Peachtree St., NE & 5193 Northside Dr., NW	BL 5-4779			X
Note: Expert.					
Brown, Rev. Edward M.	826 Hillpine Dr., NE	TR 4-0866	X	X	
Note: Occasionally available at night.					
Brown, Mrs. Edward M.	826 Hillpine Dr., NE	TR 4-0866			
Brunson, Eunice	71 Sheridan Dr. or 72 Edgewood	JA 4-3416			
Note: Time & location dependant on extent of notice.					
Creighton, Mrs. Wm. F.	859 Stovall Blvd., NE	CE 3-6457		X	
Note: Available only in July.					
Daniel, Mr. T. Emory, Jr.	791 Michael St., NE	ME 4-3094			X

Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (Anywhere in city)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Daugherty, Mrs. C. F.	5285 Greenland Rd., NE	BL 5-3182	X		
Demere, The Rev. Charles C. (St. Bede's Episcopal Church)	2493 Leslie Dr.,NE	443-4396	X	X	X
Dickinson, Mrs. John J.	870 Cardova Dr., NE	CE 3-8024	X	X	
Dobbs, Mrs. James K. Note: Not available in June.	1751 Flagler Ave., NE	TR 6-0607			
Douglas, Mrs. George	2545 Potomac Ave., NE	CE 7-3843			
Eddy, Mrs. Alden	1138 Oakdale Rd., NE	DR 7-5426			
Edmunds, Mr. John T. Note: Experienced	4038 Land o' Lakes Dr.,NE	CE 3-6373			X
Ericson, Mrs. T. F.	3840 N. Stratford Rd., NE	CE 7-8818			
Feldman, Rabbi Emanuel	961 Milledge Pl, NE	ME 4-2441			

Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (Anywhere in city)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Fisher, Mr. Leonard S., Jr.	668 Cresthill Ave., NE	TR 2-5152	X	X	X
Note: Ready to conduct group, but wouldn't mind trainee or helper.					
Fisher, Mrs. L. S.	668 Cresthill Ave., NE	TR 2-5152	X	X	X
Note: Prefers co-leader or experienced leader group first.					
Gershon, Mrs. Harry M.	1336 Harvard Rd., NE	DR 3-6837	X	X	X
Glenn, Mr. John	1656 Ridgewood Dr., NE	DR 8-2561			X
Gordon, Mrs. Sadie	1404 Park Ave., SE	MA 7-3190	X	X	
Note: Prefers morning.					
Green, Dr. D. Ross	1417 Cornell Rd., NE (Emory Division of Teacher Education)	DR 3-1621 Ext. 553			
Note: Available "sometimes" during A.M., P.M., & night.					
Green, Mrs. D. Ross	1417 Cornell Rd., NE	DR 7-1069			
Green, Mrs. William	1846 Ardmore Rd., NW	TR 2-1208			

Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (Anywhere in city)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Greenblatt, Mrs. Sidney	1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd.,NW	CE 3-5139	X		
Gross, Mr. Joseph	1196 Converse Dr., NE	CE 7-4361			X
Note: Expert. Available "almost" anywhere in city.					
Haas, Mrs. Joseph	4570 Powers Ferry Rd.	BL 5-0729			
Hammer, Mrs. Phil	3483 Ridgewood Rd., NW	CE 3-0955			
Dr. Carl Harm (expert)	215 Twelfth St., NE	TR 6-4203		X	
Note: Available beginning in July.					
Hayward, Rev. George W.	439 Robinson Ave., SE	MA 7-6188			
Hoffman, Mr. Clifton	479 Chelsea Cir., NE	DR 3-7498			
Hoffman, Mrs. Clifton	479 Chelsea Cir., NE	DR 3-7498			

PAGINATION INCORRECT

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Hollums, Mr. Daniel H.	571 Overbrook Dr., NW	TR 6-1217			
Hollums, Mrs. Daniel H.	571 Overbrook Dr., NW	TR 6-1217			
Horton, Mrs. Oze	1970 Walthall Dr., NW	TR 5-4952			
Hyatt, Mrs. Irwin	4633 Northside Dr., NW	BL 5-4215	X	X	
Note:	Prefers own community, but will go elsewhere if neeessary. Not available until after June 15.				
Jacobson, Mrs. Niels	3536 Kingsboro Rd., NE	CE 7-1348			Tues or Thurs
Note:	Possibly available in a.m.				
Kagan, Mrs. Mildred R.	2334 Hunting Valley Dr. Decatur	ME 4-5071	X	X	X
Note:	Available all nights except Wed. & Thurs. Available through middle of July & again in fall.				
Kuniansky, Mrs. Marjorie	1350 E. Rock Springs Rd.,NE	TR 3-2052			

Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (Anywhere in city)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Dr. Edward T. Ladd	1236 Springdale Rd., NE	DR 7-7775	X	X	X
	Note: Out of town June 13 - July 15. Dates can be checked with his secretary at Emory, Mrs. Titlebaum, at DR 3-1621, Ext. 553.				
Ladd, Mrs. Edward T.	1236 Springdale Rd., N. E.	DR 7-7775			
Laird, Mr. Sam L.	1780 Ridgewood Drive, NE.	DR 3-1497	X	X	Some
Levin, Mr. Arthur	41 Exchange Pl, SE (ADL)	JA 3-1618			
	Note: Available only in emergency.				
Lightbourne, Mrs. James	1455 Cornell Rd., NE	DR 8-8296			
Lokey, Mr. Hamilton	737 Woodward Way, NW	CE 7-4215			
Lokey, Mrs. Hamilton	737 Woodward Way, NW	CE 7-4215			

Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (Anywhere in city)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
McClure, Mr. John Jr.	964 Crane Rd., NE	CE 7-7343			
McClure, Mrs. John Jr.	964 Crane Rd., NE	CE 7-7343			
McKee, Mrs. Peirce	2852 Alpine Rd., N.E.	CE 7-4577	X		
Montgomery, Mrs. Bruce	6520 Bridgewood Valley Rd.,NW	BL 5-1348			X
Note: Prefers Northside. Available during July & August.					
Murphy, Mrs. Eleanor	2628 Arlene Way, NE	CE 3-6200			
Narmore, Mrs. Phil	595 McAfee St., NW	TR 2-5862	X	X	
Neal, Mr. Ben C.	3654 London Road, Chamblee	GL 7-0357			X
Note: Prefers Northside.					

Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (Anywhere in city)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Neiman, Mrs. David	3640 Cloudland Dr., NW	CE 7-0209	X	X	
Paschall, Mrs. Walter	1957 Westminster Way, NE	DR 3-1966			
Patton, Mrs. John	1745 W. Wesley Rd., NW	237-5920	X	X	X
Pendergrast, Mr. Ambrose	3423 Briarcliff Rd., NE	ME 4-5680			
Pendergrast, Mrs. Ambrose	3423 Briarcliff Rd., NE	ME 4-5680	X	X	X
Mr. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr.	1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW	CE 3-8103			
Pendergrast, Mrs. J. B. Jr.	1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW	CE 3-8103			
Parkinson, Mrs. Neil G.	2766 Ridgemore Rd., NW	SY 4-8393	X	X	X

Note: Available 9 - 4 Mondays, 9 - 12 Wednesdays & Saturdays.
At night is available only for her own near neighborhood.

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Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (Anywhere in city)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Pirkle, Mrs. Carl	505 McDonough Blvd, SE	MA 7-0173	X	X	
Note: Prefers mornings.					
Pryor, Mr. James E.	105 Forrest Ave., SE	PO 6-6852			
Pugh, Rev. R. Quinn	1585 Ponce de Leon Ave.,NE	DR 8-8275			
Rainey, Dr. Glenn W.	48 Park Lane, NE	TR 4-0501			
Rainey, Mrs. Glenn W.	48 Park Lane, NE	TR 4-0501			
Randall, Mr. Lanier	2112 Cascade Rd., SW	PL 5-3669			X
Reed, Dr. Gerald	3396 Rockhaven Cir., NE	CE 7-7692			X
Richardson, Mrs. Morly E.	755 Park Lane, Decatur	ME 6-5892 (home) TR 6-4331 (office) Ext. 202			X

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Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (Anywhere in city)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Rilling, Mrs. Paul M.	P. O. Box 1852, Atlanta 1	PO 1-1406	X	X	some
	Note: Lives in Forest Park, has no car.				
Roberts, Miss Emily	1054 Austin Ave., NE	JA 1-1002 (home) JA 2-6000, Ext. 518 (office)			X
	Note: Has no car, so would prefer going with another leader to assist.				
Sanders, Mr. James O'H.	67 Blackland Rd., NW	CE 3-2530	X	X	X
	Note: Available after June 9.				
Sanders, Mrs. James O'H	67 Blackland Rd., NW	CE 3-2530			
Saporta, Mr. Isaac E.	210 North Ave., NW	TR 2-2630			X
Scott, Mr. W. Joe	566 Clifton Rd., NE	DR 7-1036	X	X	X
Smith, Mr. Howell	622 Loew's Grand Theater Bldg.	688-2411-12			
Smith, Mrs. Howell	217 Peachtree Cir., NE	TR 5-6241			

Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (Anywhere in city)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Tilly, Mrs. M. E.	1013 Highland View, NE	TR 2-2951	X	X	X
Wapensky, Mrs. Basil	766 Houston Mill Rd. (Box 725, Atlanta 22)	ME 4-4500	X		X
Wellington, Miss Elizabeth	849 St. Charles Ave., NE	TR 2-5759	X	X	
Note: Could be available at night if necessary.					
Weston, Mrs. C. M.	2052 Edinburgh Ter., NE	DR 8-1169	X	X	
Willingham, Mr. Ben J.	5830 Allen Court, NE	BL 5-4600			X
Note: Prefers North side.					
Yungblut, Mr. John R.	1384 Fairview Rd., NE	DR 3-7986	X	X	X

OASIS DISCUSSION LEADERS - 1961

(In own community)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Askren, Mrs. Edward L.	170 Laurel Forest Cir., NE	CE 3-7551	X		
Bossak, Mrs. Hilfred M.	2344 Wineleas Rd., Decatur	ME 4-2869			
Note: Limited to B'nai B'rith.					
Brooks, Mr. Douglas C.	2315 Mark Trail, Decatur	DR 8-4203			X
Note: Prefers Kirkwood SE.					
Ericson, Mrs. Nancy	1070 Windsor Pkwy, NE	BL 5-3313		X	
Note: Prefers Sandy Springs area.					
Erwin, Mrs. T. C. Jr.	907 Piedmont Ave., NE	TR 4-4320			
Note: Prefers own group.					
Facher, Mrs. Bernard	1665 Noble Dr., NE	TR 6-2976	X	X	X
Note: Would like to lead with Mrs. Haber.					

Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (In own community)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Finn, Mrs. John	4690 High Point Rd., NE	BL 5-3006	some		some
Frank, Mrs. Nelson	15 Inman Cir., NE	TR 6-2123		X	
Glazer, Mrs. Joseph	511 Pelham Rd., NE	TR 4-2804			
Note: Will lead Hadassah only.					
Haber, Mrs. Seymour R.	1769 Noble Dr., NE	876-2006	X	X	X
Note: Would like to lead with Mrs. Facher.					
Harris, Mrs. Stanley	790 Briar Park Court, NE	875-4060			X
Irwin, Mrs. E. B.	4390 Powers Ferry Rd., NW	BL 5-6251	X	X	
Lavine, Mrs. Seymour	1670 Nottingham Way, NE	TR 2-5569	X		

Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (In own community)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
LeFebre, Mrs. Bruce	680 Darlington Rd., NE	CE 7-8893	X		
Maslen, Mr. Sydney	130 Barksdale Dr., N.E.	TR 5-4161			some
Maslen, Mrs. Sydney	130 Barksdale Dr., NE	TR 5-4161	X		
Miller, Mrs. Robert N.	2196 Brookview Dr., NW	TR 6-4157	X		X

Note: Would like to be assistant leader twice before leading alone.

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Perkins, Mrs. Charles E.	1126 Clifton Rd., NE	378-3065	X		
Poliakoff, Mrs. Blanche	1619 Anita Pl., NE	TR 4-2580		X	
Power, Mrs. Thomas H.	2357 Dabney Terrace, East Point	PO 6-6852	X	X	

Oasis Discussion Leaders - 1961 (In own community)

Name	Address	Phone	A.M.	P.M.	Night
Rawn, Mrs. Stanley	4574 Stella Dr., NW	BL 5-1547	X		
Santacroce, Mrs. Dan P.	252 Beverly Rd., NE	TR 4-7070			X
Schiffman, Mr. Richard W.	962 Wendover Dr., NE	CE 7-4213			X
Skinner, Mr. Joseph	5745 Glenridge Dr., NE	BL 5-2748			X
Stephens, Mrs. Earl	1070 Eden Ave., SE (Murphy area)	MA 7-6105	X	X	X
Wender, Diane W.	1614 Anita Pl., NE	TR 6-1687	X		
Woodruff, Mrs. Elizabeth D.	2319 Haven Ridge Dr., NW	CE 3-8800	X	X	
Note: Would like to be assistant leader. Available after June 9.					
Yang, Mr. Herman S. D.	2502 Kirkland Dr., NE	ME 4-2091			X

Dear Host,

We have asked ____________________________________
to lead your group discussion, and to call you
if the answer is yes.

Please let us know if you do not hear by
__________________________, so that we will have
time to secure someone else. Call JA 5-8469.

Gratefully,

OASIS Community Contacts Committee

Additional Persons Who Received Discussion Leaders Kits:

Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Anderson, Jr.
112 S. Bayard St., East Point
Po 6 8208

Miss Helen Bullard
119 - 11th St. NE
Tr 4 3986

Mrs. John Correll
11 Demorest Ave. NE
Ce 7 0259

Mrs. H. Griffith Edwards
1625 Monroe Dr. NE
Tr 6 0458

Mr. & Mrs. Dwight Ferguson
18 Alden Way NW
Tr 6 8729
Tr 6 3311 - Ext. 5021

Mrs. A. P. Guy
362 Penfield Cir, Hapeville
Ma 7 8926

Mrs. A. A. Hammer
400 Kendrick Ave. SE
Ma 7 3381 (Roosevelt PTA Pres.)

Mrs. Oze Horton
1970 Walthall Dr. NW
Tr 5 4952

Mr & Mrs. Warren Jones
3126 Meadowlark Ln., Chamblee

Mrs. Wm. C. Ker — Stratford
3756 N. Startford Rd. NE
Ce 7 2010

Rev. Dow Kirkpatrick
143 Beverly Rd. NE

Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Kline
2747 Ridgemore Rd. NW
Sy 4 3027

Miss Lillian Frances Lee
525 Carol Way NW

Mrs. S. C. May
3551 Ivy Rd. NE
Ce 7 9536

Mrs. Ben Milner
58 Sheridan Dr. NE
Ce 7 0615

Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell
3986 Club Dr. NE - 19
Ce 3 2783

Mrs. Fred Patterson
2959 Andrews Dr. NE
Ce 3 1624

Dr. & Mrs. Morgan Raiford
135 Little John Trail NE - 9

Mrs. William Shelfer
1743 Ridgecrest Ct. NE - 7

Mr. Robert Schrider
Bethlehem Community Center
9 McDonough Blvd. SE

Mrs. Marvin Sneed
145 E. Lake Dr. SE

Dr. & Mrs. Steinhaus
836 Castle Falls Dr. NE
636-5670

Mrs. Henry Vallendorf
341 Pinetree Dr. NE

Dr. T. R. Weber
43 Andrews Cir, NE
Dr. 3 7578

Mr. & Mrs. Edw. White
3647 Kingsboro Rd. NE - 19

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Willard
4710 High Point Rd. NE
Bl 5 3605

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Wittenstein
1307 Brairdale Lane NE
Dr 7 0859

Mrs. Douglas Deane (Barbara)
4123 Ashford Dunwoody Rd. N.E.
Atlanta 19,

Mrs. R. Carney
2883 Hollywood Rd.
Decatur, Ga.

Neighborhood Discussion Groups

Date	Host	Leader
5/31/61	Haygood Memorial Methodist Church	Mrs. M. E. Tilly
6/6/61	Womens group at All Saint's Church	Mrs. J. C. Harris
6/8/61	Miss Elizabeth Wellington 849 St. Charles Ave., NE - Tr 2-5759	Miss Wellington & Mrs. Fisher
6/14/61	Mrs. Bert Hammonds 2677 Tupelo St., NE	Mrs. Ambrose Pendergrast
6/21/61	Mrs. A. H. Sterne 132 Westminster Dr., NE - Tr 6-6909	Mrs. Harry Gershon
6/26/61	Mrs. Joe Gross Converse Dr., NE	Dr. Ross Green
6/28/61	Mrs. M. R. McClatchy 3355 Ridgewood Rd., NW - 233-0282	Mrs. Harry Gershon
7/12/61	Thompson P. Pettes 1749 Hummingbird Ln., NE - 377-3716	Mr. Sydney Maslen
7/18/61	Mr. & Mrs. Ben Milner 58 Sheridan Dr., NE - Ce 7-0615	Mr. W. Joe Scott
7/18/61	Mr. & Mrs. Sol Blumenthal West Wesley Rd., NW	Mr. Eddie Brenner
7/20/61	Dr. & Mrs. Carl Pirkle 505 McDonough Blvd., SE - Ma 7-0173	Dr. Carl Harm
7/26/61	Margaret Clark Druid Hills Methodist - Dr. 7-6481	Mrs. Wm. Green
7/26/61	Mrs. Ed Abrams 3770 Paces Ferry Rd. - 233-5095	Mrs. George Douglas
7/28/61	Mrs. M. B. Satterfield 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW - Ce 7-6381	Mr. Joe Skinner
8/3/61	Mrs. Roy Holt 2329 Dellwood Dr., NW - Ce 7-5387	Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher
8/4/61	Mr. & Mrs. Randolph Whitfield 2540 Dellwood Dr., NE - Ce 3-1295	Dr. Ross Green
8/10/61	Mrs. Tom Erickson 3840 N. Stratford Rd., NE - Ce 7-8818	Mr. John Glenn

8/15/61	Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Eskew 407 Brentwood Dr., NE- Ce 7-6835	Mrs. Bruce Montgomery
8/15/61	Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW - Ce 3-5139	Mr. Ben Willingham
8/15/61	Mrs. E. S. Byrd, Jr. 2299 Pembroke Pl., NE	Mr. John Edmunds
8/15/61	Mrs. Pierce Allgood 519 Old Ivy Rd., NE - Ce 7-4942	Mrs. J. C. Harris
8/16/61	Mr.& Mrs. Herbert Taylor 3835 Club Dr., NE - Ce 7-7713	Dr. Glen Rainey
	Mrs. Chas. T. Lester - 281 Chelsea Cir., Decatur	
	Mrs. Walter Bunzl - CE 3-5948 Held discussion with 5 Senior Girl Scout Troops.	
8/31/61	Martin Weiss home, American Jewish Committee	
	Forty-eight units of Atlanta League of Women Voters agreed to be responsible for two each. We did not receive a complete report of the ones actually held.	
8/15/61	Mrs. Pat Williams home	Mrs. Helen Mantler

Minutes of OASIS Co-ordinating Committee,
Mrs. Philip Hammer presiding

May 9, 1961

Present: Mrs. Tom Breeden, Mrs. David Neiman, Mr. Warren Jones, Mrs. Walter Paschall and guest Miss Yoriko Nakajima, Mrs. Fred Robin, Mr. Paul Rilling, Mr. Joe Scott, Mrs. John Steinhaus, Mr. Levine (representing ILGWU).

Finances - Mrs. Hammer presented the problem of financing the mimeographing and mailing of the "OASIS" letter and its enclosures. It was decided to ask each organization to pay a nominal fee for enclosures, and to take care of its own mailing where possible.

T V - Panel - Mrs. Hammer reported that it will be held, possibly on commercial stations. Dr. Letson will furnish details as soon as they have been decided.

Business Community

The group discussed how they might encourage business leaders to become more involved in this effort for peaceful transition. Mrs. Hammer was asked to secure three or four prominent business men who would be willing to talk to Mayor Hartsfield re: appointing a top level Advisory Committee (bi-racial, preferably).

Proposed Large Meeting

Mrs. Breeden said that we have been given a sum of $500.00 with which to finance a meeting on a large scale. Some of the ideas advanced are:

1) to schedule it at the City Auditorium during the latter part of August

2) to have as its theme either a "Salute to Atlanta's Public Schools" or a "Salute to Atlanta, 20th Century", with a keynote address by President John Kennedy, or Vice-President Lyndon Johnson.

Dr. Letson heartily approves. Mayor Hartsfield's endorsement is now being sought.

Mrs. Hammer asked for reaction to this proposal:

---- Mr. Scott would approve only if it met with the full approval of the Board of Education, and School officials. He thought there was a risk of creating tension by such a large meeting, on the eve of desegregation.

---- Mrs. Steinhaus asked if the support of the Governor and Senators could be secured.

---- Mr. Jones would approve only if the President himself could come. He expressed the opinion that everything we do should be done with children's welfare uppermost in our thinking; that probably the most helpful work is that done with individuals and small groups to enable them to achieve "good behavior" for the benefit of children.

---- Mr. Rilling expressed the belief that such a large show of strength is needed to combat what the "anti-groups" will doubtless try to do, as they did in New Orleans, and elsewhere. He reported that, at the meeting of the Religious Section, a few ministers spontaneously suggested that we plan to do something "dramatic", such as a meeting, "with the President as speaker."

---- Mrs. Neiman brought out the fact that such a large meeting might help to give a good image of Atlanta and the South to the world, and thus aid the international situation.

---- Mrs. Paschall commented that we should not hesitate to go forward with such a plan, only because we fear how other people might react.

Committee Reports

Brief reports were given by:

1) Mr. Scott on the Section of Civic and Service Organizations, which has made a plan to concentrate on the "Community Contact" work on the neighborhood level.

2) Mrs. Finn on the Youth-Serving Section, which plans a meeting in June, to help leaders who work with teen-agers in the city and at camps.

3) Paul Rilling (for Rev. Shands who was ill) on the Religious Section, whose plans include a "Law and Order" week-end, with special sermons, an "Emergency Stand-by" Committee to aid possible victims of harrassment, a mailing to ministers outlining specific suggestions of ways in which they might work with their own memberships in this effort.

4) Warren Jones, on activities of the Speakers Bureau, which has thus far managed to meet all engagements, but does need more speakers.

5) Mrs. Neiman, on Communications, asked if now is the time to release a story re: OASIS, to follow the mailing of the letters. It was agreed that it is well to release a story, keeping it in fairly general terms, and for the present, withholding names of all the organizations involved.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris,
Staff Assistant

File copy.

Sent to.-
Committee,
Dr. Letson,
Helen Bullard

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee - June 1, 1961

The following were present for the meeting at the Y.W.C.A.:

Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman
Mrs. Tom Breeden
Mrs. Beverly Downing
Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Mrs. J. C. Harris
Mr. Warren Jones
Dr. John Letson
Mrs. Walter Paschall
Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr. and her guest, Miss Jessica Mitford
Mr. Joe Scott
Rev. Norman Shands
Mrs. John Steinhaus

The Chairman called for reports, which were given as follows:

Mr. Scott for Civic and Service Section

- reported successful recruitment of over 100 discussion leaders, now trained and ready to lead neighborhood group discussions anywhere in the city.

- asked for approval of letter to go to all sections, requesting people to serve as hosts to neighborhood groups; it was granted.

Rev. Shands for Religious Section

- reported on several interesting projects, including a mailing to go to all clergymen, with concrete suggestions and a bibliography; laymen manifestoes; "Law and Order Sunday", etc.

- expressed gratification at the fine spirit of interfaith cooperation, which excels any that he has known to date.

Mrs. John Steinhaus

- outlined exciting plans for a Youth Advisers' Conference, to be held at the Y.M.C.A. on June 8. (Note: Conference was attended by 100 youth leaders, who seemed to think it was most worthwhile; program enclosed).

Mr. Warren Jones for Speakers' Bureau

- reported that all requests for speakers are being met, and the Bureau would like more requests.

- said his own speeches always included this "quote" from Mr. Scott: "Whatever I can do to make life easier in September for pupils and teachers is small payment for 41 fruitful years as a teacher and principal in the Atlanta public school system."

Mrs. Hammer

- accepted the reports with thanks, then introduced the subject of the business community involvement, and the proposed prestigious Advisory Committee.

Rev. Shands

- suggested that some key business people might offer their services to Mayor Hartsfield, to be on such a committee.

Dr. Letson

- was called on for comments. He said that the first goal is to maintain law and order, regardless of attitudes regarding desegregation; that later moral and spiritual values would be emphasized by the school administration.

- reported that the proposed Panel presentation will probably be make available to commercial TV stations sometime this summer.

Mrs. Hammer, at the request of Mrs. David Neiman, introduced some items re: public information:

- News releases should come from individual organizations, and not in name of OASIS. OASIS releases will be authorized by the Co-ordinating Committee.

- Ray Moore's request to film some of the OASIS meetings, for use this fall in a documentary, was turned down for the present.

- Compilation of "kit" describing Atlanta's preparation was enthusiastically approved. Mrs. Robin and Mrs. Neiman will work together on this, in time to put it in the hands of all news media, just prior to the opening of school.

- Information should be secured from Dr. Letson, in writing, re: ground-rules set down by school authorities, to be observed by news media.

- Mrs. Hammer will secure written statements from Dr. Letson and Chief Jenkins, for use by discussion leaders, and others.

Discussion re: Proposed large meeting, with President John Kennedy as Speaker

Rev. Shands:

- Religious Section approved, provided school and city authorities OK the plans.

Dr. Letson:

- Doubtful that JFK would take the risk.

Mrs. Paschall:

- Sees it as a way to emphasize the positive position of thousands of Atlantans, in contrast to the minority of trouble-makers.

Mrs. Hammer:

- Expressed her contined enthusiasm for the possibility of such a great climax to Atlanta's efforts toward peaceful transition; secured consensus from the group to pursue conversations with the Mayor, Chief Jenkins, and others, and to keep this Committee informed.

Discussion re: Finances

Mrs. Hammer

- reported a possibility of securing a short-term staff member from the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and got approval for this effort.

Mrs. Breeden

- spoke for the HOPE Executive Committee who authorized her to say that HOPE is glad to be able to furnish office space and staff help for OASIS, but does not have the funds to pay for any of the other expenses involved (mainly paper, printing, stamps); suggested that other organizations might have members who have access to, or could solicit larger gifts.

Mrs. Hammer

- secured group's agreement that plans be evolved to solicit funds through the sections of OASIS.

Mrs. Paschall: Asked for comments re: plans for a work-shop to be held this summer by the Atlanta Council on Human Relations, to focus attention on the moral right of desegregation. Approval was expressed by some; there was no dissention.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris,
Staff Consultant

File Copy.
Do Not Remove

MINUTES

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee Meeting

July 11, 1961 - Y.W.C.A., Atlanta, Ga.

Present: Mrs. Philip Hammer, Mrs. Thos. Breeden, Mrs. David Neiman, Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Mrs. John Steinhaus, Mr. Nick Bonanno, Mr. Joe Scott, Dr. Sam Williams, Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Mr. Warren Jones, and Mrs. J. C. Harris.

Mrs. Hammer called on Mrs. Neiman for a report on Public Information, which was given as follows:

1. Re: packet of articles in local press and other background materials for out-of-town press

   -- Ralph McGill likes the idea. A guide will be prepared for him and other newsmen in case the papers decide to handle the content. In any event, the packets will be distributed by them to visiting press. Copies will be made available at other key places, such as Southern Regional Council.

   -- James Reston (Washington correspondent for the N. Y. Times) commented favorably to Mrs. Neiman when she conferred with him recently in Washington. He suggested that it might include a "Handy Guide" of important telephone numbers, etc.for visitors.

2. Claude Sitton's article in the N. Y. Times re: Atlanta's preparation was commended.

3. Mrs. Neiman suggested that OASIS hold a press conference in OASIS office, on the Tuesday afternoon when the visiting press comes.

4. We were told of the tape recording made in Atlanta recently by Mr. Randall of the Friendly World Broadcaster; free to OASIS.

5. Ray Moore is planning a documentary for WSB-TV. He will take pictures now to be used later. U. S. Information Agency is doing a documentary on the "New South." A portion of WSB's documentary may be used in this.

   WSB-TV will approach other stations re: showing the panel with Letson, Mayor, Jenkins, etc.--if other stations won't, WSB-Tv will. This will be geared to home discussion groups, in latter part of August.

6. Magazine article possibilities include:

   a. Harold Martin for Saturday Evening Post
   b. Lillian Smith for Red Book
   c. Life will be approached re: a story on the "White Moderates"
   d. Eliza Paschall for Atlantic Monthly.

Additional items discussed within the framework of public relations included:

— Mrs. Paschall suggested that each organization in OASIS be asked to turn in a summary of their activities--and give names and phone numbers--to include in packet for the news media.

She pointed out that Nov. 10, 1958 is an important date, when the Atlanta League of Women Voters asked the Board of Education what they were doing re: the suit to desegregate the schools and that this action got the open school movement under way.

— Mrs. Hammer reported on the proposed large meeting with the President. The Mayor vetoed it. Group agreed that it would be dropped, unless initiated by the mayor, or other top officials.

— The idea of a Peace Corps talk by a government official, in competition with States Rights Dinner, was discarded.

— Dr. Williams spoke in favor of a big meeting, suggesting that we not give in to the "States Righters". This was left as an "open-ended question."

Mrs. Hammer brought up the subject of finances. She is working on securing money from foundations. Cecil Alexander said if OASIS could get a lawyer to write a letter to get tax-exempt status we migh be able to qualify for a gift of money. Morris Abram will do this.

Two requests:
1. Religious Section wants help on mailing--$500
2. at least $200 for background material for press needed by Public Information.

Mrs. Hammer will talk to Mr. Rohrer re: OASIS helping later, when funds are available. (At this point the WSB-TV camera started rolling.)

Mrs. Hammer called on Mrs. Neiman to read draft of letter to be sent to OASIS representatives and mailing list. Enclosures should be something to encourage neighborhood group meetings. The letter was received with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Hammer called for reports which were given as follows:

-- Mr. Scott - stressed importance of neighborhood groups, and reported on success of the ones already held

--Mrs. Shelfer - stressed importance of encouraging them in the areas where there is apathy. There is great need for more hosts.

It was suggested that biographical sketches be prepared on the 10 Negro students, accepted for transfer, for the discussion leaders information.

-- Mrs. Steinhaus - reported on the success of the Youth Advisers Conference, June 8.

-- Mrs. Harris told about the socio-drama presentations at Camp Highland, and the resulting good discussion.

-- Mrs. Paschall - said that interracial drama group at Quaker House would be willing to come to put on programs; that the Human Relations Council is set up to plan interracial programs for groups.

-- Mr. Bonanno reported that his Labor Groups are holding good discussions and that this is going on in other labor groups as well.

Executive Board of Local 122 is doing a good job in training leadership.

-- Mr. Jones - reported that each speech is very productive but that more requests are needed for speakers. He pointed out that we need to get the message out more, in view of organization of "the opposition".

Religious Section - is preparing a Laymen's Manifesto which Eugene Patterson will write, to be published in August, as a part of "Law and Order Weekend", including August 27 as a Bay of Prayer.

Respectfully submitted

Betty Harris
Staff Consultant

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee MINUTES

July 19, 1961

Present: Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman, Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Mr. George Goodwin, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Mr. Warren Jones, Mrs. David Neiman, Mrs. Chas. Perkins, Mr. Harry Rohrer, Mr. Joe Scott, Mrs. John Steinhaus, and the Writer.

Mrs. Hammer reported that foundations are being approached for donations, and in order for OASIS to qualify, it is necessary to secure tax-exempt status. For this purpose, the following steps were taken, based on the drafts made by the chairman:

1) By-laws, Purpose and Articles of Association were read, discussed, amended, approved, with the recommendation that they be mailed to Section Chairmen and Steering Committees, for suggestions and approval.

2) assets, liabilities, and projected budget were discussed. Mrs. Harris was asked to present these figures for Mr. Goodwin's approval.

3) information compiled by Mrs. Hammer and Mrs. Harris for tax-exempt form, was approved.

Organized opposition, and how to combat it, was discussed, and the following action taken:

Mrs. Hammer was authorized to appoint an "Information Committee," whose job will be to ferret out quietly the opposition's activities; to work closely with police and school authorities.

Other good suggestions were made but will not be acted upon at present. These were:

--- to get parents in each of the desegregated high schools to agree to send their children to school

--- to suggest to youth-serving agencies that their members might develop a special "honor code", stressing regular school attendance.

It was recommended that a similar suggestion made by Mr. Rohrer be referred to the Steering Committee of the Youth-Serving Section, as follows: that the Youth-Serving organizations call a meeting of their members in the four high schools, to resolve that they will behave according to their respective Codes of Ethices.

Mr. Joe Scott, speaking for the Community Contacts Committee, recommended that the Communication Specialists try to set up a panel on TV and radio the week before schools open. The committee would try to organize as many "parlor groups" as possible, to listen, look, discuss, and call in questions and comments. Mrs. Neiman agreed to work on this, keep committee informed, and let them know when their help was needed.

Mrs. Neiman reported that it is possible that WSB might consent to do such a program. In the works are a documentary, and a "sample discussion group" on To-Day in Ga. $1500 was voted unanimously, to put in the projected budget to buy time on all stations, if need be.

Mrs. Neiman said that Phil Davis of WSB-TV will cover the news the last two weeks in August, and wants to do a background story on OASIS.

It was agreed that attention should be focused on the responsible groups: school and city government authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Staff Adviser

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee
August 4, 1961

Present: Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman
Mrs. Tom Breeden, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Mr. Gene Jones (visitor), Mr. Warren Jones, Mrs. Hamilton Lokey (visitor), Mrs. David Neiman, Mrs. Walter Paschall, Miss Suzanne Paschall (visitor), Rev. R. Q. Pugh, Mr. Paul Rilling, Mr. Harry Rohrer, Rev. Leon Smith, Mrs. John Steinhaus and the writer.

Reports were called for by the chairman. These, in summary, were as follows:

Civic and Service Organizations

Rev. Pugh: Series of discussions in Druid Hills Methodist Church; effort now being made to ask organizations to secure hosts from their membership; Mrs. Shelfer reported successful meeting with unit chairman of Atlanta League of Women Voters. Each unit will be repponsible for securing 2 hostesses.
P.T.A. cooperation: Community Contacts Committee should contact the new P.T.A. presidents in the 4 high schools, to see if they will not take some positive steps.

Youth-Serving Organizations

Mrs. Steinhaus: Has accepted chairmanship due to Mrs. Finn's moving away for two years. The Steering Committee is working on a communication to go to the organizations, as a follow-up of the Youth Advisors' Conference. The chairman plans to telephone the key person in each group, after he has received the letter.

Mr. Rohrer: Suggested that a committee of students from the various agencies might be organized in shifts to welcome new students. He offered to serve on a small committee whose job would be to inplement this suggestion. Mrs. Hammer suggested that a telephone committee might also be needed.

Religious Section

Rev. Smith: Two mailings with several enclosures have gone out to Atlanta clergymen. The second letter stressed activities during Law and Order Week-end, and the issuing of public statements by various religious bodies.

Mr. Rohrer: A committee of segen dedicated laymen are enthusiastically working a Layman's Letter to His Child. Ten different denominations are being asked to secure signatures to this most impressive letter, which will be published at an opportune time. Mrs. Neiman was asked to meet with the Section on August 14, to consult on publicity.

Note: All Steering Committees approved By-Laws, etc. with exception of Religious Section, who will present them at their next meeting.

Speakers Bureau

Warren Jones: All engagements are being met as requested.

Public Information

Mrs. Neiman: She will compile the kit of back-ground material for the visiting newsmen, since the newspapers have decided not to do it themselves. Dr. Letson has agreed to share his prepared materials with us. WSB-TV is preparing a documentary. A "model discussion" will be presented on "ToDay in Georgia" on August 9, with Grady parents taking part. This may be followed by other programs. Atlanta newspapers will do a back-ground story on OASIS.

Mrs. Paschall: Highlights from a meeting of Negro and white parents, sponsored by Quaker House.
School authorities should exercise their responsibility in recognizing and orienting Negro students. Suggestions along this line should be made to Dr. Letson, in a positive, supportive way, and not in a spirit of criticism.

Mrs. Hammer: Announced the formation of a Contingency Committee, composed of Paul Rilling, chairman, Carl Holman, Eliza Paschall, Florence Robin, and Leon Smith. One or two others will be added. She called on Mr. Rilling to explain the function of the committee. He described it as a planning, not an action committee. They will think through in advance possible contingencies and plan what can be done to meet them. They will report to the Co-ordinating Committee, where the necessary jobs will be delegated. We may have to contend with such things as attempted boycott, intimidation, vicious mailings, etc. Specific recommendations will be made after the committee has had time to meet and consider various possibilities.

Mrs. Hammer brought these items to our attention:

1. discussion with Mr. George Goodwin of a possible mailing to business leaders: letter, with reprint of the Dallas story, and the Layman's Letter. This will not be done until Mr. Goodwin investigates other possibilities, such as an Ad sponsored by the Atlanta Chamber. Mrs. Neiman thought the "Forward Atlanta" group might cooperate in such an effort.
2. The receipt of a check for $3,000.00 from the Norman Foundation.
3. Request that Section Chairmen project plans in terms of money needs, and turn these in as soon as possible.
4. Need for at least $3,000.00 more called for by present budget: Discussion, followed by a decision to send an appeal for funds to OASIS Organizations. Religious Section will be omitted, since Rev. Smith reported that they have made plans to secure the funds necessary to carry out their projects.
5. Report from Mr. A. B. Padgett that Youth-Serving agencies participating in OASIS will not suffer financially.
6. Need to name person to succeed Mrs. Hammer as General Chairman, in view of her family's move to Washington at the close of the summer:
   Decision: to keep Mrs. Hammer's name in this position, and to elect a first and a second vice-chairman, and a secretary-treasurer.

Note: This was made possible by an amendment to the By-Laws, voted on and adopted at this meeting.

It was further voted to have a nominating Committee of three people, who will be directed to present a slate to the Co-ordinating Committee. All members were asked to give suggestions to the nominating committee, through Mrs. Harris.

Respectfully, submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Staff Advisor

MINUTES

Co-ordinating Committee & Contingency Planning Committee

August 21, 1961

Present: Mrs. Philip Hammer, chairman; Mrs. Breeden, Dr. & Mrs. Cole (guests), Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Neiman, Mrs. Paschall, Mr. Rilling, Mrs. Robin, Mr. Scott, Mr. Shipiro, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Steinhaus, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wittenstein, and the writer.

The chairman called for the report of the Nominating Committee, given by Mrs. Breeden as follows:

Co-Vice-Chairmen: Rev. Allison Williams
Mrs. Wm. Shelfer

Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Hamilton Lokey.

The slate was unanimously elected.

Paul Rilling was asked to report for the Contingency Planning Committee. As suggestions from this committee were made, Mrs. Hammer asked for comments.

In summary, these were:

1) re: a meeting with teachers who attended a Human Relations Workshop at Boston University, and other teachers in the four High Schools. Dr. Letson should be asked by OASIS to take official action on this; the request should be made in such a way that Dr. Ladd and Dr. Green would be free to go ahead with their "unofficial" meeting with these teachers.

2) re: a "stand-by" group of parents in each of the four High Schools (has hearty approval of school authorities)

   a) a minimum of ten couples per school
   b) one teacher plus the one designated by school authorities, in each school
   c) one planning session with these parents should be held, to plan strategy of quick reaction (to combat a boycott threat, or any other contingency). Plan should include telephone contact with all parents.

3) re: mailings of hate pieces now being received by some parents and students: The Thunderbolt and The White American.

   a) Mrs. Robin will ascertain which mailing house handled this
   b) Mr. Shipiro will prepare a fact sheet on the men and organizations involved. This will be mailed with an OASIS cover letter, to clergy, school officials, heads of youth agencies
   c) Mrs. Hammer and Mrs. Neiman will talk to Mayor Hartsfield, to see if he will write a letter to students of the four High Schools. The letter should be on the positive side, inspirational in tone, and designed to support parents and children in their determination to behave as responsible citizens. Dr. Letson should be consulted, but not asked to write a letter, especially since letters are going out to students from the offices of the principals. Should the Mayor decline, this committee should then reconsider the matter.

   Also, the Mayor's advice will be sought as to the best way to combat these destructive mailings..i.e. public statements by official,press, etc.

4) re: Communicating with the Mayor and Dr. Letson the suggestion that the School department and the Sanitary department cooperate in seeing that school yards and streets are cleared of all trash, debris, bottles, etc. Mrs. Hammer will do this.

5) re: truency and attendance laws. It will be suggested to a reporter that he publish the facts concerning these.

6) re: official statements from OASIS, to news media.

   The committee voted unanimously to empower the Executive officers to take this responsibility.

Mrs. Hammer:

--- Friendly World Broadcasters Tape: A City Changes Its Mind. Several people heard, and liked it. Two people heard, and did not like it. One or two people listened for the second time, and questioned its usefulness in Atlanta now. Some felt it would be more helpful in other parts of the state.

--- Dr. Letson will attend the OASIS meeting at the Y.W.C.A. on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 10:30. Mr. Scott was asked to introduce him, after Mrs. Hammer "sets the stage" for the meeting. Section chairmen will be asked to give brief reports, with emphasis on positive accomplishments. Mrs. Hammer was asked to make a request that only OASIS officers talk officially to the press, in the name of OASIS. Mrs. Neiman agreed to write a news release of this meeting, for immediate publication.

Mrs. Neiman

--- Press Kits will be ready Wednesday, and will be distributed by Chief Jenkins to representatives of news media, along with their Press Cards. OASIS people desiring Press Cards should let Mrs. Neiman, or Mrs. Hammer know at once.

--- Articles re: Atlanta's preparation are expected to appear in Life, Time, and Newsweek.

Mrs. Steinhaus:

The Youth Section is having a Students' Code of Ethics printed on blue 3x5 cards, to be distributed by the Youth Serving agencies, at the four High Schools.

Religious Section's report was given by Mr. Rilling, since Mr. Smith had to leave before being called to report

--- Signatures are being secured from all denominations, for the Laymen's Letter

--- Much preparation is being made for Prayer for Law and Order Weekend

a) Contact with ministers whose sermons are televised
b) Eugene Patterson's full support in Sunday papers
c) WSB-TV will present Ray Moore's documentary on Sunday
d) Mr. Williams suggested that ministers who write for papers be contacted

Civic and Service Organizations

--- Continuing work on discussion groups

--- Contact work with parents in the four schools.

Mr. Wittenstein was asked to report on the plan of the Jaycees, to enclose messages in payroll envelopes. The Jaycees voted $200.00 for this project, which will pay for one mailing. They will need an additional $200.00 if they do a second mailing. The committee will consider supplying this money, if and when it is needed.

The final act of business was amendment of the By-Laws, to read "Vice-Chairmen" instead of "Vice-Chairman."

Respectfully submitted,

Betty Harris
Staff Adviser

File copy

Minutes of OASIS Meeting at the Y.W.C.A. on August 23, 1961

This was a full meeting of OASIS, attended by all committees, and representatives of organizations.

Mrs. Philip Hammer, the general chairman, presided. She introduced the new officers of OASIS as follows: Co-Chaimen: Rev. Allison Williams, Mrs. William Shelfer; Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Hamilton Lokey. After a few introductory remarks, asked Mr. Joe Scott to introduce Dr. Rual Stephens.

Highlights of Dr. Stephen's presentation included:

--- praise for the leadership of Dr. John Letson, and for the contribution made by OASIS

--- content of letter received by each parent in the four high schools, from the office of the respective principals

--- summary of the plans made for opening day, including police protection, press headquarters, etc.

After expressing appreciation to Dr. Stephens and the school administration Mrs. Hammer called on Section Chairmen for reports, which were made as follows:

1. Warren Jones, Speakers Bureau.

   All requests for speakers were met, with some engagements to be filled this week, and next. Speakers were most willing to serve and went to all sections of the city.

2. Rev. R. Q. Pugh, Civic and Service Organizations.

   He reviewed briefly the work of this section with Community Councils, with organizations, and with neighborhood discussion leaders and groups. He paid tribute to the fine leadership of Mr. Joe Scott.

3. Mrs. John Steinhaus, Youth-Serving Section.

   She gave a short resume of "Answers for Action" Leadership Conference; the excellent contribution made by Mrs. Helen Mantler and her team of actresses in presenting improvisations; the Code of Ethics which will be distributed by members of youth agencies to high school students.

Mrs. Walter Paschall and Mr. John Yungblut were requested to tell about a series of meetings at Quaker House. These were attended by high school students and parents, including the transfer students. One such meeting was considered especially helpful, when Dr. Stephens and the four principals attended, and answered questions.

4. Rev. Norman Shands, Religious Organizations.

He pointed out that the three major faiths, the two races, and practically every denomination have helped in this effort. Its culmination will be Prayer for Law and Order Week-end, August 25, 26, 27.

Mr. Harry Rohrer was asked to tell about an important phase of this culmination: A Layman's Letter to his Child, signed by representatives of about 80 churches and synagogues throughout the city. It will be featured in Sunday's paper.

Mrs. Hammer expressed appreciation for these encouraging reports. She then asked Mrs. David Neiman, chairman of Public Information, to tell of her committee's work.

Mrs. Neiman showed a copy of Background: Atlanta, a Handbook for reporters. Copies will be distributed by Chief Jenkins, along with press cards, to local and visiting newsmen. The news of the Handbook was received most enthusiastically, and thanks expressed to Mrs. Neiman for her good work.

Mrs. Hammer reminded the group that the printing of 1000 Handbooks was very costly, and that OASIS is in great need of money, for this and other purposes. She reported the action of the Co-ordinating Committee in meeting the requirements of tax-exemption: Purpose, By-laws, budget, which have now been approved by all sections.

Rev. Shands stepped forward just before adjournment, and asked permission to speak. In the name of OASIS, he expressed gratitude to Mrs. Hammer for her wise leadership, and wished her well in her family's move to Washington. The group responded with a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Hammer for a job well done.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J.C.)
Executive Director

Co-ordinating Committee meeting of OASIS
10:30 AM, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1961
at the OASIS office

Those present: Mrs Lydia Shelfer, Allison Williams, Joe Scott, Warren Jones, Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Mrs. Nancy Perkins, Mrs. Jean Steinhaus, Mrs. Judy Neiman, and Mrs. Grace Hamilton.

The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Shelfer.

The Rev. Mr. Nat Long's letter of resignation was reported; however, separate action on it was deemed unnecessary as those present voted to terminate OASIS. This would be consistent with the clearing of the financial obligations. Mr. Williams and Mrs. Shelfer desired to inform the OASIS workers by letter of this decision.

There were those who expressed concern over this: i.e. Mr. Bonnano, by note; Mr. Scott and later, Mrs. Hamilton. However, it was noted that Atlanta HOPE was also to terminate, their date being October 15, 1961. Thus, tho' community grass roots groups are always wise, it was felt that future groups should arise from the needs of the future and under the new administration.

It was ascertained that the only expense remaining outstanding was the $1000 - 1200 for the "Background: Atlanta" booklets. Judy Neiman and Allison Williams were to pursue this matter: - either in terms of the city making payment and hence also taking the remaining booklets, or perhaps "Forward Atlanta" contributing, or perhaps Judy writing a letter to the supporting organizations of OASIS stating the need for contributions now. In the case of the letter, it was decided to enclose also a reprint of Ralph McGill's editorial on citizenship.

Regarding funds, it was agreed that HOPE should be reimbursed. Grace Hamilton motioned, and it passed unanimously, that any remaining funds to be given to Atlanta League of Women Voters.

After much discussion, it was decided to place all remaining resource materials archives and files in the hands of the Southern Regional Council. Mrs. Paschall was asked to talk with them about this, after which Ruth Howard will send a letter spelling out the disposition of the records.

The letter regarding the giving of OASIS power of attorney to Mr. Maurice Maloof in order to conclude negotiations with the Internal Revenue Service was signed by Mr. Allison Williams, notarized and mailed. It had previously been signed also by Mrs. Jane Hammer.

Mr. Joe Scott expressed the feelings of each as he bade a fond farewell to OASIS and to each of its workers.

Sincerely submitted,

Jean Steinhaus, acting secretary

Please COME TO A MEETING on Wednesday, March 29 at the downtown YWCA at 10:30 A.M.

Inter-Group Committee on Schools
Meeting March 10

The Inter-Group Committee met at the YWCA with Dr. Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Schools, as special guest. Dr. Letson opened the meeting with remarks and was most generous in answering questions. The following summary is intended to remind those present, and interest those invited to attend this next meeting, of ideas and plans for community action in preparation for desegregation of Atlanta Schools.

Dr. Letson presented as his firm policy: 1. The placing of stress on the rightness of peaceful positive acceptance of desegregation by the students, and 2. Enforcing such acceptance, by suspension for absenteeism, etc. Timing is of the utmost importance. Every auxillary of the school is to begin now. Work approaching students and teachers should come from within the school administration only. But the lid is now removed, and, beginning with an editorial in Focus, the official organ sent to all teachers and PTA presidents, the work is begun. Students will be encouraged to subscribe to an Honor Code. Ministers will be requested by the School Board to preach and teach peaceful positive acceptance. Requests for study and support will be communicated to PTA's and other organizations.

The possibility of an Advisory Committee, composed of outstanding citizens, was discussed. It was pointed out that a steering committee that would dominate the situation and possibly hinder independent organizational activities is not desired. But an Advisory Committee (the constitution of which Dr. Letson indicated he would like to take the initiative to discuss with the Board of Education) could serve privately, or at a proper time take public action, such as presenting a pledge which citizens would take in mobilizing sentiment. The Group endorsed the ideas of both the Advisory Committee, to be initiated by Dr. Letson and the Board, and a pledge.

Community action underway and proposed was discussed. Expansion of participation in the Group as a clearinghouse and liason group was discussed and the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee to make definite proposals.

* * *

If you are receiving this notice and invitation for the first time, you might like to know something about the Inter-Group Committee on Schools. For two years representatives of state-wide organizations, that were publicly committed and working for the preservation of open schools in conformity with federal court decisions, have met together, informally, without organization and name, and without publicity. A few public occasions, like the calls made upon Governor Vandiver, Senators Russell and Talmadge last year, and several statements have been sparked from this group. We have grown to a list of about twenty-five and need to grow some more as the scene has shifted from state legislative action to Atlanta's needs. We want you to come, if you are interested. Please call me if I can help. See you Wednesday.

Jane Hammer, League of Women Voters of
Georgia
(Mrs. Philip Hammer - CE 3-0955)

April 6, 1961

Dear Friend:

The Inter-group Committee on Schools, following its meeting on March 29th, has been structured into four working parts composed of:

1. Civic and Service organizations
2. Religious organizations
3. Speakers Bureau
4. Youth-serving organizations.

Dr. Stuart Oglesby, retired minister of Central Presbyterian church, has agreed to chair a meeting of the second named committee, on which you are asked to serve. The enclosed list includes organizations and individuals already serving, as well as those now being asked to join in this all-out effort. You are cordially invited to join him on Wednesday, April 12th -- 12:30 P.M., at the YWCA, 72 Edgewood Ave., N.E. Lunch will be served in the Candler Dining Room, at a total cost of $2.00. You will be called for your answer.

The function of this group will be to stimulate and coordinate the efforts of religious groups, in helping prepare the way for peaceful school desegregation.

We hope that you will come prepared to share the current and projected activities of your organization. Atlanta needs all responsible citizens to help her meet the challenge of change, with dignity and with honor.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

Mrs. Philip Hammer, Chairman

JH/

ack Paul
re: $4.00

ATLANTA NATIONAL BLDG.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MINUTES OF MEETING -- RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE
YWCA, APRIL 12, , 1961

add
Rothschild
Tifany

Present at the meeting were: Dr. Stuart Oglesby, acting chairman, the Rev. Arthur Van Gibson, president of the Greater Atlanta Council of Churches, Mrs. Phil Narmore, United Church Women of Atlanta; the Rev. John B. Morris, director of the Episcopal Social for Cultural and Racial Unity; the Rev. Lamar Clements, associate director of the Atlanta Council of Churches; H. W. Rohrer, Georgia Council of Churches; the Rev. G. E. Clary, chairman, Georgia Council of Churches; the Rev. Edward A. Driscoll, director of the Georgia Council of Churches; the Rev. T. D. Grisson, president Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance; the Rev. John Yungblut, director, the Atlanta Quaker House; Charles Wittenstein, American Jewish Committee; the Rev. Loon Smith, Park Street Methodist Church; Mrs. C. M. Weston, United Church Women of Georgia; the Rev. Edward Cahill, United Liberal Church of Atlanta; the Rev. Edward Brown, consultant, Committee on Christian Human Relations, Congregational Christian Church; Paul Rilling, SRC.

There was discussion of current activities by religious groups to prepare for school desegregation in Atlanta. Mr. Cahill reported intensive preparation of his congregation and suggested that persons needed not only to be intellectually prepared, but actually exposed to interracial experiences. Mr. Brown reported that representatives of the Congregational Churches in Atlanta have organized an informal study committee and that this group is considering the problem of peaceful transition and is encouraging neighborhood contacts and discussions. The Atlanta Christian Council has had some preparatory discussion and a meeting with Dr. Letson. Another program is planned for June or July on the school desegregation topic. The Quaker House has sponsored a seminar series on school desegregation and is planning to bring young people of high school age and their parents together across racial lines. Mr. Smith reported that the Park Street Methodist Church is carrying forward a program of preparation of young people and of their parents. The Council of Jewish Women is planning a special membership meeting on the school question with Dr. Letson as speaker. The United Church Women are sponsoring special group programs and worship services during the month of May. The Glenn Memorial Methodist Church is encouraging discussion of this topic in all circles of the church with considerable success.

There was some discussion as to the function of this committee. It seemed to be the general concensus that the committee should be a clearing house of information and ideas on the role of religious groups in preparing for peaceful school desegregation, that the committee should further explore the needs and attempt to stimulate those contributions by religious groups that would be of greatest service.

It was decided that 1) the committee should continue to function, there should be a future meeting of the committee in the near future at the noon hour at the YWCA; 2) the committee should be broadened to include representatives of all religious denominations and representatives with official status where possible; 3) a committee shall be active prior to

the next meeting to suggest permanent officers, to carry out the broa
ening of the committee, to bring in an agenda suggesting possible act
vities and recommendations for the consideration of the group. Membe
of the committee shall be Dr. Oglesby, Mrs. Weston, John Morris, Char
~~Morris~~, Edward Brown, and Paul Rilling.
Wittnstein

Will you ask the "late comers" to introduce themselves, after Jane has finished?

Mr. Scott, let's get into the groups as soon as possible!

Section of Religious Groups

Minutes of Steering Committee, April 18, 1961

Present: Dr. Stuart Oglesby, honorary chairman and presiding officer; Rev. Edward Brown, Mrs. C. R. Weston, Mrs. Charles Wittenstein, Mrs. J. C. Harris, staff consultant, acting for Paul Rilling in his absence from the city.

Dr. Oglesby suggested that the President of the Atlanta Council of Churches, Rev. Van Gibson, be asked to appoint a representative from the various denominations. The group agreed to this, and asked Dr. Oglesby to implement it.

It was further agreed that the following people be considered for a slate of officers:

Chairman: Rev. Norman Shands
Alternate: Rev. James Sanches
Co-chairman: Rev. Paul Rentz
1st Vice-chairman: Rev. Leon Smith
2nd Vice-chairman: Rev. Allison Williams

Secretary: some one from the Episcopal Clergy, suggestions to be sought by Dr. Oglesby from Bishop Randolph Claiborne.

In addition, these decisions were made:

1. Dr. Oglesby will enlist the support of Rev. Loren Jenks, Ex. Dir. of the Atlanta Council of Churches

2. It was thought well to include Rabbi Harry Epstein and Rabbi Emanuel Feldman; Rabbi Rothschild has already been invited.

3. Rev. Brown will try to secure another representative from the Negro Clergy, in addition to Rev. Grissom.

4. Dr. Oglesby will try to talk with Rev. Byrd of the Church of God, to enlist his interest.

5. Rev. Fitzhugh Legerton, and Rev. Robt. E. Lee will be invited to the next meeting, by Dr. Oglesby. He will also follow up the suggestions to contact Clergy of the Greek religious bodies.

The next meeting of the full group was set for Wednesday, April 26, 2 P.M., at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. Mrs. Weston will investigate this, and members will be notified.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Acting Secretary

BMH/rh

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Minutes of Religious Organizations Section, Intergroup Committee on Schools
Wednesday, April 26, 1961

Dr. Stuart Oglesby, Temporary Chairman, presided. There were 25 persons present.

Dr. Oglesby opened with a brief explanation of the purposes of the meeting, pointing out that this was simply an ad hoc gathering of religious leaders, to enable us to advise each other on ways in which we might work together through our denominations, churches, and synagogues to create a climate of calm acceptance of school changes in Atlanta next fall.

Leon Smith led a general discussion on some of the things that churches have done and can do in this direction. Among the suggestions made for future considerations:

(1) Speeches and discussions in all groups within churches and synagogues.

(2) The arrangement of contacts between church groups and others of a different race.

(3) Special sermons. These might be coordinated on a special day of prayer, as was done in St. Louis and Nashville.

(4) Newspaper columns or articles by leading churchmen.

(5) Public statements. These might take the form of another ministers' manifesto, denominational statements, statements signed by lay leadership as well as by clergy.

(6) Study seminars.

(7) Providing interracial contacts for children of high school age.

(8) Support of a possible community pledge.

(9) Solicitation of the cooperation of religious editors and religious periodicals in the area.

The group decided to elect officers and a steering committee to facilitate future planning. The following were elected:

Co-chairmen

The Rev. Norman Shands
The Rev. Nat Long

Vice-chairmen

Dr. Stuart Oglesby
Rabbi Jacob Rothschild
The Rev. Robert E. Lee
The Rev. Leon Smith, and two additional clergy to be designated by or suggested by the Catholic and Episcopal bishops.

It was agreed that these officers would serve as members of the steering committee, along with the following members-at-large of the committee:

Mrs. Philip Narmore
The Rev. T. D. Grissom, Sr.
and others who may be selected by these members of the steering committee.

It was agreed that the steering committee would meet at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, May 4, at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 731 Peachtree, and that the full Religious Organizations section will meet at 2:00 P.M. Monday, May 8, at the same place.

MINUTES OF THE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE OF OASIS

May 8, 1961

Some 25 persons were present.

The new name of the general organization, OASIS, was discussed. Counter-suggestions were made, including ARC (associated for responsible compliance). It was also pointed out that the final S, standing for Septemper, might well be out-dated before the organization has completed its mission.

It was agreed that a Resolutions Committee should be appointed to report back to the group at its next meeting. The committee is to be established by the executive committee and to have the general function of preparing resource materials for the use of ministers and lay leaders, and outlining a number of suggested program activities that might be suitable for use in religious groups.

The next meeting of the Religious Organizations Committee was set for May 29, 2:00, at the Youth Lounge of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. It was decided that the next meeting would be another planning and discussion session to consider the report of the Resources Committee and to make further plans.

It was reported that Dr. Letson had spoken to a group of Methodist ministers recently and that he had urged the role of the church in pointing up the moral implications of the coming transition this fall. It was agreed that a summary of his remarks, if possible, be secured and duplicated for distribution to members of this group.

Other program suggestions were the issuance of a collection of regional and denominational statements, the formulation of denominational statements which would be issued in sequence in the late summer, and the scheduling of a special week-end, perhaps two weeks before the opening of school at which time the responsibility of the church member would be considered from all pulpits.

Several persons pointed out the need for more lay leadership in this effort and for more lay representation on the Religious Organizations Committee. It was agreed that several laymen should be added to the membership of the executive committee. The executive committee was authorized to make the selections.

Several persons reported on current activities of their respective churches geared to preparation for peaceful transition. In one case it was noted that the lay officers of a church had adopted and circulated to the church members their own statement concerning the need for law and order and the moral aspects of the problem. It was suggested that other churches might consider similar action and noted that such a statement coming from laity and from within the church could have a very constructive effect.

It was noted that another church had invited the local high school principal to speak to the adult group. He had pointed up the need for cooperation between church and school and was otherwise helpful in interpreting the coming situation.

Several persons expressed the hope that perhaps something really dramatic involving a large number of people and perhaps President Kennedy could be attempted to dramatize the significance of the school transition in September and mobilize maximum popular support.

Another idea suggested was the creation of an emergency committee composed of church men and women willing to appear in person at a crisis spot or in defense of any person or persons subjected to jeering or harassment in connection with school opening.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the executive committee met briefly and agreed to add three lay representatives to the committee, one each from the three major faiths. The groups also selected members of the Resources Committee, Leon Smith was named as Chairman with Harry Rohrer, Mrs. Narmore, Allison Williams, T. C. Lightfoot, Jr. and T. L. Jones. Norman Shands will convene the committee.

Minutes, Religious Committee, OASIS, Monday, June 26.

Norman Shands, Co-Chairman, presided, and introduced Dr. Rual Stephens, Assistant Superintendent of Atlanta schools. Dr. Stephens discussed the handling of applications for transfer and the tests that were administered.

Leon Smith, Chairman of the Resources Sub-Committee, reported that mailings had gone to all Atlanta clergymen in June and that additional mailings were scheduled for the middle of July and August. The first mailing emphasized means by which church leaders could prepare their own members and groups for the coming transition. It was emphasized that these mailings should also go to the lay leaders represented on the OASIS Religious Committee. This will be done.

Mr. Smith reported that the Resources Committee had organized a Layman's Committee, consisting of representatives of the various major faiths and denominations. This committee will meet shortly to prepare a layman's statement to be circulated among lay religious leadership of the city. It is hoped that this statement can be circulated shortly after mid-July and be ready for general release by August 13. The possible value of a church ladies' statement was considered. It was the general consensus that churchwomen have spoken several times and that the critical need now is for a statement predominantly of laymen. It was noted, however, that some women will be included among lay leadership in the various churches.

It was noted that All Saints' Episcopal Church has recently circulated a local statement for internal purposes. The Peachtree Street Methodist Church has adopted a layman's statement. The Methodist ministers of this jurisdiction have spoken recently. It was noted that a statement by Atlanta Baptist ministers was under consideration.

During general discussion it was emphasized that the congregations of the churches must be reached, not simply the leadership. It was again urged that all churches and synagogues plan official presentation on the matter from pulpits.

The concentration on Law and Order Sabbath over the final week-end prior to school opening was considered. One synagogue noted plans for a special sermon, for a panel discussion, and for a presentation by Dr. Letson. One Methodist church noted special instructions to teachers of youth classes who plan to consider the subject throughout the summer in relation to regular concerns.

A representative of the Churchwomen noted that the group plans to encourage discussion groups in churches throughout the city. The women request pastors to cooperate and assist where possible.

There was some discussion of the financial situation by Mr. Rehrer, Finance Chairman. It was noted that $60.00 has been contributed for religious mailings so far, but that $145.00 has been spent. Total needs of the program of this committee will come to $500-$600.00. Mr. Rehrer said he plans to check with Mrs. Hammer, Chairman of the whole OASIS organisation, concerning the total needs of OASIS and the role of the Religious Committee towards this budget.

It was agreed that the next meeting of this committee shall be July 24th, 2:00 P.M., at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

cc: The Rev. Norman Shands
The Rev. Nat Long
The Rev. Leon Smith
Mrs. Betty Harris

Minutes of Religious Organizations Committee of OASIS

Meeting of July 24, 1961 at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer

Rev. Leon Smith presided over the meeting, in the absence of the Chairman. Mr. Eugene Patterson, Editor of the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, was present to speak to the group. Mr. Patterson expressed appreciation for the courage and forthrightness of the clergy of Atlanta in speaking out in the early stages of the desegregation crisis. The manifestoes of Atlanta ministers were very important in the shift of public opinion, and it was acknowledged that this made the role of the newspapers easier over the last seven years. The speaker pointed out that the real job of implementing desegregation, as far as changing and consolidating public opinion is concerned, has passed over into the hands of the ministers. The political battle has been fought through and won and for the next few years the two loneliest people are going to be the minister and the teachers. In commenting upon his editorial policy, Mr. Patterson said he has tried to steer a course between moral values and political realities. He believes that desegregation will work in Atlanta because the police, city administration, and the effective preparation by school officials has made a solid groundwork. As for the newspaper, it is playing down the issue this summer. Mr. Patterson informed the group about the conferences going on currently between the school officials and the newspaper and specifically concerning a background pamphlet to present to the large number of newsmen and communication personnel expected here in September, the need for a spokesman, and thirdly the need for careful work with the police. Mr. Patterson feels that the greatest decision has to be made by mature responsible adults because their children reflect the opinions of the home: how well students act to meet this situation will reflect the counsel in conversation of their parents and will greatly effect the carrying out of the Atlanta plan. Here again he feels that the work and influence of Atlanta ministers will be very important. Editor Patterson concluded his remarks by saying that no great work has ever been based on hate and contempt and his conviction that people respond better to love than to scorn causes him to make a plea for tolerance for those who oppose us as we go about feeling our way through what we are convinced is right and for the good of all.

Most of the time of the meeting was given over to a consideration of the Laymen's Statement. Mr. Harry Rohrer introduced the members of the drafting committee who were present and asked Mr. Henry de Give to present the statement for group consideration. Following the reading Mr. de Give raised the question of distribution to lay people and a discussion followed on procedures and distribution, how signatures should be procured and the matter brought to successful conclusion in the five weeks remaining before the opening of school. Mr. Rohrer suggested a small coordinating committee of two or three persons and that each denomination would decide for itself concerning the method of distribution and signature promotion. Rev. Leon Smith reported on the suggestions of the resource committee; namely, that a tight control be kept on the matter of obtaining signatures and an emphasis be put on person to person rather than the procuring of signatures by mail, secondly that signatures be obtained from individuals rather than as representatives of their denomination,

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thirdly that the publication date be held until decided by the Steering Committee and fourthly that there be a limit of 1% of any given church signing. This latter suggestion of limiting the membership was questioned by several persons. One of the layman expressed serious doubts about the possibility of obtaining sufficient signatures in the time remaining and expressed the hope that we could find a simpler way of doing this work. He pointed out that this is not a debatable statement but rather one of stating moral issues and that any church could distribute this as a printed statement to its membership. After some lengthly discussion of the most effective way of presenting the statement to the Atlanta community in the time limits involved, the motion carried that a committee of seven laymen be appointed and empowered to decide this matter of signatures and the method by which they should be guided. Mr. Harry Rohrer accepted to continue as Chairman and the other members of the committee are as follows: Oze Horton (Episcopal), Herman Thompson (Methodist), Willis Osborn (Presbyterian), Clarence E. Belcher (Disciple), Henry L. de Give (Catholic), Irving H. Goldstein(Jewish), Harry W. Rohrer (Baptist).

Rev. Leon Smith raised the question of a second statement from the resources committee and also the matter of the Law and Order Weekend. It was decided to leave the question of when to issue the statement to the resources committee. As for the statement by the laymen, the release date decided upon was the 27th of August. The date for our next meeting was set for August 14, with the suggestion that we ask the Southern Regional Council to send out a card calling attention to this as a round-up meeting and urging all ministers to be present at this the last gathering before the actual desegregation plan is put into operation. The meeting was concluded by the prayer by the Reverend Jenks.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward M. Brown
Acting Secretary

EMB/h

cc: Dr. Norman Shands
Dr. Nat Long
Rev. Leon Smith
Mrs. J.C. Harris
Mr. Paul Rilling

ADDENDUM

A LAYMAN'S LETTER TO HIS CHILD

You will soon be going back to school again. That day you will stand alone. You depend now upon me for guidance in your conduct as the schools are desegregated.

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Addendum- Continued

You depend now upon my years, my judgement, and whatever godliness I possess to guide you as I have cherished and instructed you from the cradle.

Therefore, as a layman who worships Almighty God, and who acknowledges our need for a peace and guidance greater than the world gives, I say to you:

This change is now come, and I counsel you to accept it with dignity, doing no act of defiance or ill manners, which can reflect on you, your faith, your rearing, or your community.

No matter where I may have stood in the debates of my generation, I now counsel you to cling to the Golden Rule and to meet the unfamiliar with calmness, dignity and peace;

To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered;

To hold fast to our teaching that hatred, lack of charity, and scorn for any human is unworthy of us;

And to accept this change prayerfully, praying with me that we be not fearful but sustained; not vengeful but understanding; not wilful but worthy; not faithless but assured of God's grace to help and guide us.

And that in this my judgement, governing your lifetime more than mine, I may be in the memory of you who are God's matchless gift to me, not small, but godly.

As revised July 24, 1961.

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Minutes of Steering Committee Meeting, Religious Organizations, OASIS

August 9, 1961

(1) It was agreed that WSB-TV could take several minutes of film at the next general committee meeting August 14.

(2) There was considerable discussion of the Week-end of Prayer for Law and Order which will take place August 25-27, and the following suggestions were made:

a. Mrs. Neiman, Publicity Chairman of OASIS, will handle advance publicity with the general media. Our resources committee will be responsible for contacting religious journals and editors.

b. The Council of Churches should be contacted and requested to emphasize the Law and Order concerns in devotionals, on the radio, et cetera, around that time.

c. There should be personal contacts with those ministers who will have TV and radio programs that week-end. This includes Cecil Myers, WSB-TV, Grace Methodist Church; Nat Long, WGST, Druid Hills Methodist; First Presbyterian, Harry Fifield, First Presbyterian, WSB-radio; Monroe Swilley, WLWA-TV, Second Ponce de Leon Baptist; Norman Shands, WPLO radio, West End Baptist. There should be another mailing to all area clergymen urging observance of the prayer week-end and enclosing several notices of the sort that could be incorporated into church bulletins that week-end. We should try to secure lists of a dozen or so congragations of various faiths and denominations which plan to observe Law and Order Week-End for the purpose of special coverage by the various media. These lists will be made available to Mrs. Neiman of OASIS.

cc:
Norman Shands
Nat Long
Leon Smith
Betty Harris

Minutes of Meeting of Religious Committee, OASIS
August 14, 1961

The meeting was opened by the Rev. Norman Shands, who summarized the activities of the religious committee to date. About 25 persons were present. WSB-TV cameramen filmed the early portions of the meeting.

Mr. Rohrer reported for the laymen's committee. Members of the committee reported on the progress of the layman's manifesto within the various denominations. The Presbyterians reported signatures already in hand from 13 churches, totaling 124; the Methodists 185 signatures from 16 churches; the Baptists 64 from 3 churches. Returns are in from 4 Lutheran and 7 Catholic churches. It was emphasized that the idea is not to get the largest number of signatures, but to get representative signatures showing a broad range of support across the lines of faith and denomination. There was discussion as to how the manifesto should be aired on radio and television. The idea of having someone read the manifesto was considered. The matter was left to the decision of the resources committee.

The Rev. Leon Smith reported on the resources committee. There was considerable discussion concerning the best means of contacting the clergy one more time to urge cooperation with the Day of Prayer Weekend. It was agreed that the next mailing should go through denominational channels where possible. It was reported that Bishop Hyland was preparing a letter to go to all Catholic clergy urging support for the weekend. All Episcopal clergy will be written by the Episcopal representative on the steering committee of the religious committee, OASIS. The Baptist letter will go, hopefully, from the Baptist Association offices. The resources committee will check with other denominations to consider the best means of approach.

It was agreed that there should be direct telephone contact with ministers of some of the major churches in an effort to insure their cooperation with the Law and Order Weekend. The Rev. Lamar Clements agreed to handle the matter of emphasizing this concern through the radio devotionals of the Council of Churches and through the television devotional of WAGA-TV. All ministers with radio or television sermons the Sunday before school opening will be asked to take advantage of this opportunity to reach the general public. Some of these have already been contacted. Mr. Rohrer will check with Monroe Swilley. Dr. Shands will contact Rev. Fifield. Mr. Smith will talk to Mr. Nat Long.

The group considered how ministers and laymen could be of particular service in case of serious trouble. It was felt that the resources committee should consider the suggestion of the United Churchwomen that a special trouble-shooting committee might be set up to stand by victims of intimidation and to represent a moral concern in case of difficulty. It was reported that at least some sort of agitation is going forward among Northside parents aiming at a boycott effort.

It was suggested that perhaps the churches of the city, or of certain parts of the city, or some of the churches, might be open for prayer during the first day of school opening. There was some feeling that it would be best to emphasize family devotionals to prepare the young people for the transition. It was agreed that the resources committee would mail to the clergy another letter suggesting these possibilities for consideration of the various congregations in anticipation of school opening.

Although the laymen's statement met with general favor, several of the ministers suggested that it was a "lowest common denominator" statement which would hardly represent the moral position of many of the clergy. It was urged that perhaps some of the clergy might issue a more advanced statement supporting the principal of desegregation as in accord with our Judeo-Christian tradition and calling for more complete desegregation in the near future. After some discussion it was agreed that the religious committee of OASIS could not be the channel for the development of such a ministers' statement.

Copies:
Norman Shands
Nat Long
Leon Smith
Betty Harris
Jane Hammer
Judy Neiman

LAYMAN DRAFTING COMMITTEE, RELIGIOUS COMMITTEE, OASIS

Mr. Henry L. Bowden
1103 Citizens-Southern Bank Building
Atlanta 3

Mr. Clarence Belcher
1161 Clearview Drive, N.E.
Atlanta 19

Dr. Vernon Crawford
1526 Walthall Court, N.E.
Atlanta 18

Mr. Henry L. DeGive
1305 Healy Building
Atlanta 3

Mr. Ed M. Dyer
224 Senaca Street
Decatur, Ga. (Alternate to Mr. Grimes)

Dr. Irving Goldstein
826 Peachtree, N.E.
Atlanta 8

Mr. Fred Grimes
c/o Georgia Power Company
PO Box 4545
Atlanta 2 (Alternate to Mr. Dyer)

Mr. O. E. Horton
1970 Walthall Drive, N.W.
Atlanta 18

Mr. Willis Osborn
1225 Springdale Rd., N.E.
Atlanta 6

Mr. Eugene Patterson
c/o Atlanta Constitution
10 Forsyth Street Building
Atlanta 3

Mr. Harry Rohrer
1927 North Decatur Road, N.E.
Atlanta

OASIS

Religious Organizations

Co-Chairmen:

Rev. Nat Long, 1200 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 1040 Gordon St., SW (10)

Steering Committee:

Father Walter Donovan, 624 W. Ponce de Leon, Decatur

Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE

Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

Mrs. George Gunning, 17 Demorest Ave., NE

Rev. Robert E. Lee, 731 Peachtree, NE

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW., Apt. 35

Dr. Stuart Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Drive, NE

Rev. Frank M. Ross, 634 West Peachtree

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 3205 Arden Rd., NW

Rev. Leon Smith, 793 Park St., SW

Resource Committee:

Rev. Leon Smith, Chairman, 793 Park St., SW

Rev. P. L. Jones, 391 Angier Ave., NE

Rev. T. C. Lightfoot, 203 W. Simon Terr., NW

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW , Apt. 35

Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 N. Decatur Rd., NE

Rev. Allison Williams, 3003 Howell Mill Rd., NW

Mr. Charles Wittenstein, 41 Exchange Pl., SE

Layman Drafting Committee:

Mr. Henry L. Bowden, 1103 Citizens-Southern Bank Building (3)
Mr. Clarence Belcher, 1161 Clearview Dr., NE
Dr. Vernon Crawford, 1526 Walthall Ct., NE
Mr. Henry L. DeGive, 1305 Healy Building (3)
Mr. Ed M. Dyer, 224 Senaca St., Decatur (alternate to Mr. Grimes)
Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE (8)
Mr. Fred Grimes, c/o Ga. Power Co., Box 4545 (Alternate to Mr. Dyer)
Mr. O. E. Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18)
Mr. Willis Osborn, 1225 Springdale Rd., NE (6)
Mr. Eugene Patterson, Atlanta Constitution, 10 Forsyth St. Building (3)
Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 North Decatur Rd., NE

FROM THE DESK OF

EDWARD M. BROWN

April 28, '61

Dear Betty,

Here is the list you used for telephoning. I thought you might want to keep the numbers as well as note the attendance of the Wed. April 26 meeting. I marked the names of those attending with a dash (—)

Am also enclosing copy of letter to Oglesby + a list of proposed action suggestions.

Ed

Action Suggestions by Committee on Religious Organization

Wednesday, April 26, 1961

1. Discussion in various groups:

   Need Basic Study Course or Packet
   Importance of beginning with inevitability of compliance and peaceful desegregation

2. Acquaintance Groups:

   interracial fellowship- adults and students, especially with high school transferees

3. Sermons:

   concerted action near the opening of schools in the fall.

4. Mass Media:

   T.V., newspapers, etc.
   Day of Prayer in September
   Ask cooperation of religious columnists

5. Ministers as speakers:
   to church groups
   to other groups

6. Sunday School lessons, etc.

7. Statements:

   Both jointly and separately
   Denominationally and interdenominationally
   National Council of Churches
   Georgia Council of Churches
   Atlanta Council of Churches
   United Church Women

8. Ministerial Associations

   Messages to authorities

9. Official church bodies in local churches to sign statements with clergy

10. Circulate citizenship resolution

    "Oath" or "Pledge"

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

of the Congregational and Christian Churches, 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

COPY
FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Room 803
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

April 25, 1961

Dr. Stuart Oglesby
2922 North Hills Drive, N.E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Dr. Oglesby:

I am enclosing the suggested agenda for the meeting of a Section of Religious Organizations, set for 2:00 p.m. on Wednesday, April 26, at Redeemer Lutheran Church.

When we meet for lunch at 1 p.m. at The Seven Steers (691 Peachtree N.E.) prior to the meeting, Rev. Leon Smith, Paul Rilling and I will be glad to answer any questions which may occur to you after you read this agenda.

May I also take this occasion to relay a message which Mrs. Harris had hoped Paul Rilling would have time to call to your attention before he left for Nashville. Rev. George W. Hayward, pastor of the Georgia Avenue Presbyterian Church, is also chairman of the Hoke Smith Community Council. Since that group has so far rejected the overtures made by Mr. Joe Scott, we hope that you or a fellow Presbyterian would talk to Rev. Hayward.

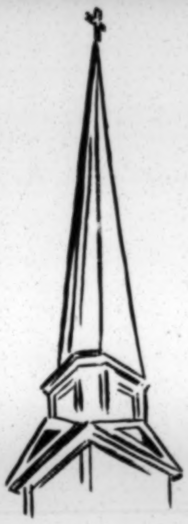
I would like to add a personal note of appreciation to you for all that you are doing in helping the ministers and churches of Atlanta to rise to the challenge facing our city and its schools. These are times when many will be called upon to go the extra mile, and in your case it would take the form of involvement in helping churches witness to their social reslonsibility. Knowing your feelings about retirement, I appreciate all the more your acceding to the responsibilities of leadership when respected leaders of long years' standing mean so much to the enlistment of other religious leaders. May God bless and strengthen your witness.

Sincerely yours,

Enc.

Edward M. Brown

Please return for Files at
OASIS office.
BmH.



Trinity Times

VOLUME 2 JUNE, 1961 No. 2

Full Summer Program For Children and Youth

Take some lively boys and girls and add some summer week days. Add some dedicated Christian teachers who have made careful preparation and mix them all together in Christian living relationships, where they work together; and worship God; where they study the Bible, and Christian ways of living and learn to serve others. Where they "have fun" in work and play; find fellowship with new friends. Take all of these and you have some of the ingredients of the summer program planned for children and youth of Trinity Church.

Kindergarteners (four and five-year-olds) will meet each morning, from 9:00-11:30, beginning June 19. Under the direction of Mrs. L. W. Smith and Mrs. Jane Everett, the program will be six weeks in length (three two-week sessions). The curriculum will be based on the vacation Church School series of the Christian Faith and Life Curriculum with a different theme emphasized during each two-week session. Children may be enrolled for all six weeks or for any two-week session.

Primaries, boys and girls who have completed first, second, or third grade, will meet each Monday morning from 9:00 until 12:00 o'clock, beginning June 14 and continuing through August 2. Leaders of this program are Mrs. William B. Harrison and Mrs. Thomas A. Barrow.

Junior boys and girls, those who will have completed fourth, fifth, or sixth grade, will meet each Tuesday morning from 9:00 until 12:00 o'clock, beginning June 13 and continuing through August 1. Mrs. A. Warren Rhodes will lead this program.

Recreation activities are planned in the gym from 9:00 until 12:00 o'clock on Thursday mornings for seventh and eighth graders beginning June 15, and on Saturday for ninth through twelfth graders, beginning June 17. Recreation

(Continued on page 3)

Atlanta Makes Plans For Transition

Will desegregation of schools make Atlanta an international headline like Little Rock, New Orleans or Montgomery?

It could, but it probably won't.

Atlanta has repeatedly demonstrated that there are subtle differences between the Atlanta approach to racial matters and that of some other Deep South cities. School officials, city officials and others concerned about Atlanta's reputation are counting on this difference to take Atlanta through school desegregation with a minimum of noise.

Years ago the city administration took the position that Negroes are citizens of Atlanta and entitled to certain rights thereby. This attitude was reflected in the employment of Negro police, and more recently in the employment of Negroes in non-custodial positions in the city government.

It has been seen in the patient working out of property transfers to make possible Negro residential expansion in some areas and the restriction of it in others. Particularly was this city attitude seen in the preservation of order during demonstrations at the time of the Negro lunch counter sit-ins.

Atlanta is perhaps the only city in America where a group of Negro students have paraded on one side of the street and a group of Ku Klux Klansmen on the other without any altercation.

When the last legal step had been taken, the Atlanta Board of Education began planning the orderly desegregation of schools, first in the eleventh and twelfth grades, and thereafter downward through the school system. Today the school board and the city government are determined that this desegregation shall be accomplished in an atmosphere of dignity and order.

Various organizations, including the Atlanta Council of Church Women, are cooperating to lend their weight to this same goal. Mrs. Philip G. Hammer, a Trinity Church member, is president of the confederation of these organizations, which is known as Organizations Assisting Schools in September (OASIS).

It is probable that before September either this organization will be expanded or similar organizations will be established reflecting attitudes of the business community and various neighborhoods.

Churches throughout the city, including Trinity, are considering the roles they will play in the desegregation procedure. The subject is sure to be the topic of many sermons and probably will be treated in statements by various official bodies, both of church organizations and individual churches. Trinity's Session already has adopted a resolution on the subject, and copies have been circulated to the church membership.

If Atlanta is successful in passing through the desegregation of her schools without incident, she will not be alone among Southern cities. Many cities in the South—in Virginia, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, in North Carolina, in Texas and elsewhere—have desegregated schools without fanfare. Indeed, Little Rock and New Orleans have been glaring exceptions to the basic pattern of orderly desegregation.

Now it is Atlanta's turn. It is no exaggeration to suggest that the entire world will be watching her behavior.

George Goodwin

Officers Attend Spring Retreat

Some thirty officers of the church were in attendance at the Officers Retreat held May 19-20 at the Presbytery Conference Center near Hampton, Georgia. The ministers and certain officers comprised three discussion panels which dealt with various phases of the life and work of the church today. The Friday evening session was devoted to the general theme of "Our Present Situation." Allison Williams, Stell Huie and Robert Busey gave opening remarks on various facets of this general theme and these remarks were followed by a lengthy and informative discussion with all of the officers participating.

Robert Busey moderated the Saturday morning session in which he spoke briefly on the theme: "What is the Church?," Harrison Reeves spoke on "The Church as Disturber of the Comfortable," and J. R. Jones on "The Church as Comforter of the Disturbed." The final session concerned the general theme of "Problems, Possibilities and Plans." Tom Barrow and Erskine Love presented the introductory talks on "Areas of Concern in the Local Church," and "Crisis, Change and Promise in the World-Wide Mission of the Church." Allison Williams concluded the sessions with some brief summary remarks.

At the closing session, Rev. Jack Stevenson, Director of the Camp and Conference Center was introduced to the group. He spoke concerning the forthcoming summer program and indicated that during the last year some group was making use of the area on all but three weekends. The officers of Trinity Church hold such a retreat each year in order that they may be better informed as to the mission and the needs of the church at large and of Trinity Church. The chairman of the Arrangements Committee this year was Rembert DuBose. At the concluding session of the conference, the officers expressed appreciation to him for his leadership in this highly effective program.

Report From Centennial General Assembly

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S., met in Centennial session April 27-May 2 at the Highland Park Church, Dallas, Texas with 553 commissioners attending. Dr. Marion A. Boggs of Little Rock, Ark., retiring moderator, in his opening sermon "Our Presbyterian Heritage and Mission" called upon the church to "meet the new century that lies before us with a new commitment to our Lord Jesus Christ."

Dr. Wallace M. Alston, president of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia was elected Moderator of the Assembly on the first ballot.

After hearing greetings from 25 Fraternal Delegates from other Reformed churches and 15 nations, the Assembly began its work of hearing and acting on committee reports.

A report from the Ad Interim Committee (AIC) on the Tithe was approved and will be distributed to all churches. The report said in part: "We are not to use the tithe as the biblically prescribed formula for Christian giving. Church members, however, who do not tithe are not to take satisfaction from this statement. For Christians who give less than one-tenth of the substance God has entrusted to them, the tithe stands as a minimum challenge, not yet achieved. . . . The New Testament picture of stewardship is one in which the believer, aware that all he has is from God, gives freely and increasingly and of abundant joy."

The reports of the AIC on Possible Revision of Chapter III of the Confession of Faith was approved after debate. The report dealt with the negative side of predestination, the doctrine that some men are condemned to eternal punishment. The committee found that other Reformed Creeds do not take so harsh a view of "double predestination" as the Westminster Confession, which holds that God foreordains some to damnation. The committee recommended that specific paragraphs touching this matter not be removed from the confessional statement, in view of the difficulty or impossibility of such a procedure. Such, it said, "would destroy the unity of the creed without resolving the problem." It called for "a contemporary formulation of Reformed faith and the desirability that this work be undertaken by the world-wide Reformed community," this desire to be communicated to the theological department of the World Presbyterian Alliance (Geneva).

In approving the report of the Standing Committee on the General Council, the Assembly adopted a $9,617,180 budget for Assembly benevolence causes in 1962, an increase of some $160,000 over 1961.

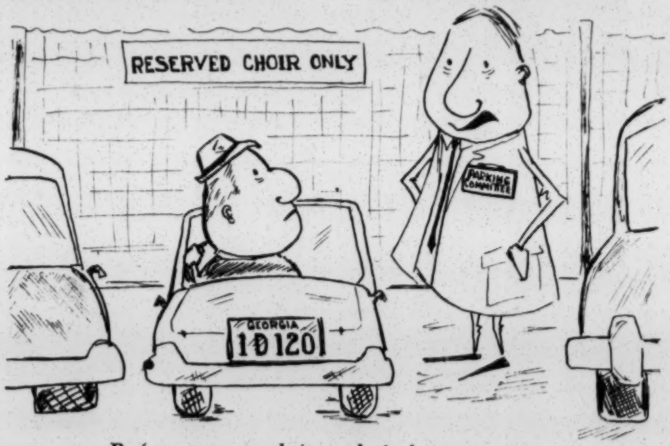
The Assembly supported a Presbytery of Louisiana overture rebuking "Presbyterian Laymen, Inc." of Selma, Ala. The statement said:

> "The General Assembly reaffirm(s) its emphatic disapproval of the practice of circulating pamphlets, letters, or articles throughout thte church attacking the orthodoxy or Christian character of ministers or laymen or courts of the church without due recourse to the laws and courts of the church; and further, (it) lays a solemn charge upon the total constituency of the church to bring charges against such ministers, laymen or courts, only in the regular way set forth in the Book of Church Order."

The Assembly also adopted unanimously and without discussion a resolution introduced by Dr. Marion A. Boggs in regard to undocumented charges of Communism against the clergy. It said:

> In view of the widespread and undocumented charges of Communism among the clergy reported in the public press in recent weeks, raising doubts in the minds of tthe uninformed and throwing suspicion on many, the time has come to name names and deliver evidence.
>
> "The General Assembly, therefore, grants specific authorization to the moderator and the stated clerk, as officers of the Assembly, to request those making such charges against the ministers of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to give names and the documented evidence, which in turn will be conveyed to the presbyteries to which the ministers belong for appropriate action.
>
> "This should be done in order to call to account any who are guilty, clear the name and honor of the innocent, and silence those who are making wholesale and irresponsible charges."

In the course of the Assembly, commissioners were given 1960 statistics on the Church: 902,849 total membership; 3,995 churches; 3,733 ministers; $21,209,51 given to benevolences; $91,596,114 given to all causes; per capita gifts of $101.53—all are all-time records.



Before you park it — let's hear you sing

Highlights From Spiritual Enrichment Season

"When Christianity Gets Personal" was the theme of the messages of Dr. James A. Jones during Spiritual Enrichment Season. Reprinted below are excerpts from his three sermons. Copies of the complete sermons are available in limited number from the church office.

"The Means to a Personal Religion"

"Personal religion is built upon a knowledge that is the consequence of love which has insight and sensitivity. Personal religion is built upon knowledge which is a consequence of experiment and not debate. Personal religion is based upon knowledge which is limited always, to those with a disposition to obey."

"Jesus said, 'If any man love me he will keep my word. These are they that love me, who obey my commandments.' . . . We may not in our conflict know the answers. That isn't in the question. In the conflict is—Whom will you follow the next step. . . . Do you wait for the bright sunlight of no questioning to rise upon your soul before ever in Bunyan's language, you set out as "Pilgrim for the Holy City." Then you shall never commence. But if in the light of such loyalty and faith as now we have, we begin, then we learn, as the disciples who were worried about the prospect and the circumstance, that love makes us understand. To dare to follow makes us to proceed. And to obey pushes back the clouds of our mind.

"Thomas Carlyle said, 'What every parish needs is a company of men knowing God at more than second hand.' And so does Trinity. And so does the church in your house. And so does our haunted, hopeless world."

"The Difficulties of
a Personal Religion"

We do not need to argue, I believe, that finally Christianity for its appeal, does not depend upon its propositions, but upon its invitations; that the man who is Christian is not the man who most effectively can argue God, but the man who most loyally attempts to do His will.

"You can start toward God where you are. No pit too deep; no night too dark; no sin too gross but that you can commence with your very next step the journey upward and homeward. Never have the allusion that to begin is to conclude; that to start is to arrive; that to hope for is to attain. It is a long, hard road."

"If you would overcome the difficulty, my friends of a truly personal religion, you have to grapple with these two things: In your world, big or little who is at the center? And in your world, in the language of the old spiritual, 'Do you hear the angels calling your name?' "

"It is dangerous when religion is popular; treason when religion is easy that bears the name of Christ; but magnificent to know that a man can set out and he never sets out alone."

(Continued on page 4)

Dr. McDill Speaks On Evangelism

Dr. Thomas McDill, professor of Pastorial Counseling at Columbia Seminary, and well known to this congregation, led a seminar for a group of evangelism workers at Trinity on Sunday, May 14th. There is within Trinity Church a team of trained persons who are continually engaged in visitation employing new concepts in evangelism. The terms "Person-to-Person Evangelism" or "Depth Evangelism" are used to designate this new approach which many church leaders feel is more consistent with the Gospel itself. This approach emphasizes the importance of the person being visited, and utilizes insights of Christian psychology. In this program the emphasis is not upon the quantity of visits made or upon our "success" in getting people to join the church. Rather an attempt is made to establish a relationship with people who are our responsibility, a relationship through which genuine concern and understanding can be expressed. It is believed that the "results" of such efforts, avoiding coercion and manipulation, but motivated by real concern for the person, are much deeper and better approximate the values and goals of the Christian Gospel. The team in our church have attended special training classes and have read Dr. McDill's book, *Released Power for Today,* as well as other material teaching this concept. The group meets quarterly for instruction and informal discussion, and through this group dynamics methods have gained a sense of close comradeship and valuable insights into their own personal spiritual growth. Dr. McDill gave a brief talk and then led the group discussion at this quarter's very stimulating meeting.

If there are persons in the church who feel that this program is something they would like to participate in and would be willing to go through the important training period, please notify Bob Busey. The group can be expanded whenever a group of interested persons agrees to study and be instructed so that they, too, may serve the church in this very significant way.

A Responsibility Of Churchmanship

Trinity Church owns property and equipment which are most important to the mission of the church. As each member is in a sense a part owner of these properties, each of us can take pride in the fact that our church is so well equipped to fulfill its Christian challenge. And yet, we must recognize that the property of Trinity is not ours to do with as we please. Not one of us can say that any portion of Trinity is ours to the exclusion of others. We share it with other members of our church and people who would come to worship with us and to participate in our program.

In truth, the property of Trinity is charged with a trust. We are the trustees. Our trust commands that we use every piece of the physical property of our church to the fullest extent possible in the furtherance of the Kingdom of Christ in our community and throughout the world. Certainly, this duty requires us to keep our properties in the best condition and available at all times for the discharge of our trust.

Unfortunately, some of our members do not recognize our trust and the duties which go along with it. Or at least, some fail to meet the obligations of our trust. We are experiencing serious difficulty in maintaining our property. On occasions it is abused by those of us who make use of it. On occasions church property is neglected when it has served its immediate purpose; and on some occasions it appears that an attempt, oftimes successful, has been made to destroy church property.

We are all at fault. It is not only one of our responsibilities of churchmanship to use church properly carefully, but to prevent its neglect and destruction. Your Board of Deacons calls this important matter to your attention and requests that all members assist us in the proper use and protection of our church property.

SUMMER PROGRAM *(Cont'd)* facilities will be available and supervised each afternoon for anyone in the seventh through twelfth grades who wishes to use them.

Play nights are planned on Tuesdays for seventh and eighth graders, beginning June 20 and on Thursday nights for ninth through twelfth graders, beginning June 22.

In addition to these activities, young people will have their regular Sunday evening youth program throughout the summer.

Further information and enrollment cards may be obtained at the church from the Educational Director.

HIGHLIGHTS (Cont'd)

"The Rewards of a Personal Religion"

"One of the surest evidences of the lack of personal religion in the lives of us all and in the life of our society is our ambivalence and our ambiguity with reference to moral standards. We are not quite sure under the circumstances, which way to turn, what really is the right answer. Well, so long as we are mortal there is no perfect answer; no time when questions will not arise. But even in mortality the man in whom God dwells has one stabilizing moral judgment which determines the whole perspective of his life. Not a kind of passive, pious comment that he would do like God would do, but that he would interpret what is the immediate scene against the context of what he knows and believes to be the rightness of God himself in the long run of the years.

"A personal religion brings the reward of love that provides us clarity of moral judgment, and a persistence toward a full redemption, and . . . repose in the midst of tension. . . . This is the covenant: "My peace will be with you." "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." This is repose in the midst of tension. It is not deliverance from adversity. It is not the quiet afternoon's walk. It is not what Elton Trueblood calls "The philosophy of the wet leaf"—simply lying upon the tides of time and drifting along through a spring garden. There will be adversities; but there will be no enigmas. This is the fundamental difference. There will be trouble; but there will be no ultimate confusion. . . . You have the confidence that in the world we shall have tribulations, but we can be of good cheer seeing He has overcome the world. The battles are not over, but the war is settled."

"Two things about Christianity—God was in Christ; Christ can be in you and me. Is there any reward like that? Any?"

"Forgive us, our heavenly Father, our little hope and our less loyalty. Call us by the matchless command of Christ, by the winsomeness of His devotion, by the unfailing courage by which He sought us, to seek Him and finding him to be indwelled of Him until others seeing us, ah, Grace of Graces, seeing us shall see Thee. For Thy glory's sake. Amen."

Choir Notes

The choirs of Trinity Church sang for the last time this season as a combined group on May 21 in the morning worship service. This has been a very active year with Primary Choir singing five times in church, Junior Choir seven, and the Intermediate and Youth Choir almost once a month with Chancel Choir. An advanced choral group called Special Choir was formed during this year to give further training to those of high ability. They sang in the Good Friday night service and for morning worship once in May. Intermediate and Youth Choirs have also done Vesper Service music at different occasions during the year. For all the choir members who have fulfilled requirements of the Choristers' Guild for pin or pearl, the annual awards were made at the morning service on May 21. A total of 100 awards were made this year.

Registration for the choirs for the coming year of September of 1961 through May of 1962 is under way now. The schedule for rehearsals will be as follows:

Primary Choir (Grades 1, 2, 3):
(2 identical sections)
Tuesday—3:15-4:15
Thursday—3:00-4:00

Junior Choir (Grades 4, 5, 6):
Tuesday—4:30-5:30

Intermediate (Grades 7 and 8) and
Youth Choir (Grades 9-12):
Sunday—4:45-5:45

Members are enrolled for the entire year only so they should be sure they are interested in coming for this period before joining. It is urged that registrations be completed immediately because spaces are filled well ahead of starting time in the fall. For further information call Adele Dieckmann, Music Director, CE. 7-6491.

Trinity Will Add Fifth Grade In Fall

Third graders, l. to r.; Hadyn Williams, Greg Williams, Garthy Hicks, Carter Bondurant.

Trinity School, closing for the current year on June 6, is making plans for an expanded program next fall. Under the direction of Miss Louise Harris the school will add a fifth grade in September as well as an additional third grade section. The school day will be lengthened one hour for the first through fifth grades.

Trinity Young People Elected at Northside

Kappy King, Trinity member and student at Northside High School, was recently elected co-president of the school for the next year. Serving with her will be Mack Whitaker, Lillian Budd, and Pete Glass. Kappy is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Richard King.

Four Trinity young people were elected to the National Honor Society at Northside. They were Barbara Boardman, Cindy Cameron, Dickey Fitzpatrick and Kappy King.

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
3003 HOWELL MILL ROAD, N.W.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

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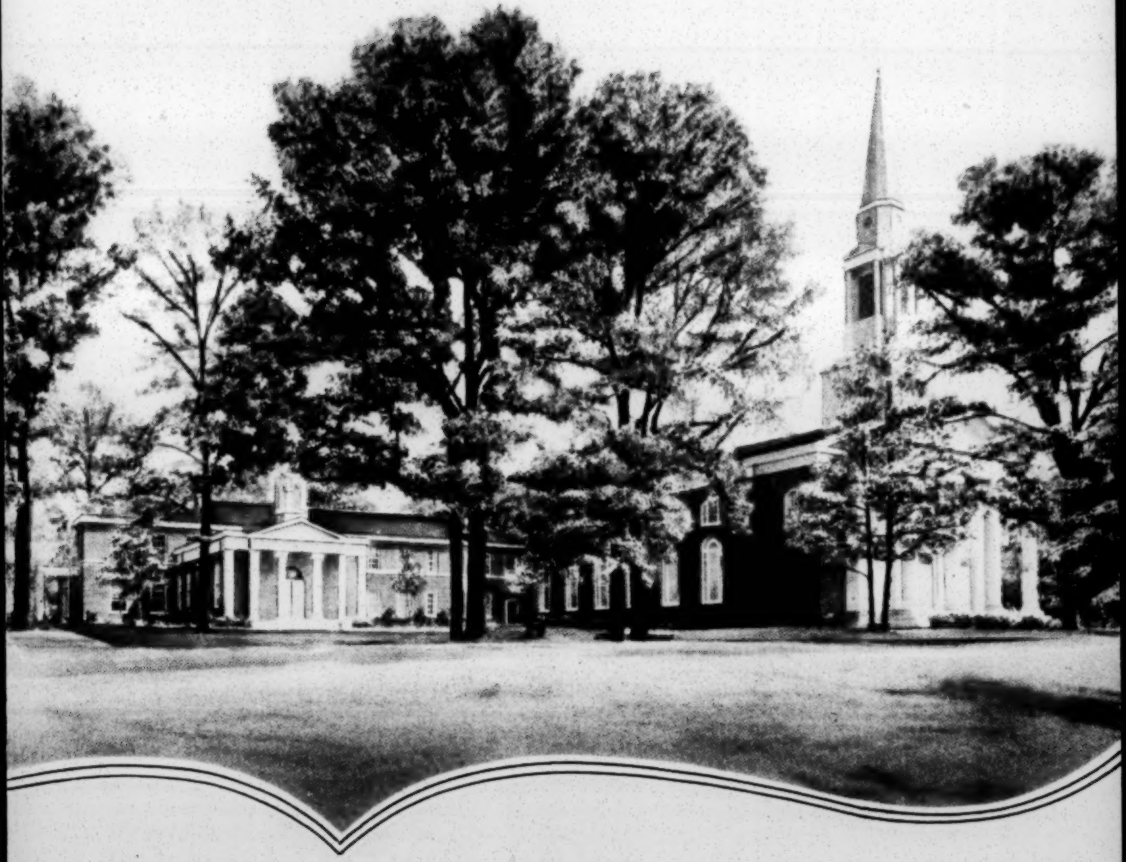


Sunday
July 16
1961

OFFICE
DRAKE 7-6481

NAT G. LONG, *Pastor*

G. ROBERT GARY
Associate Pastor

MRS. J. G. BRADLEY
Secretary to the Pastor

MISS MARY CLARK
Director of Christian Education

MRS. H. A. SIGMAN
Church Secretary

CLINTON E. LOGAN, JR.
Director of Recreation

MRS. S. B. GASTON
Financial Secretary

VERNON FAIRLEY
Youth Worker

J. CARLISLE PHILLIPS
Treasurer

MRS. C. W. MCATEER
Hostess

MISS M. ETHEL BEYER
Organist and Choir Director

MORNING WORSHIP

July 16, 1961

10:55 A.M.

THE ORGAN PRELUDE: "Poeme" .... Boellmann

THE PROCESSIONAL HYMN 111: "Fairest Lord Jesus" .... Crusader's Hymn

THE CALL TO WORSHIP:

Minister: Know ye that the Lord, He is God. It is He that hath made us, and we are His.
People: We are His people, and the sheep of His pasture.
Minister: Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and unto His courts with praise.
People: We give thanks unto Him, and bless His name, for the Lord is good. Amen.

THE CHORAL RESPONSE: "The Lord is in His holy temple,
Let all the earth keep silence before Him."

THE PRAYER OF CONFESSION: (To be said by all.)

"Have mercy upon us, O God, according to Thy loving kindness; according to the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out our transgressions. Wash us thoroughly from our iniquities, and cleanse us from our sin, for we acknowledge our transgressions, and our sin is ever before us. Create in us clean hearts, O God, and renew a right spirit within us, through Jesus Christ, our Lord." Amen.

THE WORDS OF ASSURANCE

*

THE ANTHEM: "Bless the Lord, O My Soul" .... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff

Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all within me bless His holy name.
Bless the Lord, O my soul; and forget not all His benefits.
Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all within me bless His holy name.
He is gracious and plenteous in mercy.
As a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that love Him, and remember His commandments to do them.
Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all within me bless His holy name.
Bless the Lord, O my soul.

THE RESPONSIVE READING: "Walking Uprightly" .... Page 596

THE APOSTLES' CREED AND THE GLORIA PATRI

*

THE SCRIPTURE LESSON: Matthew 22:1-14

THE PASTORAL PRAYER AND CHORAL RESPONSE

*

THE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE OFFERTORY SOLO: "Prayer" .... Guion

Mrs. S. F. Hutchins

Lord, in this hour of tumult,
Lord, in this night of fears,
Keep open, oh, keep open
My eyes, my heart, my ears.

Not blindly, not in hatred,
Lord, let me do my part;
Keep open, oh, keep open, dear Lord,
My eyes, my mind, my heart.

Hear Thou my pleading,
Hear Thou my prayer.
Lord, God, hear Thou my pleading
Hear Thou my prayer.

THE DEDICATION OF THE OFFERING

Holy Offerings, rich and rare, offerings of praise and prayer.
On His altar laid, we leave them, Christ present them, God receive them. Amen.

*

THE STORY FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

THE HYMN OF PREPARATION 341: "Mid All The Traffic" .... St. Agnes

THE SERMON: "Are You Properly Dressed For The Wedding?" .... Nat G. Long

THE HYMN OF INVITATION 226: "O Jesus, I Have Promised" .... Angel's Story

THE BENEDICTION

THE SACRAMENT OF FRIENDSHIP

---

*Interlude for seating people.

EVENING WORSHIP
8:00 P.M.

THE ORGAN PRELUDE: "Reverie" .... Dickinson

THE CALL TO WORSHIP:

"The Lord hath been mindful of us, and He shall bless us. He shall bless them that fear the Lord, both small and great. O that men would therefore praise the Lord for His goodness. And declare the wonders that He doeth for the children of men."

THE HYMN OF PRAISE 138: "My Hope Is Built" .... Bradbury
(Using Cokesbury Hymnal)

THE SONG SERVICE

THE PRAYER

THE OFFERTORY ANTHEM: "So Near To God" .... Eville

So near to God am I, that if I stretch my hand,
I feel it in His own, And firm in love I stand.
No night of mine grows dark, No path of mine grows wild,
So near to God am I, His loving child.

So near to God am I, that if I whisper low
He hears my heart and voice, He knows before I know;
No thought of mine is strange, No wish of mine defiled,
So near to God am I, His loving child.

THE SERMON: "God In Our Lives" .... Loren Young

THE HYMN OF CONSECRATION 54: "I Need Thee Every Hour" .... Lowry

THE BENEDICTION

THE SACRAMENT OF FRIENDSHIP

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS ON THE ALTAR TODAY are given by the family in loving memory of Mrs. C. D. Milam, who died July 18, 1960.

THE SACRAMENT OF FRIENDSHIP

You will note that the last item both in our morning order of worship and in our evening order of worship is what we have called "THE SACRAMENT OF FRIENDSHIP." We want you to take time to shake hands with at least five persons before you leave church. Druid Hills Methodist has long been noted for its friendliness. Each member, young and old, has the responsibility of continuing and of making even warmer the friendliness of this church. Let no person come into this church without a cordial welcome.

"If after church ye bide a wee
There's some might like to speak to ye.
If after church ye rise and flee
'Twill all seem cold and stiff to ye."

CHRISTIAN ADVENTURE WEEK FOR JUNIOR HIGHS BEGINS TODAY!

Young people who will be in the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades in September, 1961, will begin this week of special activities at M.Y.F. tonight. Supper will be served at 6:30 P.M. and discussion groups will follow. The discussion groups are: "Being Christian In Our Personal Lives", led by Mrs. Fred Moss, and "Alcohol And Youth", led by James T. Long.

The speaker for Christian Adventure Week, the Reverend Loren Young, of the Union City Methodist Church, will preach at the evening worship service at 8:00 P.M., on the subject, "God In Our Lives", which is the theme for the week.

The schedule for Monday, July 17, through Thursday, July 20, is:

6:30 P.M., Supper, 25c per person
7:00 P.M., Discussion Groups
7:45 P.M., Recreation
8:30 P.M., Worship

WE WELCOME THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS

6. Mrs. Katherine W. Allen, 878 Greenwood Avenue, N.E., Apt. 12 875-3881
7. Mr. Ralph W. Callaway, Sr., 212 W. College Avenue, Decatur, Ga.
8. Miss Shirley Paisley, 859 Springdale Road, N.E. .... DR 3-6464

THE COMMISSION ON MEMBERSHIP AND EVANGELISM will hold an organizational meeting Tuesday, July 18, 7:45 P.M., in the Quillian Room.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES WEEK
JULY 30-AUGUST 3

FOR SENIORS AND OLDER YOUTH
THE SPEAKER: THE REVEREND ALFRED HANNA
OF THE KENNESAW METHODIST CHURCH

✓ THE COMMISSION ON CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS will sponsor several study-discussion groups on the schools of our city. These meetings will be held on successive Sunday evenings in July and August and will be led by experienced, qualified leaders. The Commission urges each adult member of our church to join with us in one of these discussions. The first meeting will be held July 30, at 6:00 P.M., in the Quillian Room.

HONORARY BABY LIFE MEMBERSHIPS in the Woman's Society of Christian Service, given each year by Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Laney, were presented at the May meeting of the W.S.C.S., to the following babies:

Althea Diane Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd P. Adams
Walton Davison Gale, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gale
Edward Robert Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kennett Smith
Ralph McAfee Lockhart, III, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Lockhart, Jr.
Laura Lynn Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Cox
Thomas Victor Tabb, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Tabb
Keith Edward Partin, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Clyde Partin.

Lucy Dawn Wimbish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Wimbish was presented an Honorary Baby Life Membership by Mrs. R. C. Owen, from Circle No. 4.

CONVERSION WE NEED

When we think of conversion we commonly think of downright wicked people born again into upright character, of prodigals in the far country turning homeward, of drunkards rescued from alcoholism. Another kind of conversion is also needed now—decent church members who never doubted Christianity, for years acquiescent about it, respectful toward it, formally believing in it, who suddenly make a great discovery: this means me—intimately and inwardly it means me—a resource of spiritual power, overcoming fear, renewing courage, directing conscience, dedicating life. It is more than a great tradition, more than passively accepted belief . . . it is my personal victory that overcometh the world.

Harry Emerson Fosdick

IN MEMORIAM

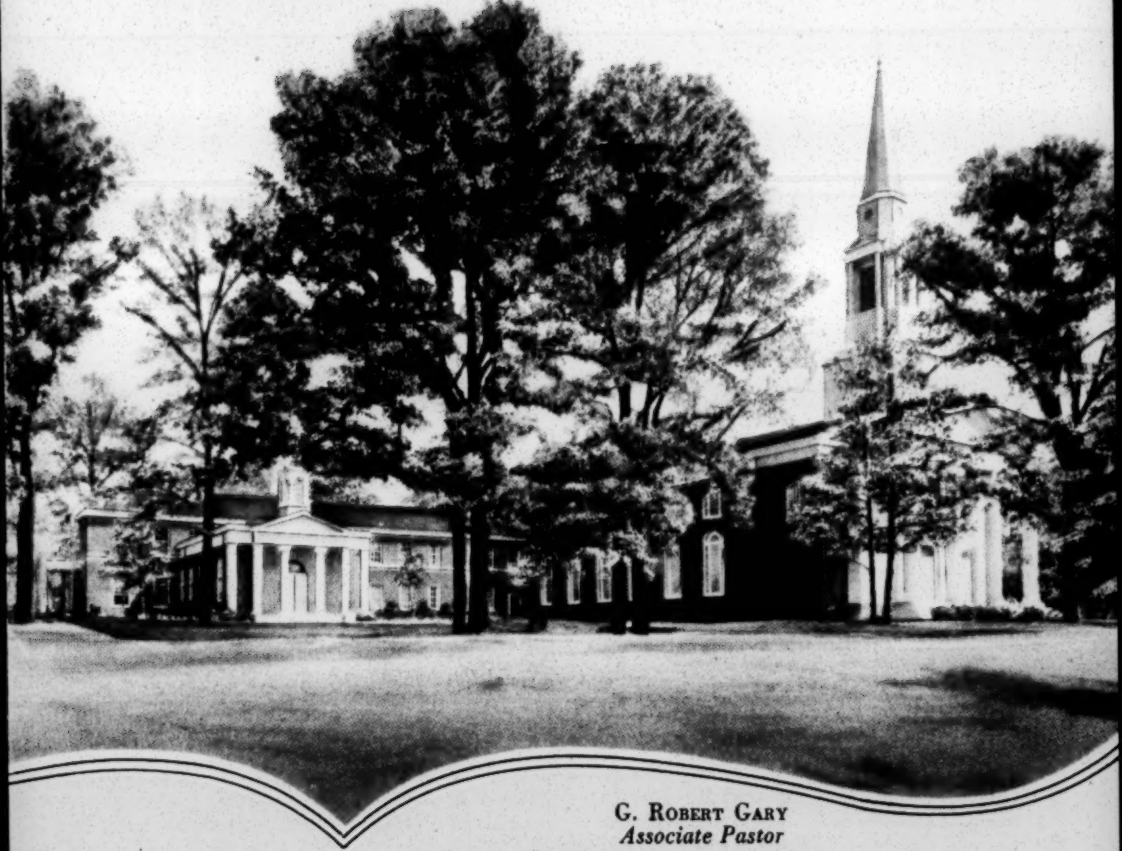
Mrs. J. B. Scarboro — July 4, 1961
Mr. R. L. Lamb — July 10, 1961

PUB. BY L. T. HARRIS & CO., ATLANTA, GA. 19,012

Druid Hills Methodist Church

Ponce de Leon Avenue, Northeast, at Briarcliff Road, Atlanta 6, Georgia

Nat G. Long, *Pastor*



G. Robert Gary
Associate Pastor

Mrs. J. G. Bradley *Secretary to the Pastor*	Miss Mary Clark *Director of Christian Education*
Mrs. H. A. Sigman *Church Secretary*	Clinton E. Logan, Jr. *Director of Recreation*
Mrs. S. B. Gaston *Financial Secretary*	Mrs. C. W. McAteer *Hostess*
J. Carlisle Phillips *Treasurer*	Miss M. Ethel Beyer *Organist and Choir Director*

Sunday
July 30
1961

James M. Rudder *Chairman Official Board*	Edward F. Merritt, Jr. *Church School Superintendent*

Mrs. W. H. Dorsey, Jr., *President*
Woman's Society of Christian Service

Miss Joanna Johnson, *President*
Wesleyan Service Guild

OFFICE
DRake 7-6481

MORNING WORSHIP
July 30, 1961
10:55 A.M.

THE ORGAN PRELUDE: "Benedictus" .... Rowley

THE PROCESSIONAL HYMN 381: "The Church's One Foundation" .... Aurelia

THE CALL TO WORSHIP:

Minister: Let us search and try our ways, and turn again to the Lord.
People: Let us lift up our hearts with our hands unto God in the heavens.
Minister: Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the high God?
People: He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly; and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God? Amen.

THE CHORAL RESPONSE: "The Lord is in His holy temple,
Let all the earth keep silence before Him."

THE PRAYER OF CONFESSION: (To be said by all.)

"Have mercy upon us, O God, according to Thy loving kindness; according to the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out our transgressions. Wash us thoroughly from our iniquities, and cleanse us from our sin, for we acknowledge our transgressions, and our sin is ever before us. Create in us clean hearts, O God, and renew a right spirit within us, through Jesus Christ, our Lord." Amen.

THE WORDS OF ASSURANCE

*

THE ANTHEM: "I Am Alpha and Omega" .... Stainer

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord:
Which is, and which was, and which is to come—The Almighty.
The Almighty which was and is and is to come—
The beginning and the ending, saith the Lord.
Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts—
Heaven and earth are full of Thy glory—
Glory be to Thee, O Lord, most high, most high Amen—Amen.
I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord.

THE RESPONSIVE READING: "God's Measureless Mercy" .... Page 597

THE APOSTLES' CREED AND THE GLORIA PATRI

*

THE SCRIPTURE LESSON: Matthew 18:21-35

THE PASTORAL PRAYER AND CHORAL RESPONSE

*

THE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE OFFERTORY ANTHEM: "I Waited For The Lord" .... Mendelssohn

I waited for the Lord. He inclined unto me.
He heard my prayer.
O come unto the Lord, He is merciful and kind.
O come unto Him for He is near.
Oh, blessed is the man who trusts in the Lord.

THE DEDICATION OF THE OFFERING

Holy Offerings, rich and rare, offerings of praise and prayer.
On His altar laid, we leave them, Christ present them, God receive them. Amen.

*

THE STORY FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

THE HYMN OF PREPARATION 4: "O Worship The King" .... Lyons

THE SERMON: "How Often Shall You Forgive Your Brother?" .... Nat G. Long

THE HYMN OF INVITATION 23: "Come Thou Fount" .... Nettleton

THE BENEDICTION

THE SACRAMENT OF FRIENDSHIP

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*Interlude for seating people.

EVENING WORSHIP

8:00 P.M.

THE ORGAN PRELUDE: “Aria” (Twelfth Concerto) .... Handel

THE CALL TO WORSHIP:

> **“Praise waiteth for Thee, O God, in Zion: and unto Thee shall the vow be performed. O Thou that hearest prayer, unto Thee shall all flesh come. Blessed is the man whom Thou choosest, and causest to approach unto Thee that he may dwell in Thy courts.”**

THE HYMN OF PRAISE 37: “O For A Thousand Tongues” .... Glaser

(Using Cokesbury Hymnal)

THE SONG SERVICE

THE PRAYER

THE OFFERTORY ANTHEM: “Nearer The Cross” .... Dieckmann

Nearer the cross my heart can say,
I am coming nearer.
Nearer the cross from day to day
I am coming nearer.
Nearer the cross where Jesus died,
Nearer the fountain's crimson tide,
Nearer my Saviour's wounded side,
I am coming nearer.

Nearer the Christian's mercy seat,
Feasting my soul on manna sweet,
Stronger in faith, more clear I see
Jesus who gave Himself for me.
Nearer in prayer my hope aspires,
I am coming nearer.
Deeper the love my soul desires.
I am coming nearer.

Nearer the end of toil and care,
Nearer the joy I long to share.
Nearer the crown I soon shall wear:
I am coming nearer.

THE SERMON: “A Week In A Christian Ashram” .... G. Robert Gary

THE HYMN OF CONSECRATION 17: “More Love To Thee” .... Doane

THE BENEDICTION

THE SACRAMENT OF FRIENDSHIP

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The entire membership of Druid Hills Methodist Church is cordially invited to attend the wedding of Nat Harrison Long and Linda Lee Oliver on Saturday afternoon, August 5, at 4:00 o'clock, in the Sanctuary, and the reception immediately following in the Fellowship Hall.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES WEEK, for Seniors and Older Youth, **BEGINS TODAY.** The theme for the week is “Living For Jesus In Our Modern Society”, and the speaker is the Reverend Alfred Hanner, Pastor of the Kennesaw Methodist Church. Mr. Hanner will speak at **MYF** this evening at 7:00 P.M. Supper will be served at 6:30 P.M.

The schedule for the remainder of the week, Monday through Thursday, is:

6:30 P.M.	Supper, 25c per person
7:00 P.M.	Group Singing—Kennett Smith, Leader
7:30 P.M.	Discussion Groups (1) “Christianity and Communism” (2) “Christian Race Relations” (3) “Protestantism, Catholicism and Judaism”
8:15 P.M.	Recreation
9:00 P.M.	Worship
9:30 P.M.	Goodnight

✓ **TODAY, AT 6:00 P.M., IN THE QUILLIAN CLASSROOM,** the Commission on Christian Social Concerns will sponsor a study-discussion group on the schools of our city. The leader at the meeting today will be Mr. Warren Jones, a member of the Official Board of Grace Methodist Church. Additional meetings will be held on several Sunday evenings in August. A snack supper will be served. The Commission urges each adult member of our church to join with us in these discussions. ✓

IN MEMORIAM

Mr. J. J. Flowers — July 21, 1961

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WOMAN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE will meet Tuesday, August 1, at 10:30 A.M., in the Quillian Room. Several important matters will be discussed. All members are urged to be present.

SUNDAY EVENING FELLOWSHIP. Our young people meet on Sunday evenings at 6:30 o'clock. There are meetings for Juniors, Junior Highs, Senior Highs and Older Youth.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO HELP PROVIDE AN AIR CONDITIONER FOR THE CHILDREN'S DIVISION?

Recently, at a cost of several thousand dollars, the Official Board installed wiring facilities in order that the church school building might be entirely air conditioned. The Official Board will take care of the cost of this wiring.

In order to air condition the Children's Division and the Youth Division of our church, nineteen new air conditioners have been installed; each air conditioner cost $250; the nineteen air conditioners cost a total of $4,750. It is hoped that individuals in the church will, out of the generosity of their hearts, help to buy these air conditioners. Will you be one of several to help buy these machines for our children and our youth?

$250.00 will pay the total cost of one machine.

$125.00 will pay one-half the cost of one machine.

$ 62.50 will pay one-fourth the cost of one machine.

$ 31.25 will pay one-eighth the cost of one machine.

Pay the cost of one machine if you can! If you cannot pay the total cost of one machine, pay one-half, or one-fourth, or one-eighth of the cost of the machine.

The Church School will be grateful to you for your contribution.

OUR GOAL FOR RECEIVING NEW MEMBERS

The Commission on Evangelism has set as a goal the reception of at least 250 new members during the conference year, July 1, 1961 - June 30, 1962: 50 on profession of faith and 200 by transfer of membership from other churches.

We shall need the earnest help of every member of our church. We urge every member to secure one new member during the first six months of the new conference year, and one during the last six months.

Jesus said, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men!" The winning of new members is the responsibility of every member of the church.

HAVE YOU HAD A CHANGE OF ADDRESS?

If you change your address, please notify the church office. On our rolls now we have 205 names of persons whose addresses are unknown. If these persons had notified the church, we would know where they are and could minister to them. It is the responsibility of a member to help the church keep up with the member's address. Please help your church at this point.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO PLACE FLOWERS ON THE ALTAR in honor of someone, or in memory of a loved one, please call the church office (DR 7-6481) and we shall be happy to select a Sunday suitable to you.

VISITORS are requested to sign the BLUE CARD. We are happy you are here and we want to know who you are.

NURSERY. Provision is made during the morning and evening services for the care of small children.

PUB. BY L. T. HARRIS & CO., ATLANTA, GA. 19,012

THE SUNDAY SMILE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY - DRUID HILLS METHODIST CHURCH SCHOOL - ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 30, 1961

WORSHIP SERVICES

10:55 A.M. - with Dr. Long preaching on the subject "How Often Shall You Forgive Your Brother?"

8:00 P.M. - with Mr. Gary preaching on the subject "A Week In A Christian Ashram"

ADULTS ARE INVITED . . .

TODAY, at 6:00 P.M., in the Quillian Classroom, the Commission on Christian Social Concrens will sponsor a study-discussion group on the schools of our city. The leader at the meeting today will be Mr. Warren Jones, a member of the Official Board of Grace Methodist Church. This is the first in a series of several Sunday evening discussion groups on this subject of great concern to us all. The program is planned in such a way that the same material will be discussed each Sunday evening, so that a different group may participate each week. It will not be necessary to attend more than one discussion group. A snack supper will be served each Sunday evening; the nursery will be open for small children; older boys and girls and young people will attend the MYF and the Junior Fellowship. The Commission urges each adult member of our church and church school to participate in these discussions.

LAST SUNDAY IN THE CHURCH SCHOOL . . .

Adult Class Attendance:
1.Susannahs.......68%....w/61 present
2.New Adult.......66%....w/10 present
3.Men's Class.....64%....w/57 present

Total ATTENDANCE, 579
OFFERING, $274.49

ATTENTION ADULT CLASSES

The Superintendent of the Adult Division, George Dallas, would like to meet with the MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMEN of the 10 adult classes TODAY, immediately after Sunday School, in the Quillian Classroom. If the membership chairman from any class cannot meet Mr. Dallas, the president is asked to attend or send a representative.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES WEEK

Youth Activities Week, for Seniors and Older Youth (ages 15 - 21) begins TODAY. The speaker for the week is the Rev. Alfred Hanner, the pastor of the Kennesaw Methodist Church. He will speak at MYF tonight at 7;00 P.M. Supper will be served at 6:30 P.M., as usual.
The schedule for the rest of the week (Monday - Thursday) is:

6:30, Supper, 25¢ per person
7:00, Group Singing
7:30, Discussion Groups
8:15, Recreation
9:00, Worship
9:30, Goodnight.

The topics for the discussion groups are: "Christianity and Communism", "Christian Race Relations" and "The Major Religions".
All youth members of Druid Hills church and church school are invited to participate in this week of special activities, and to bring their friends. Please register for a discussion group and make supper reservations TODAY.

Responsible citizens all over our city are concerned with how Atlanta will meet the challenge offered in the opening of our schools in September. A peaceful, dignified compliance with the law will do much to raise the prestige of our city in the eyes of the south, the nation and the world.

The Commission on Christian Social Concerns of Druid Hills Methodist Church feels a definite responsibility to our church and community in this area. As an expression of this concern, the Commission is sponsoring several study-discussion groups during July and August. The first group will meet this Sunday, July 30, at 6:00 P.M., in the Quillian Classroom. Mr. Warren Jones, a member of the Official Board of Grace Methodist Church, will lead this group.

You are invited to come to the group this Sunday, or to one of the groups meeting on the next three Sundays. The same factual information will be presented at each meeting, so that different groups of interested persons may attend each week. A snack supper will be served at each meeting. The nursery will be open for small children.

The Commission on Christian Social Concerns

A Discussion of
The Atlanta Plan
for the Desegregation
# of the Public Schools.

Prepared for use with civic or service group,
variations indicated for use with religious groups.

June, 1961.

Thank you, ____________________.

Introduction for use with religious groups

"Let the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our Strength and our Redeemer."

Each one of you knows why I am here today.
With your permission I will preface my remarks with three observations.

I am sure if he were living today, Tom Paine would still write as he did 200 years ago, "These are times that try men's souls."

Another thought...one evening recently on my way home from a meeting at my own church I passed another. The pastor's sermon topic on the bulletin board read, "Youth Today Needs More Models--Less Critics."

The third is quoted from a speech ... perhaps some of you will recognize it by the time I have read it...

> "But what of the Negro? Have we solved the problem he presents or progressed in honor and equity towards the solution?...The relations of the southern people with the Negro are close and cordial. We remember with what fidelity for four years he guarded our defenseless women and children, whose husbands and fathers were fighting against his freedom. To his eternal credit be it said that whenever he struck a blow for his own liberty he fought in open battle, and when at last he raised his

> black and humble hands that the shackles might be struck off, those hands were innocent of wrong against his helpless charges, and worthy to be taken in loving grasp by every man who honors loyalty and devotion. (Applause) Ruffians have maltreated him, rascals have misled him, philanthropists established a bank for him, but the South, with the North, protests against injustice to this simple and sincere people. To liberty and enfranchisement is as far as law can carry the Negro. The rest must be left to conscience and common sense. It should be left to those among whom he has cast his lot, with whom he is indissolubly connected and whose prosperity depends upon their possessing his intelligent sympathy and confidence. Faith has been kept with him in spite of calumnious assertions to the contrary by those who assume to speak for us or by frank opponents. Faith will be kept with him in the future, if the South holds her reason and integrity." (Applause)

These are not recent words - rather they were spoken 75 years ago. They are a portion of that great speech made by our own Henry Grady, "The New South."

The Atlanta Board of Education is today operating under a Federal Court order to end racial segregation in the public schools. In compliance with this order, the School Board proposed a plan desegregating the schools on a grade-a-year plan. The Court allowed the Board a year to work out its plan and the plan goes into effect in September, 1961, affecting grades 11 and 12 because of the year's delay.

Because of this Court order, Governor Vandiver and the 1960 session of the Georgia General Assembly appointed the School Study Commission - popularly known as the Sibley Committee. This group of men toured the State conducting public hearings in each of the Congressional Districts.

Because of their work, the 1961 Georgia Legislature passed laws: (1) saying desegregated schools could be operated with State funds; and (2) saying no white child would be forced to attend school with a child of another race.

With these laws on record, the Atlanta Board of Education went forward in compliance with the Court Order. Written applications by Negro students for transfer to previously all-white schools were filed between May 1 and May 15.

Your chairman (or president) (or pastor) referred to the Inter-Group Committee on Schools, or to OASIS. Neither of these groups is important...but rather the purpose is highly important. The Inter-Group Committee was the linking unit of those interested in keeping our public schools open. Primarily these were the Atlanta League of Women Voters, the United Churchwomen of Atlanta and Georgia, and HOPE, Inc.

More recently, these groups have been joined by scores of other groups in the organization of OASIS...which stands for Organizations Assisting Schools in September. Some of the groups are civic clubs, others service clubs, some professional groups, others are youth serving groups. Among them are the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, Active Voters, American Association of University Women, Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs, Active Voters, Atlanta Council of Human Relations, B'nai B'rith Women, the Community Councils of Bass High, Fulton High, Smith High, and Southwest High, Council of Jewish Women, Council of Service Clubs, Hadassah, Atlanta Council of Parents and Teachers, Atlanta Christian Council, Catholic Churchwomen, the Society of Friends, Catholic Youth Groups, Boys Clubs, Girls Clubs, Junior Red Cross, Salvation Army, Young Judea, and Wesley House. The sole purpose of the co-operating groups is to make known to every group and every citizen in Atlanta the facts of the Atlanta Plan...its effects upon our public school system...and the contribution each individual can make toward maintaining the goodwill and responsible citizenship for which our city is noted.

Here are some questions which come to mind -

1. HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

   Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits a few Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Charlotte, Louisville, Greensboro, and Baltimore. A look at their experience is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission of eleventh and twelfth-grade Negro students, who apply for transfer, and who can meet seventeen criteria established by the Atlanta Board of Education.

2. WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take....as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone...history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good."

John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goal of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

As recently as June 5, Governor Vandiver vowed to maintain law and order when Atlanta's schools are desegregated this fall. The Governor said, "Anytime the life or property of any citizen is endangered, whatever forces that are necessary to preserve the peace will be used." He continued, "As far as I am concerned, the 1954 Supreme Court decision was wrong at the outset and is still wrong today; however, the City of Atlanta is under a court order, and no matter how much I might disagree with it, that court order in fact exists."

3. WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER? The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this

assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and physical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Supt. of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Supt. of the Logan County, Ky., schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students. William Henry Oliver, Supt. of Nashville Schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

4. IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave,

> no mistake more costly, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

Each day's paper brings news affecting our subject -

One recent news story - quoted Mr. John Sibley - who headed the Governor's School Study Commission -

"The main thing is to understand the fundamentals - the underlying principles which must guide us -

"The first is that we have to live within the law, whether we like it or not.

"The second is that we must maintain our public education system at the very highest efficiency."

Another story reported Judge Claude Shaw's charge to May-June term Grand Jury - telling it has the authority to investigate extremist groups which contribute to racial discord.

Judge Shaw said "Both races are learning how to recognize and respect each other's rights.

"Georgians have the opportunity to demonstrate that serious problems can be settled by Christian goodwill and understanding. It is the radical minority of each race from which the real danger comes."

The judge said that the Grand Jury "had the right to investigate such groups to determine whether in their zeal to promote themselves they infringe on the rights of others.

"While our democratic system of government guarantees all groups the right to peacefully promote and pursue their private aims, whether radical or otherwise, it does not give them a license to infringe upon or destroy the liberty and rights of others. We have the greatest system of government on earth and it is the responsibility of every citizen to keep it that way," he concluded.

From May 1 to May 15, we watched the papers daily - How many Negroes would apply for transfer; what schools be affected? - Eventually 136 applied.

As their applications were processed, the number dropped - 85 failed the tests. Then 119 were dropped before the personal interviews began. On June 3, we learned of the 16 who were interviewed, 10 had been accepted - 3 for assignment to Brown High School - 2 to Henry Grady High - 2 to Murphy High School - and 3 to Northside High School.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

Let us display restraint, good manners, and thoughtfulness, proving the rest of the world, and - more important - to ourselves, we are civilized people.

Let us be (both Christians and) good citizens - every day from now to September.

Just as your club (or church) is discussing this today, other groups in Atlanta are doing something too -

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and the Atlanta Bar Association are on record for peaceful compliance.

The Atlanta Christian Council -
The Fulton County Medical Society -
The Atlanta Methodist Ministers
have urged calm and dignity -

on June 6 Greater Atlanta Council of Churches designated Aug 27 "a day of prayer for law and order."

The Jewish Community Center and three synagogues are preparing their young people for the next school term.

The Society of Friends - Quakers - conducted a six-week discussion on our schools -

All that has been done will now be intensified all summer long.

I recently heard a Protestant minister summarize our discussion. He said we are faced with four (4) facts:

(1) The 1954 Court decision is a fact.
(2) His children face the inevitability and the immediacy of desegregation.
(3) Some groups insist the law is not the law - and say they will not obey the law. Each of these groups has not succeeded.
(4) The attitude of the citizens and their leadership determine how segregation goes.

Listing these facts, he continued there were three principles to help him meet the situation -

(1) Change is inevitable in each generation - He must co-operate with change.

(2) Next - express confidence in the authorities ordered to bring about the change.

(3) Finally - patience, tolerance, would help him, influence him, help his children meet the issue.

The minister has three children -

One attends a desegregated school (Univ. of Georgia)
One attends a school to be desegregated (Grady High)
And one is in grammar school.

Speaking to his 16-year-old daughter, he asked her how she would act. Her very frank, teen-age, and sensible reply was - "Daddy, I've always selected my own friends - to do any differently would overdo it, either to be over friendly, or to ignore someone."

Atlanta has been good to each of us - and to our businesses. That is why we make our homes here.

We can ill afford the economic picture that came to Little Rock - or the moral shame of New Orleans.

Two stories, and I have finished.

One evening, a tired father sat reading his paper. His five-year-old longed for Dad's attention - and kept interrupting. Finally, the father tore a map from the paper, tore it into a picture puzzle and gave it to the son - to eliminate more interruptions. Quickly, the little one returned - the difficult puzzle correctly solved. The surprised dad asked, "How did you do it so quickly, Jimmy?" "Well, dad, came the reply, "There was a man's picture on the back. When I put him together, the world came out O.K."

The other has to do with the former principal at Bass High, Mr. Joe Scott. Mr. Scott served as a teacher and a principal in Atlanta Schools for 41 years. Today he is working as a volunteer with our group. The other day, someone asked Mr. Scott the question, "Why are you doing this?"

His answer has become an inspiration to many of us. Mr. Scott said the schools were good to him for 41 years - and his only way to repay the schools, the teachers and the students, would be to try to help make the difficult days in September a little easier.

Yes, our schools and our children face difficult days - Each one of us must accept the challenge - we must help them - and we can help them by being good citizens who live within law and order.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

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United Church Women

Rev. Stuart Oglesby
Presbyterian

Rev. Frank M. Ross
Episcopal

Rabbi Jacob Rothchild
Jewish

Rev. Leon Smith
Methodist

Herman M. Thompson
Methodist

July 31, 1961

Dear Friends,

With less than one month until the opening of school, your second letter from the Religious Section voices concern that our churches and synagogues do our very best in preparing for peaceful compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan.

We hope that every church has already prepared its membership by providing discussion opportunities for parents and young people as well as by sermons, letters to the membership, etc.

Just now we are writing to suggest that we do everything we can to give religious leadership to the community generally. You will note from the enclosed statement of the Grand Jury and the Christian Index editorial that our leadership is needed and expected.

One way we may be able to give moral leadership to the community is through official statements by congregations and denominational groups which can be released to the press. Sample statements already adopted are enclosed.

A most important item on our calendar is the request that each church and synagogue observe a "Day of Prayer for Law and Order" the last weekend in August--just before school opens on August 30. Please begin preparing now for an impressive observance at that time. Some groups may want to prepare statements for the church bulletin or have prayers printed for individual use for that day or each day during the week of school opening. We encourage sermons on this subject in all our churches.

Of course each church will make its own decision as to the best way to observe the day, but we want to urge every pastor to be a part of this united effort to help Atlanta meet this challenge with spiritual faith and moral courage.

Please let us know what your plans are. We will especially appreciate copies of any letters or official statements you release.

May God guide and strengthen us to be at our best for Him.

Sincerely,

Norman Shands	Nat G. Long	Leon Smith
Norman Shands Chairman	Nat G. Long Co-Chairman	Leon Smith, Chairman Resources Committee

P. S. You may want to check with your leading laymen to be sure they have had an opportunity to sign "A Layman's Letter To His Child." If not call Mr. Harry W. Rohrer (Dr. 7-6844), Chairman of the Layman's Committee.

This statement of policy pertaining to Public Education, on recommendation of the Commission on Christian Social Concerns, Georgia Supreme Court Justice T. Grady Head, Chairman, was unanimously passed by the Official Board of Peachtree Road Methodist Church at its regular monthly meeting on Monday, June 5, 1961.

1. The continued efficient operation of our public schools is essential

    (a) To provide fundamental educational opportunities to our children and young people;
    (b) To promote our economic growth and development;
    (c) To serve as our first line of defense against those who, in the future, may seek by subversion or by force and violence to overthrow our constitutional form of government.

2. By court decisions which cannot now be appealed, vacated, reversed, or set aside, the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta under reasonable tests, fairly applied, is required to admit qualified Negro students in high schools formerly attended only by white students.

3. As lay members of a large church congregation we believe that there are no problems growing out of our complex society that cannot be solved justly and fairly by men of good will regardless of race. We believe that any attempt to solve such problems in any manner other than by the applicable rules of law, or by volumtary agreement of all interested parties, is contrary to the best interest of all of our citizens. We believe it is the duty of every member of all religious groups, not only to abstain from any act, word, or deed that might impede or interfere with the acts and decisions of the Board of Education, but that all church members and organizations by affirmative action should support the duly constituted authority (the Board of Education) whose responsibility it is to comply with the judgment and decree of the court in the admission of qualified Negro students as determined by the Board to high schools formerly attended only by white students.

4. The Commission on Christian Social Concerns, as church members, and as duly constituted representatives of Peachtree Road Methodist Church, do hereby pledge our support to the Board of Education in the fair and impartial discharge of its duties in complying with the court decree requiring the action herein set forth by the Board of Education. We call upon members of all church organizations of whatever faith, creed, color, or race, to support the Board of Education in the discharge of its duties as herein set forth so that law and order may continue to prevail, without interruption, as related to our schools, and that respect for duly constituted authority will not be questioned in a matter vital to the peace, happiness and welfare of all citizens, and the continued growth and advancement of our city.

The Following Letter was mailed to the membership of All Saints Episcopal Church on June 20, 1961:

My Beloved Brethren:

The Vestry at its regular meeting June 19th passed the following resolution and asked that the congregation be informed of its action by letter.

> Whereas certain of the public schools in the City of Atlanta will be desegregated with the opening of school in the Fall;
>
> and, whereas we are aware of and deeply regret the civil disturbances that have afflicted certain other cities when desegregation was affected in their schools;
>
> Be it therefore resolved that the Vestry of All Saints' Church, cognizant of its responsibilities and joining with other Churches of our city, respectfully urges the Congregation by letter:
>
> 1. To acquaint itself with the facts of the process of desegregation in Atlanta as it develops;
> 2. To continue, as in the past, to show respect for and obedience to the processes of law and order; and
> 3. To pray diligently that our city may be spared any civil disturbances.

Faithfully yours,

Frank M. Ross
Recotr

Baptist Ministers Statement--

Whereas, the Federal courts have ordered the Atlanta Public Schools integrated, beginning this fall, and,

Whereas, several Negro students have been approved by the Administration of the Atlanta Public Schools for transfer to white schools in September, and,

Whereas, our Public School officials, together with state and municipal leaders, have appealed to our people to cooperate in meeting this crucial hour, therefore,

Be It Resolved, by the members of the Atlanta Baptist Pastors Conference, in regular weekly session, this the third day of July, 1961, that we will pray and work for orderly procedure as we approach this test of Christian citizenship, and we earnestly and fraternally urge the members of our churches and all other citizens to observe the law and support in every worthy way the child within the midst.

Resolution adopted unanimously by Atlanta East and West District ministers of The Methodist Church meeting at Sandy Springs Methodist Church - May 29, 1961:

As Christians we are concerned for the welfare of all people who are involved in the rapid social changes taking place in our world today.

We are disturbed particularly over recent racial troubles. We believe that our people do not want a repetition of mob violence here, but that it can happen unless all our citizens are prepared in advance to prevent its recurrence.

Our Discipline reminds us that "it is the duty of all Christians, and especially of all Christian ministers, to observe and obey the laws and commands of the governing or supreme authority of the country . . . and to use all laudable means to encourage and enjoin obedience to the powers that be." (From the Articles of Religion, paragraph 87 of the 1960 Discipline of The Methodist Church.)

As Christian ministers we pledge our support to all responsible community leaders who are working to create and extend an atmosphere of understanding and good will among all the people of our community.

We call upon our people to accept with dignity and calm the changes being required by law, and particularly to work for peaceful compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan now in operation according to law.

We believe that now is the time for our churches to provide discussion opportunities for young people and adults so that each person may think through the Christian position and be prepared in advance to do what is morally right when changes come.

ATLANTA NEARING TIME OF DECISION

(An editorial from The Christian Index, July 13, 1961.)

The time for testing draws near for Atlanta and for Georgia. The name of Atlanta will be synonymous with Little Rock, New Orleans, Montgomery and Birmingham. Or, as we pray, it will be a model in law observance and Christian conduct.

Atlanta public schools will be desegregated in September as will Georgia Tech. Those who opposed the mixing of the races had their day in court and lost. There is now no arguing with reality.

Atlanta will have no mob violence. Of that, we are confident. The mayor, the police chief and others have demonstrated their determination to spare Atlanta this turmoil. Mobs are evil and dangerous. They have no place in civilization and certainly no place in a Christian society.

But, school integration demands better than the mere absence of violence. The law says there shall be no physical damage to buildings and no harm to the person. The law, by necessity of limitation, is negative.

It is here that Christianity enters the picture. Jesus Christ demanded more than tolerance. Hear His command: "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven."

Christ talked about turning the other cheek. He taught the yielding of the coat when the cloak is taken. He closed with the statement: "And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

There is danger in Atlanta, because of evil men, that Negro students will suffer the jeers and taunts of little groups. There is danger that disciples of the devil will plant dynamite under cover of darkness. Little men, defeated in the courts of justice, find comfort in destruction and violence.

Integration of Atlanta schools must be a model for the world. Atlanta is a city of churches. Christianity came to Atlanta in its early days. It has shaped its government and its society through all the years, although not to the extent we would like. If Atlanta fails in September, then the churches have failed and Christians have failed.

The danger of the moment is that so many are doing so little for the month of crisis. A few ministers have spoken. A few churches have added their voice through resolutions and the like. The few need to become the many--quickly. Discussion may be controversial but discussion is the only avenue to unity in a democracy. Silence stimulates the rabble.

Now is the time to preach the doctrines of human love. It is a doctrine for both the old and the young. The disciples of discord and hate had their day in Little Rock, in New Orleans and other cities. Let Christianity reign in Atlanta that Atlanta "may be the children of your Father which is in heaven."

EXCERPTS FROM PRESENTMENTS OF FULTON COUNTY GRAND JURY
May--June, 1961, Term

* * *

(3) We wish to commend the (Atlanta) school system on the openness, objectivity and good faith with which they are carrying out the court order to desegregate Atlanta schools.

(4) We wish to exhort all citizens and groups to conduct themselves during school desegregation with restraint, dignity and honor, keeping in mind that wherever opposing groups must meet on a middle-ground, sentiments and convictions remain but must be subordinated to constructive effort to work in the new environment toward a goal which is best for the whole....

(5) We commend the use of established legal procedures by any group or individual to attain relief and redress from alleged encroachment on personal rights....

Many problems exist and many more will arise. They must be met one-by-one with calmness, with objectiveness and with dignity. They must be met with application of the Christian principle of the Golden Rule. They must be met with respect for and support of our laws. Our many American freedoms, of which we are so proud, include many privileges but not the privilege of selecting certain laws to obey (because they favor our viewpoint) and other laws to disobey (because they are contrary to our viewpoint).

* * *

RAY NIXON, CHAIRMAN OF BOARD
C. R. THORPE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
SHERWOOD MERCHANT, SECRETARY
CHARLES GIBBS, TREASURER
CHARLES HAMMOND, ASST. TREASURER

WILLIAM M. HOLT, MINISTER

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MRS. W. R. SMYTHE, JR., CHOIR DIRECTOR
MRS. CHARLES HILBERS, ORGANIST
MISS FAYE DEBORD, CHURCH SECRETARY

Trinity Methodist Church

265 WASHINGTON STREET, S. W.
TELEPHONE MURRAY 8-1567
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 16, 1961

OASIS
Room 813
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is the letter to the congregation of Trinity Church which shall be placed on the front of our church bulletin for Sunday, August 27.

In addition, on that day there will be a special prayer that Christ's spirit may reign on the day when our schools are opened and that nothing will be done to bring disgrace to our city or to our people.

Ordinarily I would be preaching on the same subject except we will have a guest speaker in our pulpit that Sunday.

I also want to report that we have already had discussions with our young people who are in high school and will be effected by the integration order and they have all prepared themselves to be Christian in the situation.

We hope with these things done that it will help prepare the way for the moral leadership that we need.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. M. Holt

William M. Holt

WMH:fd

Enclosure

A Day of Prayer for Law and Order

Today is a Day of Prayer for Law and Order in Atlanta as the Pupil Placement Plan goes into effect in our Public Schools. It is God's will that our great city be a model in law observance and Christian conduct. If we follow His will then our city and our people will show to the world how great changes can be made in a Christian and democratic way. If we do otherwise, then our fair city will be synonymous with Little Rock, New Orleans, and Montgomery.

Atlanta has been called the City of Churches. Christ came to this city when it was little more than a railroad terminal. His spirit shaped our government and permeated our culture. To be sure, we still have a long way to go and we know we are far from being what we should be. Still, the eyes of the world will be focused on US this coming week.

God is never on the side of jeers and insults. He opposes mob violence and when we resort to hatred of any sort we crucify Christ anew.

The disciples of discord have had their day in other places. Now, let the Christ who said, "Love one another as I have loved you," be the victor in the days that lay ahead of us.

OASIS

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Rev. Stuart Oglesby
Presbyterian
Rev. Frank M. Ross
Episcopal
Rabbi Jacob Rothchild
Jewish
Rev. Leon Smith
Methodist
Herman M. Thompson
Methodist

16 August 1961

Dear Fellow-Pastor,

On the eve of the opening of the schools I am writing to thank you for the consideration you have given to the suggestions sent to you in the two previous mailings of our section of Oasis. We appreciate every effort you have made to help your people to discuss the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan. Your observance of August 25-27 as a Week-end of Prayer for Law and Order will mean much to the entire city.

Many questions will be raised about the measure of copperation given in the observance of this week-end. It will be helpful if you will report to the Greater Atlanta Council of Churches, to Rev. Leon Smith or to me any plan you have for emphasis on prayer for this period.

On that week-end some are planning to preach on responsible citizenship; others are planning to make a statement from the pulpit appealing for calmness and dignity; and others are planning to emphasize prayer for the community, its officials, and its children and their schools. Please let us know how you observe the emphasis.

The burden of this letter, however, is to urge you to magnify the spiritual resources available to the community through prayer. The Religious Section of Oasis in its meeting on August 14 requested me to write to you suggesting that you emphasize the value of prayer on Wednesday, August 30, the day schools open. Please encourage your people to pray together at the breakfast tables that morning before the boys and girls leave for school.

If you have a chapel, or another appropriate place of prayer, which can be opened to the public, you may wish to announce the fact that it will be open for those who wish to drop in for prayer during the day. If your church has a regular mid-week prayer service, you may want to feature prayers for the schools at that time. This would seem to be a special province of the churches, which they would enjoy emphasizing.

One final request: If your services are broadcast or televised, or if you are scheduled to bring radio of television devotionals, please use these contacts with the community to urge a prayerful, calm, responsible attitude. Remember that the entire world will be looking at Atlanta. Let us demonstrate our loyalty to our highest spiritual ideals.

Again I thank you for your cooperation.

Fraternally yours,

O. Norman Shands

O. Norman Shands, Chairman

DEVOTIONAL Prepared by a Teenager in a school to be desegregated

"The Christian Discipline"

As we go back to school, we must remember that our Christian morals and beliefs cannot fade away. We, who profess ourselves to be Christians, have one of the greatest challenges of our day before us. We must call on God for his help and guidance as we face all our problems.

We know that the color of a man's skin does not make him right or wrong, good or bad. In the sight of God and in the sight of all Christians, we are created equal.

Recently a student from another country asked, "Why do you Americans still give the Negro second place?" This gives us reason to wonder. And this line from South Pacific has gone around the world: "You've got to be taught...to hate."

But as Christians who have been taught the principles of Christian love and brotherhood, what do we have to do? Everyone of us has an important part in making tomorrow's world a Christian one.

As we go to school, we must not put our faith aside, but put it to work -- with the help of God. We must follow Christ's way of friendliness, kindness, and courtesy at school, in the home, or at work.

Our Prayer:
Oh Lord, Creator of this great world, guide our footsteps in the paths of righteousness and in the understanding of our fellow man, regardless of race, as our publis schools come to another beginning. Let our decisions be those of worth for all of our brothers. Let not ungodly traditions or slogans be of interference when the challenge of our Christian faith is at trial. Lead us in thy ways, Oh God, and help us to make our actions to be controlled by Christian, brotherly love this day. Be with everyone of us as we call for the true, right answer to our actions in our school today. In his name we pray. Amen.

- - - - - - - - - -

A Morning Prayer for the Opening Day of School

Our Fahter, we are grateful for the privilege that is ours to witness this day to our Christian faith.

We know that it will not be easy to face strange new experiences which are difficult even to anticipate. But we give thee thanks for all the past experiences in Christian training which have prepared us for living as Christians this day.

And we are grateful for the strength of thy presence with us today enabling us to be thoughtful and kind to all we meet and especially to those who are going through difficult adjustments to gain a better education to equip themselves for more effective service to mankind.

Bless our teachers and all others who are helping us to get an education. Help us to learn well from our books and also from our experiences with each other, but most of all from thee. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

A GUIDE TO FAMILY WORSHIP ON THE OPENING DAY OF SCHOOL

Prepared by a parent in
a desegretated school

> "Set your hearts on this maturity I have spoken of, consider
> my advice, live in harmony, be at peace with one another.
> So shall the God of love and peace be with you."
> -- II Corinthians 13:12-13 (Phillips)

Looking back upon previous experiences, frequently I have said, "Did I really act that way? I wonder how people put up with me!" It isn't always easy to be mature -- in fact, maturity can never be attained, rather it is a process of growing up, even as our Christian faith is a process of growth.

In these days of crisis we who are students in Atlanta schools and we who are families of those students will undergo many tests, but primarily in every instance it will be a test of our Christian maturity.

St. Paul has said, as though he were writing directly to those of us now involved in school desegregation, "Set your hearts on this maturity..." It is not enough just to set our minds on this maturity; reasoning can be cold and harsh. But if we "set our hearts..." we will discover that our maturity will be Christ-like in compassion and concern. It will mean that we will measure every situation in terms of what would Christ prefer me to do -- even when tempted to act immaturely or selfishly.

"When I was a child, I talked and felt and thought as a child..." But Christian maturity and this childishness do not belong together. Today there is an urgency about God's call to us. Now as never before is the great opportunity for us as true followers of Christ to "...set our hearts on this maturity...to live in harmony, to be at peace with one another."

And through it all we need have no fear of being alone because in the very next sentence Paul reminds us, "So shall the God of love and peace be ever with you."

Prayer:

O God, strengthen us as we face new situations that we may worthily bear the name of Christian this day. May we bring honor and glory to our school, our homes, our city, our country, but above all else to thee. Amen.

A SUGGESTED MEDITATION FOR FAMILY WORSHIP

Adapted from Mary Nell and Sam Barefield
in the August, The Christian Home

"Because of Him"

Why is it that Christians, when they hear God's Word in all is power and meaning, become willing to go to any length to try to do as his word commands?

Fron the Bible read I John 4:16-21.

The real answer to the question is: "We love, because he first loved us." God loved the world so much that he sent his Son Jesus Christ into our world to show us his love. And all of Jesus' life and his teachings help to show us what God is like -- and above all, that he loves us all, that we and all the other persons in the world are his children. It is because we are loved, because God calls us his children, that we in gratitude extend our love to every other person in the world. Because he first loved us and showed us that God is our loving Father, we can also love those around us.

God is love; His mercy brightens
  All the path in which we rove;
Bliss He wakes and woe He lightens:
  God is wisdom, God is love.

Chance and change are busy ever;
  Man decays and ages move;
But His mercy waneth never:
  God is wisdom, God is love.

E'en the hou that darkest seemeth
  Will His changeless goodness prove;
Thro' the gloom His brightness streameth:
  God is wisdom, God is love.

He with earthly cares entwineth
  Hope and comfort from above;
Everywhere His glory shineth:
  God is wisdom, God is love.
            --John Bowring

Prayer: Thank you, God, our Father, for your love. We know that your love has made us, and that it keep us day by day as we live. Teach us to share thy love as we seek to love those around us. You loved us first. We want to thank you by loving you and your children always. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

"The Strength We Need"

Let us think about what it means to be more than a hearer of God's Word; let us meditate about our dedication to becoming disciples of Christ -- doers of his word.

LEADER: Hear these words of advice from St. Paul, spoken to all who seek to do God's will and make his word come alive in our world today: "Be watchful, stand firm in your faith, be courageous, be strong. Let all that you do be done in love." (I Corinthians 16:13-14)

FAMILY: Help us, God, to be watchful every day that our lives may grow into sincere and earnest offerings to thee. Let all that we do be done in love.

LEADER: Repeat I Corinthians 16:13-14.

FAMILY: Help us, God, to stand firm in our love for thee, so that we shall never fail to express our love to those around us. And no matter how tempted we are to give up acting in love, let all that we do be done in love.

LEADER: Repeat scripture.

FAMILY: We want to be courageous, our Father, always bravely showing thy love to people we meet. When we are tempted to become cowards, give us courage and let all that we do be done in love.

LEADER: Repeat scripture.

FAMILY: Help us to be strong, O God, for we know it is not easy to walk in thy way of loving service. When weakness threatens to separate us from thee give us new strength and let all that we do be done in love.

ALL: In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

(You may want to read as a poem "God of the Strong, God of the Weak" and sing "Rise Up, O Men of God!")

- - - - -

"We Are Different"

Each one of us is different from every other person -- God has made each person to be himself. Let's think about out distinctions.

From the Bible read I Corinthians 12:4-11.

God has made us differnet in many ways: We look different. We have different personalities. We have different talents, different goals. And whatever our looks, our personalities, our talents, our interests and our goals -- they all come from God as gifts to us.

So, you see, the very things that meke us different also make us kin to one another. All our characteristics are different except at one point: They all come from God to all of us. As they make us ourselves, they also make us God's children.

Prayer that we may see our kinship to each other as God's children, loving all.

OASIS

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Lutheran
Mrs. Philip Narmore
United Church Women
Rev. Stuart Oglesby
Presbyterian
Rev. Frank M. Ross
Episcopal
Rabbi Jacob Rothchild
Jewish
Rev. Leon Smith
Methodist
Herman M. Thompson
Methodist

August 24, 1961

Dear Friends,

As you may know certain vicious hate materials seems to be getting fairly wide distribution in our community.

Some of this is being handed out on the street, some mailed to the home, and some is being addressed directly to high school students by name.

Some of this material offers to set up "private white schools" for all grades immediately, to help students to get state tuition grants, and urges students not to attend "when school opens on Sept. 1" -- though actually the opening day of school is Wednesday, August 29.

Because of all this, we feel that you will want to have the enclosed factual information so that you will know who the publishers of this material are. Of course you are free to make whatever use of this factual information you feel will be helpful in your particular situation.

We want to thank you again for your observance this week end of a "Day of Prayer for Law and Order" as well as using prayer during the following week and all the other things you have done to help prepare your people and our community generally for peaceful desegregation of our public schools.

Sincerely,

O. Norman Shands

O. Norman Shands, Chairman

Nat G. Long

Nat G. Long
Co-Chairman

Leon Smith

Leon Smith, Chairman
Resources Committee

NOTICE:

The enclosed fact sheet was prepared by the Anti-Defamation League at the request of OASIS.

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

THE THUNDERBOLT -- the official organ of the National States Rights Party formerly published in Louisville, Kentucky, now published in Birmingham, Alabama, official headquarters of the National States Rights Party. This racist publication is violently anti-semitic and frequently has attacked the FBI and has made personal attacks on J. Edgar Hoover. The Thunderbolt has been widely distributed in Atlanta during the last several months.

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP) - this party was formed in August 1958 and its leadership includes many anti-semites of long standing, such as Dr. Edward R. Fields and J. B. Stoner,

DR. EDWARD R. FIELDS - although listed as information-director of the NSRP and editor of The Thunderbolt, he is in fact the principal figure of this organization. Fields has a long back-ground of anti-semitic activity despite the fact that he is only thirty years of age. Fields presently resides in Birmingham, Alabama but makes frequent trips to the Atlanta area.

J. B. STONER - is an attorney licensed to practice in the state of Georgia and of late has been defending Klansmen and others of their ilk who have been apprehended committing acts of violence. Stoner is the leader of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, P. O. Box 48, Atlanta. He formerly headed an organization known as the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. Stoner and Fields have a close working relationship and the former is sometimes listed as "Attorney for the NSRP".

THE WHITE AMERICAN - official organ of the National White Americans Party, P. O. Box 2013, Atlanta 1, Georgia. First issue, published August 1961, given widespread distribution in this city. It is similar in content and form to The Thunderbolt. It is violently racist and anti-semitic and is edited by Robert A. Bowling.

ROBERT A. BOWLING - was one of those indicted for the bombing of The Temple in Atlanta in 1958. His indictment was later nole prosse. Robert Bowling and his brother, Richard, were formerly active in J. B. Stoner's Christian Anti-Jewish Party. The two Bowling brothers took part in a picketing demonstration staged by the Christian Anti-Jewish Party in front of The White House in 1954. Robert Bowling was one of the three men who distributed The White American and carried placards attacking Ralph McGill and the Atlanta newspapers in front of the Journal-Constitution Building on August 9, 1961.

PRIVATE WHITE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION -- P. O. Box 6551, Station "G", Atlanta 15, Georgia. This organization is given prominent mention in the August 1961 issue of The Thunderbolt. The telephone number (MA 2 - 4850) listed by this Association is also the same number used by the NSRP in Atlanta.

EMORY BURKE -- now resides in Montgomery, Alabama. Burke was a leader of the Columbians. He maintains close ties with old associates such as Fields. The Columbians were a storm trooper type organization active in Atlanta after the Second World War. Several of its leaders were imprisoned because of their activities.

JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS -- is the former head of the defunct White Circle League, which was located in Chicago. Beauharnais is a long time racist and anti-semitic activist and has been closely associated with Fields and other members of the NSRP. His last known residence is Macon, Georgia. Within the last few months, Beauharnis formed an organization known as The National Segregation Party. He has been observed in the Atlanta area within the last month or so.

PETER XAVIER - is a veteran anti-semitic writer, formerly living in Dayton, Ohio but now residing in Macon. Xavier has been arrested for cross-burnings in the Dayton area.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September) Off. Ce7-6491 - Home - Ce.3-3330

Co-Chairmen: Rev. Allison Williams, 930 Moores Mill Rd., N.W. (5)
Mrs Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., N.E. (7)
DR.3-0765

Co-ordinating Committee

Mrs. Philip Hammer, (General Chairman), 3483 Ridgewood Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-0955

✓ Mr. Nick Bonanno, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) - PL 3-1151

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - BL 5-3820

Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5) - BL 5-3006

Mr. George Goodwin, 1st National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts., - JA 5-6671

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 582 University Place, NW (14) - JA 5-2381; MU 8-7249

Mrs. J. C. Harris (Staff Consultant), 813 Atlanta National Bldg. - JA 5-8469

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee - TR 5-8321

✓ Rev. Nat L. Long, 1200 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6) - DR 7-6481

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5) - CE 7-0209

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7) - DR 3-1966

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) CE 3-8103

✓ Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - DR 8-8275

Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - DR 7-1036

✓ Rev. Norman O. Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., SW (11) - PL 5-6665

Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6) - 636-5670

✓ Dr. Sam Williams, 236 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - MU 8-6064

OASIS

Religious Organizations

Co-Chairmen:

Rev. Nat Long, 1200 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 1040 Gordon St., SW (10)

Steering Committee:

Father Walter Donovan, 624 W. Ponce de Leon, Decatur

Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE

Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

Mrs. George Gunning, 17 Demorest Ave., NE

Rev. Robert E. Lee, 731 Peachtree, NE

✓Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW., Apt. 35 -(13)

✓Dr. Stuart Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Drive, NE

Rev. Frank M. Ross, 634 West Peachtree

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 3205 Arden Rd., NW

Rev. Leon Smith, 793 Park St., SW

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Rev. Leon Smith, Chairman, 793 Park St., SW

Rev. P. L. Jones, 391 Angier Ave., NE

Rev. T. C. Lightfoot, 203 W. Simon Terr., NW

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW , Apt. 35

✓Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 N. Decatur Rd., NE

Rev. Allison Williams, 3003 Howell Mill Rd., NW

Mr. Charles Wittenstein, 41 Exchange Pl., SE

Layman Drafting Committee:

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Mr. Clarence Belcher, 1161 Clearview Dr., NE
Dr. Vernon Crawford, 1526 Walthall Ct., NE
Mr. Henry L. DeGive, 1305 Healy Building (3)
Mr. Ed M. Dyer, 224 Senaca St., Decatur (alternate to Mr. Grimes)
Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE (8)
✓Mr. Fred Grimes, c/o Ga. Power Co., Box 4545 (Alternate to Mr. Dyer)
mr - 8 ✓Mrs. O. E. Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18)
Mr. Willis Osborn, 1225 Springdale Rd., NE (6)
Mr. Eugene Patterson, Atlanta Constitution, 10 Forsyth St. Building (3)
Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 North Decatur Rd., NE

News Release

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL of CHURCHES

The Voice of Atlanta's Conscience

163 Walton Street, N. W.

August 23, 1961

No. 1 **INTERNAL**

TO: ALL MEMBERS, CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGUES

FROM: ARTHUR VANN GIBSON, PRESIDENT, THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

LAW AND ORDER SUNDAY

The Assembly of The Greater Atlanta Council of Churches on June 5th passed a resolution calling on all the churches of all faiths and denominations to observe August 27, 1961 as Law and Order Sunday. It likewise recommended that every pastor adjust his vacation plans that he might personally lead his congregation on that Sunday in a concerted city wide moral and spiritual emphasis on peaceful compliance of the court order directing integration of high schools in Atlanta on August 30th.

NEXT SUNDAY

In hundreds of churches in Atlanta, next Sunday will be observed as Law and Order Sunday, as Atlanta faces a time of testing in the midst of social change. During these days we prayerfully beseech the pastors, members and friends of all our churches to pray for the Spirit of Jesus Christ to live in and control our minds, our hearts, and our actions, that unquestioned order and law abidingness may be maintained with the opening of the public schools this fall. In the spirit of prayer, we beseech you all to be present in your respective worship services Sunday, to attend the public prayer services or engage in private prayer constantly that Law and Order may prevail.

PRAYER SERVICES PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

As President of The Greater Atlanta Council of Churches, I am issuing an invitation and appeal to all our member churches and all others who will join with us to: arrange for special prayer services in the churches and in homes Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, August 28, 29 and 30; arrange for chapels and churches to be open at convenient periods day and evening for private devotionals; arrange to notify the Council office, JA 3-2796, of times of your prayer services and periods for private devotions. This will be sent to all news media for release on Monday Noon of the 28th.

Arthur Vann Gibson

Arthur Vann Gibson, President
THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Published in accordance with
instructions from the Council
President, August 23, 1961

Loren T. Jenks

Loren T. Jenks, Executive Director
THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

News Release

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL of CHURCHES

The Voice of Atlanta's Conscience

163 Walton Street, N. W.

JA 3-2796

August 23, 1961

NO. 3 RELEASE ONLY AFTER 10:00 P.M. August 26, 1961.

Newscasters are requested to hold release of this statement until 10:00 P.M., August 26, 1961. Repeated use of the Layman's Letter is recommended through August 29th. If only one reading of it can be made, it is recommended that once be on August 29, 1961.

Atlanta, August 27, 1961. Headquarters OASIS (Organization to Assist Schools in September). Religious Section, Laymans' Committee.

Over 800 key laymen of Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and Orthodox faiths representing 16 denominations and 81 congregations signed a statement called "A Layman's Letter to His Child" and printed it in full with signatures in Atlanta's Sunday papers. This is an effort to obtain peaceful compliance with the court order to desegregate Atlanta's Public Schools on August 30th. This statement is in the tradition of the statements and manifestos of Atlanta's clergymen during the past three years which have become world famous as models in racially intolerant communities.

A LAYMAN'S LETTER TO HIS CHILD

Soon you will be going back to school again. That day you will stand alone. You depend now upon me for guidance in your conduct as the schools are desegregated.

You depend now upon my years, my judgment, and whatever godliness I possess to guide you as I have cherished and instructed you from the cradle.

Therefore, as a layman who worships Almight God, and who acknowledges our need for a peace and guidance greater than the world gives, I say to you:

This change is now come, and I counsel you to accept it with dignity, doing no act of defiance or ill manners, which can reflect on you, your faith, your rearing, or your community.

No matter where I may have stood in the debates of my generation, I now counsel you to cling to the Golden Rule and to meet the unfamiliar with calmness, dignity and peace;

To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered;

To hold fast to our teaching that hatred, lack of charity, and scorn for any human is unworthy of us;

And to accept this change prayerfully, praying with me that we be not fearful but sustained; not vengeful but understanding; not wilful but worthy; not faithless but assured of God's grace to help and guide us;

And that in this my judgment, governing your lifetime more than mine, I may be in the memory of you who are God's matchless gift to me, not small, but godly.

I would also like a copy if possible

MORTON L. WEISS
PRESIDENT

Ga OASIS File

Atlanta, Georgia,
August 28, 1961.

Dr. Arthur Van Gibson, Pres.,
Greater Atlanta Council of Churches,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Return Oasis

Mr. W. Joe Scott,
566 Clifton Rd., N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. John Steinhaus,
836 Castle Falls Dr., N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Integraters:

Thank you very much for having published names of organizations and individuals supporting OASIS in the integration of the public schools of Atlanta.

The information provided in the article of August 24, 1961, in the Atlanta Constitution confirms what many have long suspected - that finances and personnel of some of Atlanta's so-called charities and youth groups are being used for one purpose only - the promotion of the racial amalgamation program of the Communist Conspiracy.

My husband and I are indeed glad to have seen the informatiom and publicity put out by your integration outfit. We have just been approached to take an active part in Cub Scout work. It will be our pleasure to tell the persons with whom we have an appointment Friday that we wish no part in an organization which devoted its efforts to mixing the Negro and white races. How fortunate we are to have found this out before becoming a part of something that is foreign to the creation of the world according to God's plan.

You have done as especial favor to thousands in listing names of Community Chest supported organizations which are devoting their funds and activities to the amalgamation of race project of the Communist Conspiracy. I hope that this information will be used to good advantage when pressure is applied by the Community Chest for suckers to donate their hard earned money to mixing of the white and black races.

Thank you for the invaluable work you have performed in listing the agencies and individuals working for the Devil.

Very truly yours,

Jeannine S. White.

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OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

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Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
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Chairman

Rev. Nat G. Long
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Vice-Chairmen:
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Catholic
Dr. Irving Goldstein
Jewish
Rev. T. P. Grissom
Interdenominational
Ministerial Alliance
Mrs. George Gunning
Catholic
Dr. Robert E. Lee
Lutheran
Mrs. Philip Narmore
United Church Women
Rev. Stuart Oglesby
Presbyterian
Rev. Frank M. Ross
Episcopal
Rabbi Jacob Rothchild
Jewish
Rev. Leon Smith
Methodist
Herman M. Thompson
Methodist

September 21, 1961

Dear Friend:

Certainly we all have reason to rejoice and be thankful that the Public Schools of Atlanta have opened in compliance with Court Orders, and so far are moving along without incident. The Mayor, Chief of Police, and Superintendent of Schools have made clear their feeling that the cooperation of the Churches and Synagogues, along with other organizations and private citizens, has definitely helped make this peaceful and orderly transition possible.

A great deal of free service has been rendered through the Religious Section of OASIS. It has, however, been decided that contributions should be sought to take care of the balance of the expenses noted herewith, not covered by contributions received to date. These are in connection with 6 communications to 750 Churches and Synagogues.

Items of these expenses are:

Envelopes	$ 91.26	
Extra Secretarial Help	100.00	
Postage	245.00	
Printing	78.89	
Total		$515.15
Contributions already received		87.50
Balance		$427.65

To cover this unmet balance, it has been agreed that this communication be sent to concerned Churches and Synagogues with the hope that they might see their way clear to contribute an amount, say from $10.00 to $25.00. Whatever you can do will be helpful and highly appreciated.

The Atlanta Council of Churches has agreed to handle this money. Kindly make check payable to The Atlanta Council of Churches for OASIS and mail it to the Council at 163 Walton Street, N.W.

Awaiting your earliest convenient response and thanking you in advance for the same, I am

Sincerely yours,

H.W. Rohrer, Finance Chairman
Religious Organizations

Enc.: Return Envelope

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION
FOR THE STATE OF GEORGIA
301 HEALEY BUILDING
ATLANTA 3

October 4, 1961

The Atlanta Council of Churches
163 Walton Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friends:

We are happy to enclose our check made payable to The Atlanta Council of Churches for OASIS to help defray the cost of the work of that organization in connection with the integration of the public schools of Atlanta.

We are happy to have had a part in this very worthwhile endeavor.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Smith

Harry S. Smith
Committee on Publication for Georgia

OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

Co-ordinating Committee

Mrs. Philip Hammer, (General Chairman), 3483 Ridgewood Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-0955

Mr. Nick Bonanno, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) - PL 3-1151

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - BL 5-3820

Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5) - BL 5-3006

Mr. George Goodwin, 1st National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts., - JA 5-6671

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 582 University Place, NW (14) - JA 5-2381; MU 8-7249

Mrs. J. C. Harris (Staff Consultant), 813 Atlanta National Bldg. - JA 5-8469

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee - TR 5-8321

Rev. Nat L. Long, 1200 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6) - DR 7-6481

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5) - CE 7-0209

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7) - DR 3-1966

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) CE 3-8103

Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - DR 8-8275

Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - DR 7-1036

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., SW (11) - PL 5-6665

Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6) - 636-5670

Dr. Sam Williams, 236 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - MU 8-6064

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Chairman: Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - DR 7-1036

Co-Chairman: Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - DR 8-7275

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Dr. Ed Weaver, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - JA 3-6431

Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., NW (14) - JA 2-6997; JA 5-8946

Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-5139

Mrs. J. C. Harris, 813 Atlanta National Bldg. - JA 5-8469

Community Contacts Committee

Mrs. William Shelfer, (Chairman), 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE (7) - DR 3-0765
Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., (Co-Chairman), 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - Ma 7-8271
Mrs. Thomas Bockman, 356 Pinetree Dr., NE (5) - Ce 3-4621
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Mrs. Dan Burge, 3979 Pinehill Place, NW (5) - Ce 3-5287
Mrs. Rives Chalmers, 3500 Ridgewood Rd., NW (5) - Ce 7-3264
Mrs. John Correll, 11 Demorest Ave., NE (5) - Ce 7-0259
Mrs. Reuben Crimm, 637 Old Ivy Rd., NE (5) - Ce 7-1946
Mrs. Stanley Daugert, 3810 Watkins Pl., NE (19) Gl 7-2125
Mrs. George Douglas, 2545 Potomac Ave., NE (5) - Ce 7-3843
Mrs. J. Fraser Durrett, Jr., 658 Darlington Cir., NE (5) - Ce 7-6522
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, 668 Cresthill Ave., NW (6) - Tr 2-5152
Mrs. William Green, 1846 Ardmore Rd., NW (9) - Tr 2-1208
Mrs. Dixon Hall, 952 Blue Ridge Ave., NE (6) Tr 6-0859
Mrs. Stanley Harris, 790 Briar Park Ct., NE (6) 875-4060
Mrs. Oze Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18) - Tr 5-4952
Mrs. Irwin Hyatt, 4633 Northside Dr., NW (5) Bl 5-4215
Mrs. Sidney Janus, 1435 W. Wesley Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-1867
Mrs. R. C. Melton, 1115 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) Tr 2-0064
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Mrs. Richard W. Schiffman, 962 Wendover Dr., NE (5) - Ce 7-4213
Mrs. Kirby Sienbenthal, 3411 Elmtree Dr., SW (11) - Pl 8-2587
Mrs. Marvin Sneed, 145 East Lake Dr., SE (17) - Dr 8-8768
Miss Elizabeth Wellington, 849 St. Charles Ave., NE (6) - Tr 2-5759

Civic & Service cont'd

Communications Specialists

Mr. Arthur Levin, A.D.L., 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - JA 3-1618

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5) - Ce 7-0209

Mrs. Fred Robin, 926 Crane Rd., NE (5) - Ce 7-2071

Organization Representatives

American Ass'n of University Women:

Mrs. Joseph Gross, 1196 Converse Dr., NE (5) - Ce 7-4361

Active Voters of Georgia:

Mr. James O'H Sanders, 67 Blackland Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-2530

American Jewish Veterans:

Mr. J. Elliott Goldberg, c/o A. & S. Realty, 1 P'tree Bldg. - 524-8861

Anti-Defamation League:

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Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, 470 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) - Dr 3-7498

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7) - Dr 3-1966

Atlanta Council of PTA:

Mrs. F. M. Head, 1763 Langston, SW (10) - Pl 3-8086

Mrs. L. A. Woodward, 834 Oakdale Rd., NE (7) - Dr 3-4020

Atlanta PTA Council:

Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., NW (14) - Ja 2-6997; Ja 5-8946

B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta:

Mrs. Michael Harris, 1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Bl 5-3128

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Bass - Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - Dr 8-8275

Fulton - Mrs. A. P. Guy, 362 Penfield Cir., Hapeville - Ma 7-8926

Hoke Smith - Rev. Geo. W. Hayward, 439 Robinson Ave., SE (15) - Ma 7-8181

Southwest - Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - Ma 7-8271

Southside Co-ordinating Council - Rev. T.P. Grisson, Jr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

Council of Jewish Women:

Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, Jr., 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-5139

Mrs. Jack Wallen, 3710 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-3835

Council of Service Clubs:

Mr. George Goodwin, 1st National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts. - Ja 5-6671

The Equity Club:

Mrs. Mary Endicott, 205 Peachtree Arcade (3) - Mu 8-2216

Federation of Women's Clubs - 5th District:

Mrs. R. L. Maulding, Pres., 273 Dodgen Rd., Mableton - 946-2611

Georgia Council of Human Relations:

Dr. Richard Hocking, 1146 Lullwater Rd., NE (7) - Dr 8-1081

Mrs. Wm. C. Pauley, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - 525-6468

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Mrs. Henry L. Caplan, 2975 Ridge Valley Rd., NW (5) - Ce 7-6543

Mrs. I. J. Glazer, 511 E. Pelham Rd., NE (9) - Tr 4-2804

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Mrs. Chas. C. Perkins, Jr., 1126 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - 378-3065

Internat'l Ladies Garment Workers Union - ILGWU:

Mr. Nick Bonanno, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) Pl 3-1151

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) Pl 3-1151

Jewish Community Council:

Dr. Irving Greenberg, 1730 Doncaster Dr., NE (9) Tr 4-1192

Mr. Edward Kahn, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - Ja 4-4825

League of Women Voters:

Atlanta - Mrs. Rushton Coulbourn, 2197 Howell Mill Rd., NE - Tr 5-6344

Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell, 3986 Club Dr., NE (19) Ce 3-2783

Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE (7) Dr 3-0765

DeKalb - Mrs. Leslie Dunbar, 1529 Berkley Lane, NE (6) Me 4-0182

Mrs. M. E. Richardson, 755 Park Lane, Decatur - Me 6-5892

Georgia - Mrs. Joseph Masuck, 56 Lakeland Dr., NW (5)

Mrs. Edw. M. Vinson, 328 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) Dr 7-5286

National Ass'n for Advancement of Colored People - NAACP:

Rev. A. O. Holmes, 859½ Hunter St., NW (14) - Mu 8-8868

Dr. Ed Weaver, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - Ja 3-6431

Dr. Sam Williams, 236 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - Mu 8-6064

Urban League:

Mr. Robert Thompson, 239 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - Sy 4-8098

Womens League for Peace and Freedom:

Mrs. Josephine Murphy, Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut St., SW (14) Ja 2-8483

Y.W.C.A. National Staff:

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 41 Exchange Place, SE (3) - Ja 5-2381

OASIS

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Co-Chairman: Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6) - 636-5670

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Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 148 Bell St., SW, Chairman; 859 Fair St., SW

Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Pl., NE, Co-Chairman

Mrs. S. M. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 550 Kingwood Lane, NW - Tr 5-7881

Members-at-Large:

Mrs. Alden Eddy, 1138 Oakdale Rd., NE (7)

Mrs. M. B. Satterfield, 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5)

Organization Representatives

Atlanta Boys Clubs

Mr. Herman B. Quinn, 311 Walton Building (3)

Mr. E. J. Thomas, 481 Thurmond St., NW (13)

Mr. Jesse Draper, Draper-Owens Co., 521 Grant Building (3)

Atlanta Girls Clubs:

Miss Rebecca Hollingsworth, 1129 Sells Ave., SW

Mrs. C. C. Going, 1205 Lake Hearn Dr., NE

Bethlehem Community Center:

Mr. Robert Schrider, 9 McDonough Blvd., SE (15) - Ma 2-0919

Mrs. Annie Ruth Hill, 140 Meldon St., SW

Girl Scouts:

Miss Margaret Colbert, 40 - 16th St., NW (9)

Mrs. Robert L. Brown (Alice), 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Youth-Serving Organizations con'd

Girl Scouts: Miss Margaret Colbert, 40 - 16th St., NW (9)
Mrs. Robert L. Brown, 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Grady Homes Community Girls Club:

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 859 Fair Street, SW

Mrs. A. D. Cooper, 1291 Hunter St., NW (14) - Pl 3-5248

Mrs. Beulah A. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Jewish Youth Groups

B'nai B'rith - Mrs. Gertrude Bossak, 2344 Wineleas Rd., Decatur

Community Center - Mr. Frank Fierman, 1745 Peachtree Rd., NW - Tr 5-7881

Temple - Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 1589 Peachtree Rd., NE (9)
Mr. Arnold Shulman, 1420 Stephens Dr., NE (6)

Protestant Youth Groups:

Interdenominational Youth Center, Att'n: Mr. Keith Ponkel, Adviser
Northside Methodist Church
2799 Northside Dr., NW (5)

Religious Education Ass'n: Miss Gatra Reed, St. Marks Methodist Church
781 Peachtree St., NE

Salvation Army: Att'n. Major John Needham, 699 Semonile Ave., NE

Wesley Community House: Miss Rosamond Johnson, 342 Richardson St., SW - Mu 8-1482

Y.M.C.A. - Butler St. - Miss Annell Ponder, Youth Worker, 22 Butler St.NE Ja 4-0246

Metropolitan - Mr. Fred McCord, Youth Worker, 145 Luckie St., NW, Ja 5-540

Mr. David Powell, " " " " " "

Young Judea -

Y.W.C.A. - Atlanta Hdqs, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE (3)
Miss Eunice Brunson, Director
Mrs. Virlyn Moore, Pres., 1355 Moores Mill Rd., NW
Mrs. Dora Biven, Youth Worker, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE
Mrs. John Finn, Volunteer, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5)

Phyllis Wheatley Branch - Miss Sujette Crank, Dir., 599 Tatnall St., SW

OASIS

Religious Organizations

Co-Chairmen:

Rev. Nat Long, 1200 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 1040 Gordon St., SW (10)

Steering Committee:

Father Walter Donovan, 624 W. Ponce de Leon, Decatur

Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE

Rev. T. P. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

Mrs. George Gunning, 17 Demorest Ave., NE

Rev. Robert E. Lee, 731 Peachtree, NE

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW., Apt. 35

Dr. Stuart Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Drive, NE

Rev. Frank M. Ross, 634 West Peachtree

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 3205 Arden Rd., NW

Rev. Leon Smith, 793 Park St., SW

Resource Committee:

Rev. Leon Smith, Chairman, 793 Park St., SW

Rev. P. L. Jones, 391 Angier Ave., NE

Rev. T. C. Lightfoot, 203 W. Simon Terr., NW

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW , Apt. 35

Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 N. Decatur Rd., NE

Rev. Allison Williams, 3003 Howell Mill Rd., NW

Mr. Charles Wittenstein, 41 Exchange Pl., SE

Layman Drafting Committee:

Mr. Henry L. Bowden, 1103 Citizens-Southern Bank Building (3)
Mr. Clarence Belcher, 1161 Clearview Dr., NE
Dr. Vernon Crawford, 1526 Walthall Ct., NE
Mr. Henry L. DeGive, 1305 Healy Building (3)
Mr. Ed M. Dyer, 224 Senaca St., Decatur (alternate to Mr. Grimes)
Dr. Irving Goldstein, 826 Peachtree, NE (8)
Mr. Fred Grimes, c/o Ga. Power Co., Box 4545 (Alternate to Mr. Dyer)
Mr. O. E. Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW (18)
Mr. Willis Osborn, 1225 Springdale Rd., NE (6)
Mr. Eugene Patterson, Atlanta Constitution, 10 Forsyth St. Building (3)
Mr. Harry Rohrer, 1927 North Decatur Rd., NE

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **MARGE MANDERSON**

The Layman Drafting Committee on the attached list is incomplete; I'll telephone you additions after they're received in the SRC office.

All Mailings handled through the Atlanta Christian Council Office.

Persons on Mailing List - Religious Organizations Committee, OASIS

Co-Chairman:
Rev. Nat Long
Druid Hills Methodist Church
1200 Ponce de Leon, N.E.

Co-Chairman:
Rev. Norman Shands
West End Baptist Church
1040 Gordon Street, S.W.

Steering Committee:

Father Walter Donovan
St. Thomas More Church
624 W. Ponce de Leon
Decatur

Dr. Irving Goldstein
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Mrs. George Gunning
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Lutheran Church of the Redeemer
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Rabbi Jacob Rothschild
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Rev. Leon Smith
Park Street Methodist Church
793 Park, S.W.

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Rev. T. C. Lightfoot
203 W. Simon Terrace, N.W.

Mrs. Philip Narmore (address above)

Mr. Harry Rohrer
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Mr. Charles Wittenstein
American Jewish Committee
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Dr. Irving Goldstein (address above)

Mr. O. E. Horton
1970 Walthall Drive, N.W.

Mr. Harry Rohrer (address above)

General:

Rev. Cecil Alligood, Rector
Church of the Incarnation
2407 Cascade Road, S.W.

Mrs. Edward Askren
170 Laurel Forest Circle, N.E.

Rev. William Holmes Borders
18 Yonge, N.E.

Rev. Vernon Broyles
North Avenue Presbyterian Church
607 Peachtree, N.E.

Dr. Candler Budd
Northside Methodist Church
2797 Northside Drive, N.E.

Rev. Edward Cahill
605 Boulevard, N.E.

Mr. Lamar Clements
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Rabbi Joseph Cohen
Congregation Or Ve-Shalom
1362 North Highland, N.E.

Rev. Edward Brown
826 Hillpine Drive, N.E.

Rev. Eugene Drinkard
Glenn Memorial Methodist Church
1652 North Decatur Rd., N.E.

Rev. Edward Driscoll
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Rabbi Harry Epstein
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Rev. David Evans
Gordon Street Baptist Church
1517 Gordon, S.W.

Rabbi Emanuel Feldman
961 Milledge Place, N.E.

Rev. Harry Fifield
1678 Doncaster Drive, N.E.

Rev. J. T. Ford
Wieuca Road Baptist Church
3626 Peachtree Rd., N.E.

Rev. D. T. George
Antioch Baptist Church
540 Kennedy Street

Rev. Arthur Vann Gibson
798 Cumberland Rd., N.E.

Rev. Joe D. Greer, Jr.
Methodist Ministers Alliance
596 Glen Iris Drive, N.E.

Rev. Joseph Griggs
Gordon Street Presbyterian Church
1450 Gordon St., S.W.

Mrs. George Gunning
17 Demorest Avenue, N.E.

Rev. Alfred Hardman, Dean
St. Phillip's Cathedral
2744 Peachtree Rd., N.E.

Bishop M. Lafayette Harris
250 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Rev. Pierce Harris
First Methodist Church
360 Peachtree, N.E.

Rev. Harry Hatzopoulos
Greek Orthodox Church
522 Pryor, S.W.

Rev. C. C. Hughes, President
AME Ministers Alliance
64 Chapel Road, N.W.

Rev. Henry Jackson
All Saint's Episcopal Church
West Peachtree at North Avenue

Dr. Loren Jenks
4250 Chamblee-Dunwoody Rd.
Chamblee

Rev. B. J. Johnson
1211 Hunter Street

Mr. John Jungblut
Quaker House
384 Fairview Rd., N.E.

Rev. Dow Kirkpatrick
143 Beverly Rd., N.E.

Rev. J. Edward Lantz
1040 Springdale Rd., N.E.

Rev. T. C. Lightfoot
203 West Simon Terrace, N.W.

Rev. William Littleton
St. Luke's
435 Peachtree, N.E.

Rev. Roy McClain
First Baptist Church
754 Peachtree, N.E.

Rev. Homer C. McEwen
40 West Lake Avenue, S.W.

Dr. Frank Morehead
Peachtree Road Methodist Church
3180 Peachtree Rd., N.E.

Rev. John Morris
4655 Jett Rd., N.W.

Rabbi Sydney Mossman
1205 Spring Valley Lane, N.E.

Rev. Cecil Myers
Grace Methodist Church
458 Ponce de Leon, N.E.

Rev. Louie D. Newton
Druid Hills Baptist Church
1085 Ponce de Leon, N.E.½

Rabbi Abraham Orenstein
Beth El Congregation
1265 University Drive, N.E.

Mr. Lanier Randall
868 York Avenue, S.W.

Dr. J. McDowell Richards, President
Columbia Theological Seminary
Decatur

Mr. Paul Rilling
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201

Rev. Joe A. Roberts
West End Baptist Church
1140 Gordon Street, S.W.

Rev. Norman Shands
2205 Highview Rd., S.W.

Rev. Clarence Sessions
Beecher Hills Baptist Church
2430 Beecher Rd., S.W.

Rev. D. B. Shelnutt
Martha Borwn Methodist Church
468 Moreland Avenue, S.E.

Rev. W. R. Sisson
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Rev. Homer M. Smith
Mt. Sinai Baptist Church
422 Merritts Avenue, N.E.

Bishop J. C. Smith
North Georgia Conference
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Rev. James W. Sosebee
1678 E. Rock Springs Rd., N.E.

Rev. James G. Stuart
3434 Roswell Rd., N.W.

Rev. Monroe F. Swilley
Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church
2715 Peachtree Rd., N.E.

Rev. L. M. Terrill
2740 Collier Drive, N.W.

Rev. Herman Turner
Covenant Presbyterian Church
2461 Peachtree Rd., N.E.

Rev. W. W. Weatherspool
2751 Valley Heart Drive, N.W.

Rev. John McGinnis
1332 Stewart Avenue, S.W.

Mrs. C. M. Weston
2052 Edinburg Terrace, N.E.

Rev. E. T. Wilson
Peachtree Road Presbyterian Church
3434 Roswell Rd

Rev. Paul F. Wohlgemuth
425 - 10th Street, N.W.

for ministers mailing
week of 6-15-61

ATLANTA'S SCHOOL PROBLEM

(Remarks of Supt. Letson to group of Methodist ministers)

The most difficult problem Atlanta has faced in a hundred years was brought into sharp focus Saturday by the announcement that ten Negro pupils had been approved for admission to four white Atlanta high schools. Approval of admissions to Brown, Murphy, Grady and Northside brought the implementation of the court ordered placement plan a step closer and highlighted the problems the schools will face in September. It has been clear for some time that implementation of the placement plan was the only alternative to complete abandonment of public education. Tragic events in other cities have shown the futility of this approach, and Atlanta is fortunate in not having been charged the terrible price exacted by these desperate experiments.

This does not mean that a peaceful transition is assured. The question hangs in the balance and addresses itself with increasing urgency to every citizen of Atlanta. Certainly thinking people have a responsibility to help establish a climate of public opinion that will make possible the peaceful accomplishment of what we are required to do. This can only be done by a realistic appraisal of the facts as they exist. Such an appraisal is the first step in placing the problem with its many implications and ramifications in proper perspective. The church, as one of the foremost molders of opinion, cannot shirk its responsibility in this area without abdicating its position of moral leadership. Much evidence supports the fact that Atlanta churches have not and will not fail to exercise the leadership demanded by the seriousness of the problems we face.

Atlanta in September will be the focal point of worldwide attention because what happens here will have worldwide significance. Swiftly moving events since World War II have telescoped the gradual evolutionary method of accomplishing change that we have long accepted as normal. In this respect there is little to suggest that the world will ever be normal again because changes will continue to come with ever increasing rapidity. It becomes clearer every day that efforts directed toward the accomplishment of many national goals will be successful in proportion to our ability as a nation to accept and adjust to changes. Customs and attitudes that have been generations in the making are not easily changed under any circumstances, but changes become especially difficult when they must be undertaken at a tempo that meshes with the fast moving world in which we live. Thus the problems become more complicated, but their solution no less urgent.

The immediate problem for Atlanta is the peaceful acceptance of ten Negro pupils. Irrespective of differing opinions about the points at issue no thinking person can fail to be on the side of law and order in the present crisis. Our dedication to the freedoms we enjoy as Americans and our commitment to Christian ideals will be superficial indeed if we do not take a forthright position in support of lawful processes.

Citizens of Atlanta have often demonstrated their ability to face and solve difficult problems. The future is faced with confidence because Atlanta's heritage includes a spirit of fairness and goodwill. This asset, reinforced with the powerful good that resides in the city's hundreds of churches, plus the dedication of school staff and the maturity of high school pupils, suggests that Atlanta might be able to accomplish in September what few other southern cities have been able to do. The rewards for such an accomplishment, moral, spiritual and financial, will justify our best efforts.

RESOURCE MATERIAL FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS GROUP OF OASIS

(materials marked * may be secured from OASIS office, Room 813, 50 Whitehall Street)

I. Religious Background

"The Bible Speaks on Race," Board of Christian Social Concerns, the Methodist Church, 100 Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C. (single copies free; $2.00 per hundred).

"The Church Speaks on Race," statements and actions of the Episcopal Church, The National Council, 281 Park Avenue, South, New York 10, ($.10).

to be mailed from Bishop Hyland's office →

* "Discrimination and the Christian Conscience," statement of the Catholic Bishops of the U.S., 1958.

Haselden, Kyle, *The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective*, New York, Harper, 1959. ($3.50)

Hays, Brooks, *A Southern Moderate Speaks*, Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1959. ($3.50)

✓ * Hill, Haywood N., M.D., "This I Believe," (a message by teacher of adult class and elder in the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Atlanta), 1961.

Maston, T. B., *Segregation and Desegregation*, New York, McMillan, $3.50.

Maston, T.B., *The Bible and Race,* Broadman Press, $2.95.

Mays, Benjamin, "Seeking to Be Christian in Race Relations," New York, Friendship Press, 1957. ($1.00)

Packet on Race Relations, (resource pamphlets and program guides) Committee of Christian Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Park Avenue South, N.Y. 10 ($1.00)

Pope, Liston, *The Kingdom Beyond Caste*, Boston, Mass., The Pilgrim Press, 14 Beacon Street. ($1.25)

"Race in America," *Christianity and Crisis*, Vol. xxi, No. 9, May 29, 1961. ($.35)

Root, Robert, "Progress Against Prejudice" - the church confronts the race problem, N.Y., Friendship Press, 1957. ($1.25)

✓ * "Symposium: Christianity and Race," *The Perkins School of Theology Journal*, Summer School 1958.

✓ * Tarplee, Cornelius, "The Church in Areas of Racial Tension," National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church (address given before the National Convocation of the Church in Town and Country in Louisville, Ky., October 20, 1959).

Tilson, Everett, *Segregation and Race*, Cokesbury Press. ($2.50)

Vorspan & Lipman, *Justice and Judaism*, New York, Union of American Hebrew Congregations. ($3.50)

(over)

II. General Resource

✓ * Collins, Leroy, "The South and the Nation," pamphlet, 1960. Message by Florida's former governor, emphasis on international aspects of orderly social change in the South. 15¢ single copy.

* Miller, Helen Hill, "Private Business and Public Education in the South," 14 page reprint from Harvard Business Review, 1960. An analysis of the stake and the role of business in orderly school desegregation.

2 * L-Reports:

L-11: "Little Rock Reports....What Has Happened Since the School Crisis?" Excerpts from an on-the-spot study of Little Rock's business and professional life.
L-24: Excerpts from addresses by Malcolm Bryan, President, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; Councilman Fred J. Cassibry of the New Orleans City Council; and New Orleans' Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison. Statements on disastrous effects of community tension on economic progress.

Movie: "A City Decides." Desegregation in St. Louis. 27½ min. 16 mm., rental $7.50 per booking. Contemporary Films, 13 East 37th Street, N.Y. 16.

✓ * "School Desegregation: the first six years," 1959, $.25. 35-page pamphlet setting forth in question and answer form some of the pertinent facts facing the South with school desegregation.

III. Case Studies of Peaceful School Transition

✓ * Carmichael, Omer, and James, Weldon: "The Louisville Story," 1957.

✓ * Knoll, Erwin: "The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools," reprint from the Washington Post, pamphlet, 1958.

✓ * "Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools," pamphlet published by Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations and Baltimore Commission on Human Relations, 1955.

For Personal Signature Only - Not For Release
(News release to be authorized only by the Layman's Committee.)

A LAYMAN'S LETTER TO HIS CHILD

Soon you will be going back to school again. That day you will stand alone. You depend now upon me for guidance in your conduct as the schools are desegregated.

You depend now upon my years, my judgment, and whatever godliness I possess to guide you as I have cherished and instructed you from the cradle.

Therefore, as a layman who worships Almighty God, and who acknowledges our need for a peace and guidance greater than the world gives, I say to you:

This change is now come, and I counsel you to accept it with dignity, doing no act of defiance or ill manners, which can reflect on you, your faith, your rearing, or your community.

No matter where I may have stood in the debates of my generation, I now counsel you to cling to the Golden Rule and to meet the unfamiliar with calmness, dignity and peace;

To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered;

To hold fast to our teaching that hatred, lack of charity, and scorn for any human is unworthy of us;

And to accept this change prayerfully, praying with me that we be not fearful but sustained; not vengeful but understanding; not wilful but worthy; not faithless but assured of God's grace to help and guide us;

And that in this my judgment, governing your lifetime more than mine, I may be in the memory of you who are God's matchless gift to me, not small, but godly.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

As laymen of the Protestant, Jewish and
Catholic faiths, we subscribe to the
principles set forth above.

SIGNED:

(The above signatures are of individual church leaders and do not necessarily represent official approval of church groups.)

Inter-group Committee on Schools - Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman

Section of RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Dr. Stuart Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Dr., NE., Honorary Chairman

Rev. Leon Smith, ~~1404 Beecher St., SW, Vi~~ce-Chairman 793 Park, SW.

STEERING COMMITTEE

Dr. Oglesby, 2922 N. Hills Dr., NE

Rev. Edward Brown, 826 Hillpine Dr., NE

Rev. John Morris, 4655 Jett Rd., NW

Mrs. C. M. Weston, 2052 Edinburg Terrace, NE

Mr. Charles Wittenstein, 1307 Briardale Lane, NE

Rev. Nat G. Long-
63 Auburn Ave., NE. (3)
1226 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE
at 7,

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Mrs. Edward Askren, 170 Laurel Forest Circle, NE

Rev. Harry Fifield, 1678 Doncaster Dr., NE

Rev. Dow Kirkpatrick, 143 Beverly Rd., NE

Rev. Edward J. Lantz, 1040 Springdale Rd., NE

Rev. Fitzhugh Legerton, 2701 Redding Rd., NE

Rev. Norman Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., SW

Rev. James W. Sosebee, 1678 N. Rock Springs Rd., NE

Rev. Allison Williams, 930 Moores Mill Rd., NW

COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST

Mrs. Fred Robin, 926 Crane Rd., NE

STAFF CONSULTANT

Mr. Paul Rilling, Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street Building

ATLANTA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Rev. Arthur Van Gibson, 798 Cumberland Rd., NE

Dr. Loren Jenks, 4250 Chamblee-Dunwoody Rd., Chamblee

Mr. Lamar Clements, 199½ Griffin St., NW

Mr. Lanier Randall, 868 York Ave., SW

Religious Organizations - cont.

CATHOLIC WOMEN

Mrs. George Gunning, contact for the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
17 Demorest Ave., NE

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Rev. Edward Driscoll, 63 Auburn Ave., NE

Mr. Harry W. Rohrer, 1927 N. Decatur Rd., NE

JEWISH REPRESENTATIVES

Rabbi Harry Epstein, 2545 Arden Rd., NW

Rabbi Emanuel Feldman, 961 Milledge Place, NE

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 3205 Arden Rd., NW

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE

Rev. T. D. Grissom, Sr., 987 Ira Street, SW 10

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Mr. John Jungblut, Quaker House, 384 Fairview Rd., NE 6

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

Mrs. Philip Narmore, 595 McAfee St., NW, Apt. 35

Mrs. C. M. Weston, 2052 Edinburg Terrace, NE

UNITED LIBERAL CHURCH

Rev. Edward Cahill, 605 Boulevard, NE

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. Homer C. McEwen, 40 W. Lake Ave., SW

SPEAKERS BUREAU

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee, Chairman

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 West Paces Ferry Rd., N.W.

Dr. John McClure, Jr., 964 Crane Rd., N.E., (5)

Minutes of meeting of Section of Youth-Serving Organizations

April 18, 1961

Discussion of the varied programs of youth-serving agencies revealed a range of activities. Many groups have held, or are planning discussions of the problems of bi-racial school experiences. Some have had bi-racial meetings. It was generally felt that the climate of the community does determine the pace but that certain aspects such as attendance at National conferences could now be pushed, and preparation made for next steps.

The use of materials, such as film strips and tapes, and the presentation of problems by panels and by socio-drama involving the group itself were suggested. Actual bi-racial experiences seem to require prior preparation. Songs were thought a help in overcoming initial reticence. Adult leadership has been found necessary to stimulate youth leadership.

It was generally thought advisable to stimulate and encourage educational programs now. Specifically we need to deal with the existence of fear, especially in communities where schools will be desegregated.

With this understanding that a felt need exists to interpret to our youth their role in the school desegregation program, it is recommended that each Youth group representative return to his sponsoring body to receive their sanction. Upon receiving the consent and approval of each sponsoring group, the Section should activate a sub-committee with the intent of establishing an inter-racial youth council. It shall be the purpose of the youth council to stimulate, devise, and implement meaningful programs within the between their organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

Jane Hammer, Acting Secretary

April 25, 1961

Mr. Herman B. Quinn
311 Walton Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Quinn:

Mrs. John Finn said that you would like to know more about what the Section of the Youth-Serving Organizations have in mind.

I regret that the Minutes have not yet reached this office, so I cannot give you the "verbatim" information.

As I recall, representatives of the agencies agreed to get clearance from their policy-making bodies, to participate in co-operative planning, toward the part the youth-serving organizations can play in enabling Atlanta to achieve peaceful transition to desegregation in the High Schools.

Suggested programs had to do mainly with discussions among the teen-agers, and group leaders within the regular frame-work of each organization. A "Youth Speaks" Bureau is to be explored, thinking that teen-agers themselves can speak with more effectiveness to their peers.

The Steering Committee is scheduled to meet on May 4, and will continue to explore program suggestions. These will be brought to the total group at a subsequent meeting.

We sincerely hope that the Boys Club will be able to participate.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Staff Assistant

BMH/rh

Minutes of Section of Youth-Serving Organizations

May 5, 1961

Mrs. John Finn, Chairman, presided. She presented a letter written by the Resources Committee of the Section of Civic & Service Organizations, to introduce the purpose of OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) to heads of responsible citizens' groups. The plan is to send the letter with several enclosures, including a Guide for Speakers, the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan, etc.

After much discussion, it was decided that the Youth-Serving Organizations would make use of the enclosures, but that each organization would write its own "cover letter." Such a letter would be designed to secure as much cooperation as possible within each organization, in the effort to effect a peaceful transition to comply with the court order to desegregate the 11th and 12th grades this Sept.

An informal agreement was suggested that each agency contribute $1.00 to help pay for the materials used in the mailing.

Mrs. Satterfield, Regional Chairman of the Girl Scouts of the USA, reported that her organization is already involved at the Senior Scout level, in this type of discussion through the "National Purpose Project." She added that the efforts made by this Youth Section of "OASIS" would offer a most welcome supplement for Atlanta Senior Girl Scout troops, and Planning Board.

Mrs. Finn reported that the Y-Teen Council had a most successful program at Camp Highland recently, on the subject of school desegregation. She stated that a tape-recording would be available.

Mr, Frank Fierman of the Jewish Community Center discussed the structure of his organization, their interest in cooperating with this endeavor, and the problems peculiar to the Jewish child in the desegregation situation.

An invitational meeting was discussed, for the purpose of helping the group leaders deal more effectively with this subject, as they meet with the young people in the city, and in camps. Tentative plans included:

1. May 29, or June 1 as possible dates for an evening meeting
2. Panel composed of Dr. Letson, Mayor Hartsfield, and Dr. Harry Richardson, moderated by Cecil K. Alexander.

The Co-chairmen and Steering Committee will work on these suggestions, and have a report for the next meeting of the Section, which will be Tuesday, May 16, 10:30 A.M., Room 309 , Downtown YWCA.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs.) Jean Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

ATTN. ALL ORGANIZATIONS

Could you please check with your particular board or executive authority, as to your participation on the Inter-Group Committee on Schools -- which shall henseforth be known as "OASIS" (Organizations Assisting Schools In September)?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Minutes of Meeting of Youth Section, of OASIS
May 16, 1961

Mrs. John Steinhaus, co-chairman, presided. Present were Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, Mrs. S. M. Lewis, Mrs. John Finn, Miss Margaret Colbert and Mr. Shimon Gottschalk.

Plans for the YOUTH ADVISERS' CONFERENCE were discussed. It was decided to have the conference on June 8 to enable Dr. Letson to participate. The Conference will be held at the downtown YMCA at 8:00 P.M., Thursday, June 8. Mr. C. K. Alexander has agreed to serve as moderator. Mayor Hartsfield and Dr. Harry Richardson will be asked to serve with Dr. Letson on the panel which will discuss compliance with the Atlanta pupil placement plan from the legal, civic, moral and psychological aspects. A letter explaining the Youth Advisers Conference will be sent to each participating youth agency. The letter will request each agency to list on an enclosed form the names of those persons they have selected and invited to attend the conference. These forms are to be returned to the OASIS office no later than May 26. The steering committee of the Youth Section will do the follow-up work on these invitations. It is hoped that a total of at least 100 persons representing those who work directly with high-school-age youth in each agency will attend the conference.

In the interest of saving money it was decided to explore the possibility of having refreshments for the Conference donated.

Reference material to be used and distributed by Youth Serving Agencies was available at this meeting of the Youth Section. Included in this material is 1) a summary of the Atlanta Plan, as amended, 2) a guide for presentation of the subject, How Will Desegregation Affect our Atlanta Public Schools?, 3) a reprint of Judge Shaw's charge to the grand jury and 4) a reprint of a Davison's ad saluting the Atlanta public schools. Because attendance at this meeting was so poor a supply of the material listed will be available at the YWCA desk for a limited time only. It is hoped that all those who have requested this material will pick it up promptly. Contributions to defray the cost of this material will be greatly appreciated (cost: 4¢ per set of 4 pieces). Anyone picking up material will be requested to record his agency name and quantity taken.

Mrs. Steinhaus announced that OASIS stationary is available free of charge for appropriate use by any participating organization.

Responsibility to and affiliation with the community chest was discussed and it was decided that because many of the Youth Serving Agencies were partially supported by the Community Chest the Youth Section has an obligation to see that other Chest-supported organizations do not suffer because of our participation in OASIS. For this reason we will use the utmost caution, avoid any publicity and retain anonymity for as long as seems advisable.

Joan Finn, Chairman
Jean Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

P.S. We were asked to announce that the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) is sponsoring a series of meetings of teen-agers. The first meeting will be held on Sunday, May 28, 4:30 P.M., at the Quaker House, 1384 Fairview Rd., NE. White high school students interested in helping plan for future meetings with Negro students are asked to call John Jungblut, DR 3-7986 as soon as possible.

June 4 and June 11, have been announced as future meeting dates at the same hour and place.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

June 2, 1961

Mrs. Betty Harris
H.O.P.E., Inc.
50 Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Harris:

Mrs. Finn recently asked me for background material on the "Youth Speaks" organization mentioned in Carmichael's "Louisville Story." Although we had nothing in our files, I contacted our part-time staff member in Louisville, Dr. C. H. Parrish, who came through admirably with a number of annual reports, workshop programs, and a manual of instructions and information from "Youth Speaks." They date from 1954 to the present. I am forwarding them to you under separate cover.

In regard to another matter, you will remember that I mentioned in an earlier letter the possibility of securing quantity copies of a New Leader article by Herbert Hill, "Violence Checks Southern Industry Boom," listed in the bibliography of materials for community leaders interested in economic costs and other effects of tension and violence. Mr. Hill writes that he can make available to OASIS 100 copies of the article, free, and he is delighted that we think it might be useful in the Atlanta situation. I have asked him to mail them to the SRC office; when they arrive I'll forward ten of them to you, and hold the others until you need them (unless you advise me otherwise). In case you wanted to write Mr. Hill to add your thanks to mine, his address is:

Mr. Herbert Hill
Labor Secretary
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
Twenty West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

Marge Manderson

MM:s

June 8, 1961

Mrs. Hilfred N. Bossak
Atlanta Regional Director
B'nai B'rith Youth Organization
2344 Wineleas Road
Decatur, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Bossak:

Please excuse this delay in answering your letter of May 27.

The Speaker's Bureau (who furnish speakers for clubs, etc.) and the Community Contacts Sub-committee (who furnish discussion leaders, for small, informal groups)both prefer that requests be made directly to them, as follows:

For Speakers - Mr. Warren Jones
Day: Tr 5-8321 - Night: Gl 7-4721

For Discussion Leaders - OASIS Office
Ja 5-8469 - 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Thank you so much for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. C. Harris
Staff Advisor

BH/rh

B'nai B'rith Youth Organization

ATLANTA REGION

ATLANTA BBYO COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN
Gerald H. Cohen
TREASURER
Ben Rabinowitz

GERTRUDE BOSSAK
Atlanta Regional Director
2344 Wineleas Road
DECATUR, GA.
ME. 4-2869

May 27, 1961.

Mrs. Betty M. Harris,
OASIS,
813 Atlanta National Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Harris:

Please reserve a spot for me in the Workshop being planned for Tuesday evening, June 6, 1961, 7:30 to 9:30 P. M., at the Atlanta Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n building.

Is it possible at this time for me to obtain a complete list of speakers available from OASIS, for purposes of future (and present) programming, should I need them? I have been working with adult leadership in this community for about eleven years, and am friendly or at least familiar with some of the speakers, I am sure. It would help me, somewhat, to know what folks are available. It might also be helpful for one of you to signify which are negro speakers, since I may want to use both, white and negro, for different purposes.

Many thanks for your personal attention on this.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Hilfred N. Bossak

Girt Bossak
Atlanta Regional Director

P. S. Also: is it possible that by the time we complete your excellent workshop series we may not need the services of a "speaker" at all? Would appreciate your advice -- am feeling my way somewhat.

ALEPH ZADIK ALEPH—B'NAI B'RITH GIRLS—B'NAI B'RITH YOUNG ADULTS
A National Organization Dedicated To Growth In A Wholesome Pattern
Of American Jewish Life

-- PROGRAM --

OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

YOUTH ADVISERS' CONFERENCE

June 8, 1961

CONFERENCE THEME: ANSWERS FOR ACTION

WELCOME and INTRODUCTION OF PANEL MODERATOR --

Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Youth Section of OASIS

INTRODUCTION OF THE PANEL --

Mr. Cecil A. Alexander, A.I.A.

PANEL PRESENTATIONS:

Is Preparation Necessary? --

Mr. Cecil A. Alexander, A.I.A.

How Will the Atlanta Plan Work? --

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent
Atlanta Public Schools

What is Our Individual Civic Duty? --

Mr. Robert L. Marchman, Past President
Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce

How Shall We Live Up to Our Moral Obligations? --

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President
Interdenominational Theological Center

WORK GROUP SESSION: YOU AND YOUR YOUTH

Work Group I .... Mr. Frank Fierman, Leader -
Executive Director, Jewish
Community Center

Mrs. B. A. Wapensky, Consultant

Work Group II ... Mr. R. E. Shrider, Leader -
Executive Director,
Bethlehem Community Center

Mrs. John Patton, Consultant

Work Group III .. Mr. Carl S. Harm, Leader -
Prof., School of Social Work,
Atlanta University

Mr. John Finn, Consultant

Work Group IV ... Mr. B. A. Wapensky, Leader -
Director of Training,
Federal Reserve Bank

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, Consultant

Work Group V .... Mrs. M. C. Pittard, Leader -
Minister of Education
Audubon Forest Methodist Church

Mrs. Ed Askren, Consultant

Consultant-at-Large - Mr. Joseph Gross

REFRESHMENTS AND INFORMAL DISCUSSION

STEERING COMMITTEE:

Mrs Kathryn Brisbane, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-chairman
Mrs. Edward Reisman
Mrs. S. M. Lewis
Mr. Shimon Gottschalk

The following report on ANSWERS FOR ACTION, theme of a Youth Advisors' Conference attended by more than one hundred interested leaders and advisors of youth has been prepared to assist concerned adults plan and conduct programs to help young people understand the full implication and effect of public school desegregation. It is hoped that this material will encourage and stimulate all who read it to make or use opportunities to promote discussion conducive to mature, informed and understanding attitudes.

"ANSWERS FOR ACTION"

YOUTH ADVISORS' CONFERENCE OASIS

June 8, 1961

ANSWERS FOR ACTION - From The Panelists

Mrs. Finn's introductory statement:

> "There is no greater bounty that mankind can enjoy than the liberties which result from freedom under law. There is no greater heritage that we can bequeath to our children than a full appreciation of the concept of equality under law and what it means to our lives, our freedom and our self-respect."
> - William P. Rogers, Attorney General

"We who work with youth have a grave responsibility during these next few months - it will be up to each one of us to make these words meaningful to the young people who look to us for guidance and counsel. Many of us are either staff members or volunteers of organizations expounding in principle the spiritual rewards of fellowship, brotherly love, devotion to God. It is time for us to renew our dedication to these principles, to transform principle into practice, prejudice into understanding, apathy into right action. Together, you and I will seek and find the right answers for the right action. It is a task we gladly undertake; it will take courage, conviction and prayer.

"Think and pray with me for just a moment. 'I will sing of loyalty and of justice: to Thee, O Lord, I will sing. I will give heed to the way that is blameless.'

"Do not these words from the 101st Psalm give us an answer for action?

Let us constantly remind ourselves that an all-wise God has given us a common humanity but differing opinions. Let us remember how imperfect is our understanding, how faulty our communication with our fellow-men and let us bow our heads together to start this conference with prayer:

> "'We thank Thee, O God, that history is so long that there is yet time for more justice and love among men than mankind has found. May we dedicate ourselves anew to the needs and the rights and the responsibilities of the common man, and may Thy peace to come be one of justice and freedom for an ever-increasing number of Thy children'.

It is my pleasure now to present to you the distinguished moderator of our panel. Someone described a leader to me as being one who makes up his mind where he wants to go and then moves in that direction. Cecil Alexander is such a person."

Mr. Cecil A. Alexander, A.I.A. - "Is Preparation Necessary"

- Most of us have lived through two World Wars and a war in Korea and we realize that the shot at Concord is now heard around the world. Communism is not responsible for people's efforts to seek their rights and opportunities, America is responsible.

- The South is largely undeveloped because of its inflexibility and inability to adjust to the modern world. Let us resolve tonight that we can prove democracy to be a living thing. We are all of us faced with the opportunity to do something for our sakes.

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools - "How Will the Atlanta Plan Work?"

- Feels that he has been a part in some degree of the tragic events in the South in recent days. An Alabamian by birth, well aware of forces that are somewhat responsible for the present situation in the region.

- Has read carefully the reports of New Orleans and Little Rock.

- Came to Atlanta fully aware of the problems to be faced by this state.

- Has never seen a city nearer to coming of age than Atlanta has come during the past nine months. May be a reflection of coming of age of the South and a reflection of the thoughtfulness of democratic people coming to the front and raising their voices.

- Breaking the long silence of the recent past.

- No more difficult subject can be assigned anyone than helping to change attitudes of long standing. No greater challenge to persons concerned with education.

- Little in Atlanta plan that makes anyone very happy. It is, however, a plan which was considered best by those who developed it. The Pupil Placement Plan was approved by the court and was spelled out in some detail. The Board of Education has no choice but to proceed with the plan as devised and approved by the court. But how it will work depends upon every person of the community. The problem is our problem - Atlanta's problem, the nation's problem. The reputation of the nation is at stake. The world is now such that"normal evolutionary processes" are not possible. Note revolution in all parts of the world. Believes that plan will work and with high school students. Its success will be in proportion to how well citizens can develop a climate of opinion which will bring to the fore the principles we say we live by. The approach should be to continue emphasis upon the basic principles which the organizations represented here tonight state they stand for. Believes that students will demonstrate maturity which has not been in evidence in other cities.

Mr. Robert L. Marchman, Past President of Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce- "What is Our Individual Civic Duty"?

- Suggest that answers to this question require understanding of who we are ... citizens of the world, citizens of Georgia, citizens of Atlanta.

  As citizens of Atlanta our first duty is to our home town. Atlanta is no longer a "hick" town. It is a large and complex city but every city is made up of people and the attitudes of people make a big city what it is. People here tonight are beyond their individual concerns - here to find answers to questions which may be raised by the young people with whom they work. (Described embarrassment while visiting in New York at headline from Montgomery and Birmingham). Was proud that the Junior Chamber of Commerce took the first public position in behalf of open public schools. Taking a stand is the way an image of our city is created.

- When officials take a stand of defiance, others less thoughtful are encouraged in defiance. Young people must be told how important their attitude and their behavior is. As a businessman is interested in projecting an image of lawfulness and ability to move ahead, as a growing modern city with the ability to adapt to a change.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President of Interdenominational Theological Center - "How Shall We Live Up to Our Moral Obligations"?

- The answer to this question requires more time than is available. Important to distinguish moral obligations and legal obligations. Believing in the rightness of a cause is the moral obligation - being convinced that the cause is imperative. A legal obligation is based on law and compulsion. Moral obligation based on what ought to be done. Rightness constitutes the essence of moral obligation. Passive assistance and indifference is insufficient. Positive moral position is required. A vast majority of Atlanta citizens have been appealed to on the basis of the legal obligation. This is not sufficient for leadership. The group which is present must help prepare others to take a positive position because the moral leadership of our community is represented here. We can help our young people to live for our great ideals - brotherhood through mutual helpfulness. Can help young people understand that the moral imperative has a reality as never before. Since extinction is so possible, differences between the people of our world must not be encouraged. If we can work this out in Atlanta, we will have made a contribution to our nation's survival. Brotherly love is the only real security. We must take this first step with understanding, courage and love - and thus bring the ideal of America nearer realization.

Questions to Dr. Letson following presentations

Question:	What is the school system doing to prepare?
Answer:	Encourages full democratic and informed discussion.
Question:	What might be done to prevent the press from highlighting unfortunate rumors or instances?
Answer by Dr. Letson:	Meeting scheduled for all media to develop "ground rules" for next September.

Question:	Since the mayoralty campaign will play an important part in the creation of climate, what if anything can be done?
Answer:	Suggests that a code of ethics for candidates might be proposed and promoted.
Question:	What steps should be taken to remedy the situation revealed by the fact that only ten Negroes are believed to be equipped to enter white high schools?
Answer:	Forty-seven applicants scored up to, or above, national norms. Complete answer to the question not possible in time available. Requires long-range program to improve facilities and qualifications of teachers in the whole Atlanta school system.

ANSWERS FOR ACTION - From the work groups

1. Leaders can make it possible for group members to have creative experiences in discussions, which can lead to positive actions, such as:

--- transform the ideals of organizations into action, evaluate purposes and structures, in terms of their realities and practices and behavior

--- stimulate renewed understanding of the great American ideal of a democratic "Nation under God" its differences from, and advantages over Communism. (Several reports stressed that the emphasis now should be on the moral rightness of equal opportunities over and above their legality.)

--- stress the importance of being not only American citizens, but citizens of the world, and active participants in their own international programs.

--- replace fears with facts (i.e., just what is Communism? the relationship of opportunity to achievement?, etc.

--- encourage independent thinking, based on knowledge of the facts, and on their own concepts of justice and fair play; respect opinions of others.

2. Organizations can sponsor programs within their own framework (discussions, speakers, use of drama in improvising and role-playing) involving -

--- parents and teenagers

--- youth advisors and teenagers

--- interracial meetings of the above groups (several reports mentioned importance of these face to face relationships.)

3. Camps, Vacation Bible Schools, summer activity programs, summer schools, can organize forums, discussions, dramatic presentations, to help members obtain facts, and determine their own roles in this transition period.

4. OASIS Youth-Serving Section Can

--- sponsor a series of interracial forums on "Teen Topics." Those invited should include (but not be limited to) the transfer students and students from the four high schools. Such meetings, with good planning and supervision should help both races to have a better understanding of themselves as human beings, with common interests and concerns.

--- conduct a "rumor clinic," to alert young people to the dangers of false reports and malicious gossip, particularly during the opening days and weeks of school. This could also be done within each organization.

OASIS Has

--- brought together many Youth-Serving Organizations to encourage and stimulate fact-finding, educational and inspirational programs. These are designed to help Youth Advisors and teenage members to relate codes of ethics as they affect attitudes and behavior in the school desegregation process

--- made available a mailing of helpful materials to all such groups

--- sponsored a Youth Advisors Conference whose panelists, work groups, and kits were planned to help carry out the above stated purpose.

OASIS Can

--- sponsor other meetings

--- furnish (to small or large groups) speakers, discussion leaders, drama experts (for role playing, etc.)

--- make available bibliographies, mimeographed and printed materials, film strips

--- help interested organizations work toward a permanent Youth Council.

Your Organization Can

--- share ideas and programs with others

--- tell us how we can be of further help by checking and returning the enclosed half sheet.

sd
6/22/61

OASIS - Room 813
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
June 21, 1961

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

Thank you very much for supplying us with the material on Youth Speaks, and the copies of Mr. Hill's article. We have also written him our appreciation.

We are most grateful for all services rendered us by the staff at SRC!

Cordially,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)

BMH/mr

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

June 26, 1961

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

Dear Friend:

The Youth Advisers' Conference has come and gone. The more than one hundred persons who attended agreed that a step in the right direction has been taken.

A full report of the Conference is enclosed. Our theme, "Answers for Action," became a partial reality during the two and one-half hours we listened, talked and worked together: many answers were presented and suggested. If our Conference is to be truly successful, however, action must follow.

Do you have plans for action? Will you share them with us? May we help you make or implement your plans?

Whatever your answers to these questions may be, please do keep us informed. Do use the tear sheet to let us know how we can help you.

We understand that those who do not share our concern for a peaceful transition are very well and very secretly organized. This is not the time for complacency; this is the time for right-thinking people to take positive action.

If our goal is adequate preparation for acceptance and understanding of the democratic ideal, then let us move toward that goal by turning our answers into action today to make secure a peaceful tomorrow.

Yours sincerely,

Joan Finn

Joan Finn (Mrs. John)
Chairman, Youth-Serving Section

Jean Steinhaus

Jean Steinhaus (Mrs. John)
Co-Chairman, Youth-Serving Section

Enclosure

Please Complete and Return

1. More meetings ________
   What kind?

2. Speaker ______________

3. Cast of Actors ______________
   (for role-playing, etc.)

4. Discussion Leader ________

5. Resources ________________
   What kind?

6. Other Suggestions ______________

Name of Organization ____________________________________

by ____ (Name)

Address ____

Phone ____________

O A S I S
813 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
June, 1961

MEMO

TO: Discussion Leaders and Consultants

FROM: Joan Finn and Jean Steinhaus, Co-chairmen

Re: Procedures and suggestions for June 8th Youth Advisers Conference

I. Procedures

a. People assigned to entrance will check cards, which will be kept by the bearer until they are in work-groups.

Mrs. John Finn will have a "master list" of alphabetized names, in case an invited guest or adviser has lost his card.

b. Youth advisers and other guests will be asked to sit in the goup of chairs which bears the same number as their cards.

c. After the panel, and the question period, each work-group will be assigned a room. As they leave the assembly room, they will be given a kit of materials.

d. The discussion leader takes over as soon as his work-group is assembled in its assigned room:

1) it is important to quickly establish a friendly, permissive atmosphere, and help the group to acquaint themselves with one another

2) introduce Consultant, and secure a recorder (appoint, or ask for volunteer). Make it clear that the record of what is said will not be made public, but is strictly for the use of the Steering Committee of the Youth-Serving Section of OASIS

3) move at once into discussion

4) after discussion (for which you will have almost an hour), help the group select one or two of the points made which they feel may be most helpful to others. If time permits, each group will be given the opportunity to share these in the general assembly room. The leader may want to do this, or he may ask the Consultant.

II. Suggestions for Discussion Leaders

a. Divide group into "threes" to list:

1) three important facts brought out by panelists

2) three questions raised by these facts.

b. Try "role-playing":

    1) divide group so that everyone has a role to play -- i.e., some take part of the Negro children entering a previously all-white school; others play the roles of the white children; still others are observers.

c. Prepare ahead of time one or two "case-histories," which point up possible situations that may arise in a desegregated school.

Sub-divide group, and give time for each group to decide how problems might be solved.

d. Give each person a "secret" role to play, in a discussion topic suggested by leader -- roles such as

--- The "Know It All"

--- The Clown

--- The Atlas (bearing all the weight of the world on his shoulders)

--- The Cynic

--- The Cronic Pessimist

--- The Polly Anna

etc. etc!

After the discussion, the roles played are revealed.

e. Act out ways of leading discussions -- i.e., authoritative, permissive, laissez-faire, etc.

f. Encourage youth advisers to avoid being judgmental; practice empathy, thus standing a better chance of enabling individuals and groups to grow in understanding, et cetera.

Good luck --
and Thank You!

P.S. Kit follows under separate cover.

OASIS

June, 1961

A "Dramatic Springboard"

---- for discussions

If you are wondering how to introduce the subject of school desegregation to your particular group of teen-agers or adults, perhaps you would like to take advantage of this interesting offer:

A group of professional actors and actresses have volunteered their services to improvise, or act out situations that might occur in desegregated schools this fall.

The settings for these dramatizations can be club meetings, church groups, camp units, community centers, or other appropriate places. It is suggested that the minimum number in the participating audience be twelve. The physical plant should determine the maximum number.

The actors' material must be carefully planned to suit the particular needs of each group, so your suggestions would be needed at this point.

After the actors have performed thier "improvisations," the audience is divided into groups of six to eight persons, with a discussion leader to guide the conversation for approximately ten minutes. Next comes brief reports from each group to the total number present.

This procedure may be repeated with from two to four improvisations comprising the program.

A summation concludes the program. If possible, this should be done by speakers from both races.

This medium is an excellent one to help people talk about what they feel, and get their hopes and fears out in the open.

PROCEDURE:

Call JA 5-8469 to make your request for a cast of actors, at least two weeks in advance, if possible. This will give time to consult on the material, and to work out other details.

A CODE OF ETHICS

Proposed by youth groups of OASIS
(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

August 30, 1961

"I will strive

. . . to live my religious faith in regard to the brotherhood of man, and the Fatherhood of God

. . . to understand and appreciate each individual in terms of his unique personality

. . . to remember to practice the teachings of courtesy, friendliness, and fair play

. . . to behave as a responsible, democratic citizen, in obedience to law and order

. . . to bring honor to my community, to my school, and to my classmates."

August 25, 1961

O A S I S

813 Atlanta National Building

Atlanta 3, Georgia

TO: Youth Serving Organizations of OASIS

FROM: Mrs. John Steinhaus, Chairman of Section

Re: Enclosed Card - "Code of Ethics"

These are available to you for distribution, at the OASIS office.

WILL YOU LET US KNOW AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER YOU WILL NEED? CALL JAckson 5-8469 or 8460.

Each High School Principal (with exception of Negro Principals) has been sent a copy, with the approval of Dr. Rual Stephens, for their distribution by the principals, or by organizations approved by them.

Sixty disc jockeys have received them, with a request that they publicize them as much as possible.

We are counting on you to do likewise!

OASIS

Youth-Serving Organizations

Chairman: Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5) - Bl 5-3006

Co-Chairman: Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6) - 636-5670

Steering Committee:

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 148 Bell St., SW, Chairman; 859 Fair St., SW

Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Pl., NE, Co-Chairman

Mrs. S. M. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 550 Kingwood Lane, NW - Tr 5-7881

Members-at-Large:

Mrs. Alden Eddy, 1138 Oakdale Rd., NE (7)

Mrs. M. B. Satterfield, 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5)

Organization Representatives

Atlanta Boys Clubs

Mr. Herman B. Quinn, 311 Walton Building (3)

Mr. E. J. Thomas, 481 Thurmond St., NW (13)

Mr. Jesse Draper, Draper-Owens Co., 521 Grant Building (3)

Atlanta Girls Clubs:

Miss Rebecca Hollingsworth, 1129 Sells Ave., SW

Mrs. C. C. Going, 1205 Lake Hearn Dr., NE

Bethlehem Community Center:

Mr. Robert Schrider, 9 McDonough Blvd., SE (15) - Ma 2-0919

Mrs. Annie Ruth Hill, 140 Meldon St., SW

Girl Scouts:

Miss Margaret Colbert, 40 - 16th St., NW (9)

Mrs. Robert L. Brown (Alice), 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Youth-Serving Organizations con'd

Girl Scouts: Miss Margaret Colbert, 40 - 16th St., NW (9)

Mrs. Robert L. Brown, 321 Robin Hood Rd., NE (9)

Grady Homes Community Girls Club:

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 859 Fair Street, SW

Mrs. A. D. Cooper, 1291 Hunter St., NW (14) - Pl 3-5248

Mrs. Beulah A. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Jewish Youth Groups

B'nai B'rith - Mrs. Gertrude Bossak, 2344 Wineleas Rd., Decatur

Community Center - Mr. Frank Fierman, 1745 Peachtree Rd., NW - Tr 5-7881

Temple - Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 1589 Peachtree Rd., NE (9)

Mr. Arnold Shulman, 1420 Stephens Dr., NE (6)

Protestant Youth Groups:

Interdenominational Youth Center, Att'n: Mr. Keith Pankel, Adviser
Northside Methodist Church
2799 Northside Dr., NW (5)

Religious Education Ass'n: Miss Gatra Reed, St. Marks Methodist Church
781 Peachtree St., NE

Salvation Army: Att'n. Major John Needham, 699 Semonile Ave., NE

Wesley Community House: Miss Rosamond Johnson, 342 Richardson St., SW - Mu 8-1482

Y.M.C.A. - Butler St. - Miss Annell Ponder, Youth Worker, 22 Butler St.NE Ja 4-0246

Metropolitan - Mr. Fred McCord, Youth Worker, 145 Luckie St., NW, Ja 5-540

Mr. David Powell, " " " " " "

Young Judea -

Y.W.C.A. - Atlanta Hdqs, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE (3)
Miss Eunice Brunson, Director
Mrs. Virlyn Moore, Pres., 1355 Moores Mill Rd., NW
Mrs. Dora Biven, Youth Worker, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE
Mrs. John Finn, Volunteer, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5)

Phyllis Wheatley Branch - Miss Sujette Crank, Dir., 599 Tatnall St., SW

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

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Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

Dear Friend:

You are cordially invited to participate in a YOUTH ADVISERS CONFERENCE, planned specifically to help those who work directly with Youth assume a qualified leadership role in advising, discussing and answering questions concerning the subject: How Will Desegregation Affect our Atlanta Public Schools and the contribution each individual can make toward maintaining the good will and responsible citizenship for which our city is noted.

THE TIME: 8:00 P.M., Thursday, June 8, 1961

THE PLACE: The Downtown YMCA, 145 Luckie St., N.W.

THE SPEAKERS: Mr. C. K. Alexander, Moderator
Dr. John Letson, Supt., Atlanta Public Schools
His Honor, Mayor Hartsfield
Dr. Harry Richardson, Pres., Interdenominational Center.

The conference program will consist of a panel presentation, discussion and a work group session. Opportunity will be provided during a brief coffee "break" for informal exchange of ideas and comments.

This is not a public meeting. Attendance must be limited to approximately 100 people and will be by invitation only. It is our hope that you will participate by selecting those youth advisers or leaders, volunteer or staff, who will be working directly with high-school-age youth during the next few months and/or who will be able to best put to use this type of information and guidance.

If you wish to participate, please select and personally invite ten to twenty carefully chosen advisers and list the names of those you have contacted on the enclosed form. Return this form to the above address by May 26th. We will be glad to send each person listed a post card reminder which will serve as a non-transferable ticket to the conference.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

Joan Finn
Jean Steinhaus

Joan Finn, Chairman
Jean Steinhaus, Co-Chairman
Youth Section

OASIS

Room 813, Atlanta National Building

AGENCY	**Name and Address**	**Title**

HOW TO LEAD A DISCUSSION WITH YOUTH

on the subject:

DESEGREGATION OF THE ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Students, both white and Negro, share a major responsibility toward achieving peaceful and orderly compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan. The great majority of students are good school citizens. It becomes the responsibility of this great majority to prepare and conduct themselves in such a way that the few students who are trouble-makers will be discouraged and stopped from doing things that tend to upset a smooth transition from segregated to desegregated schools. A good adult discussion leader, one who is skilled in group discussion techniques and who possesses a knowledge of the necessary facts, can contribute greatly to the success of a student movement dedicated to the preservation of dignity and honor.

The following outline of suggestions may prove helpful:

I. THE DISCUSSION GROUP

A. It should be small - between 10 and 20 is the ideal.

B. It should be a natural grouping - a camp group, students at a particular school, members of a particular club or church group, etc.

C. It may include both sexes but there is probably an advantage in having a man lead an all-male group and a woman lead a girls' group. In a mixed group boys may be more interested in impressing the girls and vice versa than in expressing themselves freely and truthfully.

D. The group should meet in an environment conducive to an informal, relaxed and friendly discussion.

E. The leader should have a friendly and respected relationship already established with the group.

II. GETTING THE DISCUSSION STARTED

A. Socio-Drama

1. Role playing
2. Contrived situations

B. Guest Speaker or Panel Presentation

1. Divide into small groups to discuss afterwards.

C. Use a Naturally Related Topic such as "How Can We Apply Our School (or club or agency) Motto to the Reality of Desegregation?" - or "How Can We Make Democracy a Success?"

D. Check with Atlanta Chapter, AAUN for information on films and records.

III. THE DISCUSSION

A. Introduction

1. It is advisable to make clear in a brief, concise way the purpose of the discussion and to bring out the following points:
    - a. the purpose of the discussion is not to debate the merits or demerits of desegregation.
    - b. it is to discuss the Atlanta Plan and the laws AS THEY ARE and the effect upon the school and the community.
    - c. it is to discuss what the group can do as individuals or together to help the school and the community maintain dignity and honor.

B. The Atlanta Plan

1. It would be well to give a brief and general explanation of the Plan and then invite questions on details and on the school department's rules and regulations for implementing the Plan.
    - a. do not discuss how the Plan should or could be changed - it is the Plan that has been accepted by the Federal Courts.
    - b. be prepared with as much factual information as possible.

2. Discuss how the Plan will affect a particular school and/or the high schools and community in general.
    - a. remember that students in the 8th grade and up will be taking part in a new experience.
    - b. remember also that many responsible students, although not expressing themselves verbally, are insecure about their own place in a changed situation.
    - c. be prepared to answer questions concerning school standards, health, social activities, athletics, communism, the NAACP, etc.
    - d. discuss the necessity for evaluation of all information and opinions to determine whether based upon fact, myth or prejudice.
    - e. if necessary, ask some questions:
        - 1) Are all people who express fear of desegregation prejudiced?
        - 2) What fears do you have?
        - 3) What is the factual basis for your fears?
        - 4) What can you do about your own fears?
    - f. discuss the necessity for basing judgment on people as individuals and not on race stereotypes.
    - g. discuss suggestions for a positive approach--i.e. "being friendly in a natural way."

3. Discuss what Youth can do
    - a. some positive suggestions:
        - 1) no matter what happens, go to school
        - 2) avoid situations which would invite trouble
        - 3) do not let the trouble-maker bait you
        - 4) remember that the trouble-maker seeks notoriety - do all you can to keep him from becoming a "hero"
        - 5) make known as individuals or as a group your desire to assume a positive leadership role.

Inter-group Committee on Schools - Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman

Section of YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS

Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., N.E., - Chairman

STEERING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 859 Fair St., SW - Chairman

Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Pl., NE - Co-Chairman

Mrs. S. M. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 550 Kingwood Lane, NW

COMMUNICATION SPECIALISTS

Mrs. Fred Robin, 926 Crane Rd., N.E. (5)

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Mrs. Alden Eddy, 1138 Oakdale Rd., NE (7)

Mrs. M. B. Satterfield, 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW

ATLANTA BOYS CLUBS

Mr. Herman B. Quinn, 311 Walton Bldg. (3)

Mr. Jesse Draper, Draper-Owens Co., 521 Grant Bldg.

ATLANTA GIRLS CLUBS

Miss Rebecca Hollingsworth, 1129 Sells Ave., SW

Mrs. C. C. Going, 1205 Lake Hearn Dr., NE

BETHLEHEM COMMUNITY CENTER

Mr. Robert C. Shrider, 9 McDonough Blvd., SE

Mrs. Annie Ruth Hill, 140 Meldon St., SW

BOY SCOUTS - Atlanta Area Council

Mr. O. B. Gorman, 167 Walton St., N.W.

Mr. John Stembler, Ga. Theatre Co., Fox Theatre

CAMP FIRE GIRLS - Mrs. Doris Bridges, 167 Walton St., N.W.
Mr. Frank J. Heazel, Jr., 457 Manor Ridge Dr., N.W.

CATHOLIC YOUTH GROUPS - The Rev. Allen Dillman, 2699 Peachtree Rd., NE

GIRL SCOUTS - Miss Polly Clairborne, 40 - 16th St., NW
Mrs. Robert Stiemke, 3216 Ridgewood Rd., NW

Youth-Serving groups - cont.

GRADY HOMES GIRLS CLUBS - Mrs. Kathryn Brisbane, 148 Bell St., SE
Mrs. Beulah A. Lewis, 54 Ashby St., NW

JEWISH YOUTH GROUPS

Temple - Mr. Shimon Gottschalk, 1589 P'tree, N.E. (9)
Mr. Arnold Shulman, 1420 Stephens Dr., N.E. (6)

Community Center - Mrs. Gertrude Bossak, 2344 Wineleas Rd., Decatur

JUNIOR RED CROSS - Miss Marguerite Lehman, 848 Peachtree St., N.E.

PROTESTANT YOUTH GROUPS - Rev. Bill Boice, 1328 P'tree St., N.E.
First Presbyterian Church

SALVATION ARMY - Major John Needham, 693 Seminole Ave., N.E.

WESLEY COMMUNITY HOUSE - Miss Rosamond Johnson, 61 Memorial Dr., SE

YMCA

Butler Street - Miss Annell Ponder, Youth Worker; 22 Butler St., NE

Metropolitan - Mr. David Powell, Youth Worker; 145 Luckie St., N.W.

Regional - Dr. Thornton W. Merriam, Standard Building

YOUNG JUDEA - Mrs. Edward Reisman, 1629 Anita Place, NE
Mr. Edward Korsh, Community Center, 1745 P'tree Rd., NE

YWCA - Mrs. Eunice Brunson, Director, 72 Edgewood Ave., NE
Mrs. Virlyn Moore, Pres., 1355 Moores Mill Rd., NW

Phyllis Wheatley Branch - Miss Sujette Crank, Director, 599 Tatnal SW

SPEAKERS BUREAU

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee, Chairman

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW

Dr. John McClure, Jr., 964 Crane Rd., NE for Mrs. Harris

CODE OF CONDUCT AS DEVELOPED

BY BASS STUDENT COUNCIL, 1958

On This We Agree

Bass is a democratic school; stands for and works toward democratic living. Democratic living means the enjoyment of rights and privileges as fully and as fast as we can assume and discharge the accompanying responsibilities. One's readiness and willingness to assume responsibility is a measure of one's maturity.

We, the students of Bass High School, confidently believe that we have achieved that degree of maturity that fits us to direct ourselves more and more. We are mature enough to recognize the necessity for, and accept, authority, rules, regulations, and restrictions on individual freedom for the common good in a school the size of Bass.

We submit the following guides to acceptable behavior which we believe are fair and just to all, and which if followed will help make Bass a happier and better school. For on this we agree ...

1. Our cafeteria can be tops. We agree to
    a. Be courteous to and considerate of others.
    b. Show appreciation for the facilities provided for us by using them as they should be used.
    c. Do our best to keep the cafeteria as clean as if it were our own dining room.
2. The appearance of our corridors and grounds reflects the spirit of Bass. We agree to
    a. Show appreciation for and pride in our building and strive to keep it attractive.
    b. Show consideration for others by conducting ourselves in an orderly manner.
3. Bass people appreciate clean, pleasant lavatories. We agree to
    a. Have consideration for others in the lavatories.
    b. Keep the lavatories clean.
    c. Abide by the rules for smoking.

4. Assemblies should be interesting and worthwhile to all present. We agree to

    a. Help make them so by entering into the spirit of the assembly as young adults should.

    b. Show our good manners at all times by remaining quiet unless circumstances call for audience participation.

    c. Be attentive (a good audience makes a good assembly).

5. The library is for serious study and pleasure reading. We agree to

    a. Follow the rules governing the use of the library.

    b. Show respect for others by quietness and orderliness.

    c. Show appreciation for assistance from the librarians.

In conclusion:

With respect for ourselves and all who are a part of Bass, we, the students, accept these guides and pledge our support and cooperation in making Bass a happier and better school.

BASS COMMUNITY COUNCIL
ANNUAL MEETING

Druid Hills Baptist Church
1085 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

MAY 11, 1961 - 7:00 P.M.

WHEN LIFE IS DONE

I'd like to think when life is done
    That I had filled a needed post,
That here and there I'd paid my fare
    With more than idle talk and boast;
That I had taken gifts divine,
The breath of life and manhood fine,
And tried to use them now and then
In service for my fellow men.

Edgar A. Guest

DEDICATED TO CRE

PROGRAM

THE INVOCATION Mr. E.B. Bennett

WELCOME

WELCOME Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, Chairman

ANNUAL REPORTS

REPORT of NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Mr. Gilbert Thomas, Vice Chairman

PANEL: THE COMMUNITY'S ROLE IN FACING THE COURT DESEGREGATION ORDER*

Dr. Louie D. Newton, Pastor Druid Hills Baptist Church

Dr. Ed Cook, Area Superintendent, Area Four, Atlanta Public Schools

Mrs. M.C. Gordon, President, Inman Park Woman's Club

Dr. B.C. Brooks, DDS., Vice President, Little Five Points Business Men

*The Panel members are speaking as individual citizens and are not representing the official view point of the organizations or groups with which they are identified.

PRESENTATION OF NEW OFFICERS Rev. Geo. Buck

ADJOURN

ATING COMMUNITY

PAST CHAIRMEN OF BASS COMMUNITY COUNCIL

W.J. Scott	1939-1944
Dr. J.G. Hand	1944-1945
Rev. Sumner Guerry (deceased)	1945-1946
C.A. Morris	1946-1947
Dr. W.H. Gardner	1947-1948
Rev. Harry L. Harp (deceased)	1948-1950
Mrs. Joseph E. Boyd	1950-1952
Dr. John A. Garber	1953-1956
Rev. Harry L. Mitchum	1957-1958
Dr. John A. Garber	1958-1959
Rev. R. Quinn Pugh	1959-1961

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM STERRING COMMITTEE

Gilbert Thomas
Mrs. V.M. Smith PLACE, TIME, DATE
E.B. Bennett

Mrs. E.E. Porterfield
Miss Cary Howard DECORATIONS, ARRANGEMENTS
Paul H. Behling

Mrs. V.M. Lee
Mrs. W. Jay Bicknell INVITATIONS, RESERVATIONS
W. Joe Scott

Mrs. W.S. Shelfer PROGRAM
Advisory Committee

BASS COMMUNITY COUNCIL

SUMMARY REPORT

Bass Community Council
Bass Music and Recreation Center
Youth Council
Community Recreation Center
Health Unit
Golden Age Club
Churches
P.T.A.
Treasurer's Report
Historical Sketches

Atlanta, Georgia
May, 1961

CREATING COMMUNITY - A NEW FRONTIER

Twenty-one years ago, the citizens who conceived the idea and developed the organization of the Bass Community Council, allowed their motive and purpose to shine like a beacon piercing the darkest sky in the slogan which has guided in each succeeding year: "Dedicated to Creating Community." How profound the motive; how singular the purpose here expressed! Its profundity and singularity makes one aware of a responsibility of citizenship that is transcendent of mere privilege, that is positive instead of negative, that is dynamic rather than static.

During 1960-61, we have sought to rediscover the meaning of community, not so much what it is, but who it is. It is a family of individuals, parents and children who live together in love. It is a group of families who live within the same area in mutual respect. It is members of various families forming groups and organizations out of common interests. It is organizations of people who exist alongside each other, though sometimes competitively, yet without hurt or violence to the citizenry, aiming for the good of all. Basically, we have found, community is that people who recognize each other as individuals, whether that community be family, neighborhood, organizations of the body politic; and because to that elemental recognition they join as fellow individuals in a constructive relationship.

This constructive relationship of individuals does not just happen; it must be built. Community does not mystically occur; it is created. While we are privileged to be alive, to be Americans, to reside in our city and neighborhood, a sense of gratitude, if nothing else, would prompt us to a sense of responsibility in the area of constructive relationships. The Man of Galilee has reminded us from the long ago: "To whom much is given, of him will much be required."

Something is vital in this recognition: the positive element. Community is created. How much more positive can one be? America was made by the pioneering genius of its citizenry, pressing to the limits of its existing frontiers, while ever seeking new ones. And so are communities made. There is a present two-fold danger - the danger which exists when a community feels that its zenith has been reached. It either becomes apathetic or defensive, or both, either of which is deadly. Most often the attempt to maintain the status quo, a satisfaction with what is, turns to a negatively defensive battle. Every sportsman knows that the best defense is a constant offense. While there are obvious opportunities for protective action, let it be said that our best defense against the forces which would destroy from without and within is a positive, constructive development of a great community through resourceful activities. Such has been the objectives of the Bass Community Council in the past through its project development: the community library, the Recreation Center, the Health and Dental Clinics, the program section of the annual Christmas-Tree Lighting, and the recent Twentieth Anniversary "Let the Community Know" campaign.

However, it is the first word in the founders' slogan that is most essential: the word "dedicated." Community, real community, created community is comprised of citizens dedicated to its building. Without a committed and dedicated citizenry to the highest and noblest ideals of cultural and civic development, community will never be possible. Thus, while we accept this sobering fact as truth, and, while we recognize the dedication of our predecessors, it is essential that we in this hour dedicate ourselves.

Our task is greater than ever before. Change is an important and inevitable part of the pattern. We must either dedicate ourselves to using it as a creative tool in building community, or allow it to become a steam roller to crush us beneath its unrelenting constancy. A paraphrase of Hamlet's soliloquy suggests our alternative: "To dedicate or not to dedicate, that is the question." Personal dedication to creating community is the ever-challenging and ever-uncharted new frontier to which every citizen awakens each morning. President Kennedy has called America to the life of the new frontier. Let it be said that the citizens of our neighborhood recognized and accepted its frontier.

Organization of the Council

1960 - 1961

The program of the Bass Community Council is organized and promoted through committees. There is a committee assigned to each of the projects for which the Council has assumed responsibility. It is because of the excellent spirit and attitude of unselfish service that have characterized the committee members that the Council has never failed in any project it has undertaken.

Officers of the Council

R. Quinn Pugh, Chairman
Gilbert M. Thomas, Vice Chairman
Mrs. W. H. Chadwick, Recording Secretary
Mrs. V. M. Lee, Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. W. J. Bicknell, Treasurer

Enlistment Activity Chairmen

Merle C. Patterson, Ministerial Enlistment
G. Robert Gary, Church Lay Enlistment
E. B. Bennett, Schools
Mrs. Dan T. Deaton, PTA
Miss Cary Howard, Youth Council
Mrs. V. M. Smith, Children's Service Groups
Mrs. M. C. Gordon, Adult Service Groups
Joe Short, Business and Civic Groups

Project Activity Chairmen

Mrs. Annie Lee Hoyt, Library
Mrs. Leon Moye, Health
Mrs. E. E. Porterfield, Recreation
W. Joe Scott, Projects
Mrs. W. S. Shelfer, Program
V. E. Hallyburton, Publicity

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. V. M. Lee

As corresponding secretary, I have answered all correspondence of the Council. I have written notes of appreciation to all speakers appearing on our programs. I have written notes of sympathy, mailed cards to members of the Council who have been ill, and have written all other letters and notes that I have been asked to do.

I have mailed notices or telephoned the members of the Advisory Committee each month concerning the meetings, and I have notified the members of the regular monthly meetings. I have ordered the luncheons for the regular meetings and have received the reservations for the Advisory Committee meetings and for the regular meetings.

Program

Mrs. W. S. Shelfer

The areas for major emphases in 1960-61 for the Bass Community Council were:

Redecorating and furnishing Bass Community House
Expanding the program of Bass Music and Recreation School
Providing parking area for Bass High School
Air-conditioning Inman Park Library.

At the September meeting we heard Dr. John W. Letson, the newly-elected superintendent of the Atlanta Public Schools. Dr. Letson was impressed with our Council and the work it has done. He thought our Music and Recreation School fine and advanced thoughts about using our school facilities in the summer for a greatly enlarged program including adult education.

The October program was a panel of community representatives. These people represented churches, business men, PTAs, women's organizations, and the Recreation Center. They presented the particular problems of their own organizations and from these suggestions the above areas of emphases were chosen.

In November, the Council saw the culmination of the Anniversary Year. This was cleverly presented in a mock court trial.

Our January program was on the current session of the Legislature and our school laws.

Our February program was presented by the Business Men's Association. The representative told of some of their problems and many of their accomplishments. He also told of some of the plans of the association.

Our March meeting introduced our new library director, Mr. John Hall Jacobs. He told us what we might expect from the library and what the library expects from the community.

In April, we had a panel to discuss the peaceful, non-violent desegregation of our high schools in September, as ordered by the Federal Courts.

In summary, we have done nothing about redecorating Bass Community house because the Parks Department has not completed remodeling of the building yet. We will continue to push for this remodeling.

It was the consensus of the Council that perhaps this was not the year to expand the Music and Recreation School. The school system has enough problems this summer without additional ones being added.

The parking area for Bass High School was enlarged and paved -- one special project accomplished.

The air-conditioning of the Library is still not done. Mr. Jacobs requested that Bass Community Council send him a resolution requesting that this work be done. It will be presented to the Budget Committee for approval next January. We will continue our support of this item.

Youth Council

Cary Howard, President

"Kampaign Kapers," the seventeenth annual Hallowe'en Carnival sponsored by the Bass Youth Council, proved to be profitable in many ways. The entire community enjoyed wholesome entertainment while being made definitely aware of the national election. Every one was reminded of his privilege and duty to "get out and vote."

The profits from the Carnival have been used in many ways. $100 was donated to the welfare fund for Bass students. Miss Winnie Hamby, Bass Counselor, allocates these funds. The Bass High yearbook and the school paper also received donations.

For the first time since its organization in 1944, the Youth Council sponsored a Spring activity. A successful talent show, "Sounds of the Century," was held in March. The profits from the new enterprise paid for the installation of new telephones in the business offices and an additional telephone for the Counseling office. Awards to be presented at graduation to two seniors for outstanding service to the Youth Council and the community were also purchased.

We have endeavored to contribute to the welfare of the Bass community through our activities. We express our appreciation to all the members and organizations represented in the Bass Community Council for their help in making this year a very successful one for the Youth Council.

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BASS MUSIC AND RECREATION SCHOOL

21ST ANNUAL SESSION

JULY 11 - 29, 1960

The twenty-first annual session of the Bass Music and Recreation School opened on July 11 and closed on July 29. The total enrollment was 242. Fifty different schools were represented in the project, including elementary and high schools in Atlanta, Decatur, DeKalb County, Fulton County and several private schools.

The staff of the 21st session consisted of public school teachers and instructors provided by City Recreation Department. Mrs. Kathryn Wyrick, typing; Miss Alice Wiggins, sewing; Mrs. Lorine Caswell, crafts; Mrs. Melba Walton, crafts; Mrs. Ruth Brannon, crafts; Mrs. Mazel Kemp, sewing; Mrs. Ann Kieffer, cooking; Mr. Russell Hardin, woodshop; Mrs. Amy Estes, dramatics; Mrs. Carey Callaway, dancing; Mr. James Taylor, band; Mr. Victor Wall, printing; Miss Ruth Whatley, cooking; Mr. Kelly Mansfield, games; Mrs. Mary Bookout, office and clinic services; Mrs. Helen Smith, snack bar.

At the assembly on each of the three Fridays the children showed their individual projects or presented in an appropriate way the major activities of the week. Mr. Taylor, the band director, arranged and supervised the assembly programs. The culminating assembly on July 29 made a fine impression on adult guests who came to see the program. Dozens of attractive garments were modeled by girls in the sewing groups; scores of craft and shop individual projects were shown from the stage.

The 22nd annual session will begin on July 10 and close on July 28. A staff sufficiently large to take care of 350 children has been selected.

Bass Recreation Center

Mrs. E. E. Porterfield,
Recreation Chairman.

The most outstanding project undertaken at the Bass Recreation Center during the past year was the formation of the Bass Teen-Courtesy Club. This club is composed of eighteen teen-agers who met to 1) examine their own every day behavior; 2) evaluate courteous, approved patterns of behavior; and 3) join together in studying, learning, adopting, forming, and/or building their own personal patterns of courteous, approved everyday conduct. These young people are proud Courtesy-Club members who will live more courteously, more considerately of other people and their properties, more successfully, happier — at home, school, on playgrounds and in public places.

Mrs. Louise Nicholson, founder of National Youth Courtesy Foundation, Inc., and Mrs. Charlene Nichols were instructors for the club.

This is the first Teen-Age Courtesy Club in the City of Atlanta.

The generosity of the Northeast Atlanta Lions Club made it possible for our young people to enjoy this worthwhile experience.

As an outgrowth of our Teen Courtesy Club, we now have a Youth Courtesy Club, composed of elementary girls and boys in the community.

Two of our Teen Courtesy Club members, Joyce George and Douglas Hopkins, Bass High School students, thought of this idea and volunteered their services in instructing the younger group. This group meets Friday afternoon from 5:00 - 6:00 p.m.

Topics for discussion are

1. Good manners at home
2. Good manners at school
3. Good manners at play, Recreation Center, etc.
4. Good manners in public places
5. Personal grooming
6. Table manners
7. How to say - "Thank you"

Both groups are working on a scrapbook and plan to enter it at Youth Workshop at Statesboro, Georgia, in July.

Two of our Teen members won first place medals in the Atlanta Ping Pong tournament. They are Jeanne Van House - for girls' division - and Marian Van House - junior division.

At least four adult crafts classes a week have been held at the Recreation Center throughout the past year. These classes run either six or eight weeks.

At present, seven classes are in progress. They are:

1. Low-Cost Crafts for Adults - Monday - 9:30 - 11:30 a.m.
2. Ceramics - Monday - 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.
3. Silk Screening - Tuesday - 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.
4. Flower Making - Wednesday - 9:30 - 11:30 a.m.
5. Low-Cost Crafts for Leaders - Wednesday - 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.
6. China Painting - Thursday - 9:30 - 11:30 a.m.
7. Beginners Silk Screening - Friday - 9:30 - 11:30 a.m.

Although we may not have the most modern, up-to-date building, I dare say there are few places where more wholesome recreation is enjoyed.

May we express our sincere thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Loraine Caswell and the staff who have made this possible!

Bids were opened Monday, April 10, on the redecorating of the Center. We hope this work will be complete in the very near future.

Mrs. E. E. Porterfield,
Recreation Chairman.

Health Service Units

Mrs. Leon L. Moye, Chairman

Beulah A. Hunt Health Center

The Health Clinic is open the first and second Monday of each month. Mrs. Marian Rotier, Public Health nurse from Fulton County, in charge of the Clinic, was transferred to another section of the city. Miss Elaine Chastain replaced her. We were indeed sorry to lose Mrs. Rotier, and we would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks for the wonderful service she rendered. At this time we would like to extend a warm welcome to Miss Chastain. Also, we would like to welcome Mrs. Frances Moss, who is our new school nurse at Bass High School.

In October, 1960, the Bass Community Council purchased a metal filing cabinet for use in the Health Clinic.

During the year a total of 433 immunizations were given and 201 baby examinations were made by Dr. Porth.

We wish to express our appreciation to the health chairmen of the PTAs and Mrs. Moss for their service and time given to the Center.

Willis A. Sutton Dental Clinic

The Clinic is open five days a week during the school year and through June and July, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Dr. Morris Capilouto is the dentist in charge. From June, 1960, through March, 1961, 296 patients were served, 796 fillings were given, and 311 were completed. Since 1945, students from Bass High School and the community schools (Highland, Lin, Moreland and Whitefoord) have had their dental needs cared for through the Clinic.

Adult Service Groups
(Y.W.C.A., Woman's Club, Garden Club, Study Group and Golden Age)

Mrs. M. C. Gordon, Chairman

As members of the Bass Community Council, we have tried to cooperate in all of its functions. We had Reverend Quinn Pugh speak to our club on "What Is the Bass Community Council." After his explanation, we are ready to work toward a better Council. We also had the Bass High School Chorus as our program and guest at our Christmas meeting. Reverend Pugh explained our part in desegregation; so we are finding the Council to be of help to us.

The Garden Club has permission to beautify the plot in the Center of Little 5-Points as soon as the work is completed.

The Y.W.C.A. is highly favorable with the methods and accomplishments of the Council. Their continued support and good wishes are with the Council.

The study group is very much in favor of the Council and what it stands for.

The Golden Age Club is impressed with what the Council has done and is doing. We think we should appoint missionaries to go out and acquaint all our people about Bass Community Council and its many and varied accomplishments.

Ministerial Enlistment

Merle C. Patterson, Chairman

During this current year the chairman had several consultations with the director of the Welfare Division of the Atlanta Christian Council. The purpose of these consultations was to determine to what extent the Atlanta Christian Council could be of service to our community in regard to transient and welfare cases which do not come under the normal policies of other agencies. We were assured that the Atlanta Christian Council would continue to be the referral point for all churches, and it was the suggestion of the director that churches be encouraged to use the services of the Council for such cases as come to their attention.

With the guidance and assistance of the Reverend Mr. Pugh, this committee set up a meeting of ministers from churches within the Council geographical area. The response was good, and it was felt that it would be helpful to continue, on a regular basis, having meetings with the ministers and at least one layman from each of the churches. It is the hope of the committee that this may be continued during the next year with regularity. It was felt that the problems that confront the churches in this area were problems that were of interest and concern of the whole Bass Community Council. The churches are an important part of the Council and its program. This regular meeting of the ministers and laymen would be a good clearing house for discussing common needs and for building good relations and fellowship among the churches of our community. At this time we have no concrete proposals to present to the Council other than that the Council encourage the regular meetings of the church groups.

Inman Park Branch Library

Mrs. Annie Lee Hoyt, Librarian

The Library is happy to report continued growth in 1960-1961. During the first five months of the year, we have added 234 new members, with a circulation for the year of over 18,000 volumes. It gives us great pleasure to announce that for the first time in several years, we are able to provide a story hour during the summer for the children. The dates and time will be posted in the library.

We should like to express our appreciation to our friends who are keeping us supplied with beautiful flowers. These add greatly to the appearance and attractiveness of the library.

The various organizations from the Bass High School have found the assembly room accessible. We are happy for them to make use of this facility at any time.

Youth Service Groups

Mrs. V. M. Smith, Chairman

Y.M.C.A.

Gra-Y Club groups are active at Mary Lin and Moreland Schools. Mary Lin has 60 boys enrolled in this program and there are 39 at Moreland.

Murphy and East Atlanta High have some 155 students enrolled in the Hi-Y Clubs.

Many boys from this area attend the Y day camps during the summer months.

Y.W.C.A.

Students from our grammer and high schools attend swimming classes, junior and senior life-saving instructions at the Y.

Girl Scouts

There are 19 troops of Brownies, Intermediates and Senior Scouts within our Council. These girls attend Mary Lin, Highland, Samuel Inman, Bass and Grady. They have participated in the Fight Blight Campaign, and they support all civic and community projects. They have undertaken many service and welfare endeavors and are indeed an asset to the Bass Community Council. Over 150 adults are also registered and working in this field.

Boy Scouts

Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts have "contributed to community" by distributing "Register and Vote" tags, helping to keep our parks clean, participating in Fight Blight and Clean-Up campaigns as well as many service and welfare projects. They were busy in the fall selling tickets to Atlanta Cracker baseball games, and have painted their cabins at Allatoona. All will participate in the Scout Circus to be held May 11, 12, 13.

Junior Club

The social dance club of the members of fifth, sixth and seventh grades of Mary Lin School is enjoying its seventh year in furnishing the right type of social recreation for the children of this area. The club was initiated to ease children into the social pattern encountered in high school, and that all children, regardless of the fact that they might have a home large enough to give a party in and, therefore, be invited to others, might participate in a well-balanced social program.

Note: This is the first year of this new committee - Youth Agencies - and, having no pattern for scope of our committee, we have endeavored to merely coordinate the groups this past year. Next year, we hope to be able to more properly evaluate needs and to be able to sponsor enlarged programs and better reporting of the happenings of these organizations.

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Business and Civic Activities

Joe Short, Chairman

The highlights of the business and civic life of the Bass Community Council for the fiscal year 1960-61 were fourfold.

First, the annual two-part Christmas program presented by the merchants of Little 5-Points Business Association. The initial segment of the program was during the first week of December and was complete with Santa Claus and his helpers distributing "goodies" to the children of all ages in attendance. Choral groups from several community schools and churches sang Christmas carols and additional Christmas music was provided by the local Salvation Army Band. The second segment of the Christmas program was provided the third week of December by way of awarding of numerous prizes to lucky holders of tickets donated by the merchants of the Business Association. Prizes, likewise, were donated by the merchants.

Second, the announcement by Mr. Ray Nixon, Chief of Construction for the City of Atlanta, that the Moreland Avenue underpass would be completed and opened to through traffic not later than July 1, 1961. The opening of the underpass will precded the third anniversary of the beginning of construction by forty-five days. A gala celebration is planned by the merchants of the Little 5-Points area.

Third, the Euclid Avenue extension is scheduled to be completed and opened to traffic not later than June 15, 1961. This will enable traffic to flow more freely to and from downtown and should help abolish the traffic bottlenecks which have become so commonplace in Little 5-Points.

Fourth, the Fight Blight Campaign was inaugurated by the Little 5-Points Business Association in conjunction with Bass Community Council. Clean-up, paint-up, fix-up activities are in evidence in our community with the hope that the Bass community area will be recognized and rewarded by the Fight Blight Campaign officials, in addition to the beautification resulting from these efforts.

Projects Committee

W. Joe Scott, Chairman

The following report of the Projects Committee was submitted to and approved by the Advisory Committee at its regular meeting on November 9, 1960:

Continuing Projects
Little Five Points Branch Library Building
Willis A. Sutton Community Dental Clinic
Beulah Hunt Community Health Center
Bass Community Recreation Center
Bass Music and Recreation School
Community Hallowe'en Carnival
Sanitation and Beautification of Little 5-Points

Supporting Projects
Extension of Euclid Avenue to Edgewood Avenue
Improving parking facilities in Little 5-Points
Little 5-Points Christmas-Tree Lighting

Major Emphases in 1960-61
Redecorating and furnishing Bass Community House
Expanding the program of Bass Music and Recreation School
Providing parking area for Bass High
Air-conditioning Library

Long-Range Projects
Developing a clearing and coordinating center for welfare cases
Developing a community-wide counseling service for young couples and families
Brochure giving information about the community and Council's program for meeting community needs

The Committee:

Mrs. W. S. Shelfer, Program Chairman
Rev. Quinn Pugh, Council Chairman
W. J. Scott, Committee Chairman

Realizing the critical situation that will face Atlanta in September, 1961, when the Board of Education must comply with the Supreme Court decision regarding desegregation of public schools, the Advisory Committee at its March meeting joined with many other organizations in the City to promote calm and peaceful compliance.

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PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Dan T. Deaton - P. T. A. Representative

As P.T.A. representative on the Advisory Committee of Bass Community Council, I have attended the meetings and reported the activities of the P.T.A.s affiliated with the Council. These include Bass High, Highland, Mary Lin, and Moreland schools.

Gifts from these groups have been presented to the Council designated for work in the Health Center and Dental Clinic.

Representatives from each school attended the monthly Council meetings.

BASS COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Annual Report of Treasurer

May 1, 1960 - April 30, 1961

1. Recreation Center:

Receipts:		
Balance May 1, 1960	$ 71.02	
Bass High PTA	20.00	
		$ 91.02
Disbursements:		
Mrs. Lorine Caswell	16.50	
Atlanta Recreation Golden Age Camp	16.00	
		32.50
	Balance	$ 58.52

2. Dental and Health Clinic:

Receipts:		
Balance May 1, 1960	$344.00	
Bass High PTA (Dental)	15.00	
Bass High PTA (Health)	20.00	
Highland PTA	12.50	
Moreland PTA	25.00	
Lin PTA	25.00	
		$441.50
Disbursements:		
Atlanta Linen Service (12 months at $11.13 per mo.)	133.56	
Balance Dental Clinic owed before being combined with Health Clinic	128.03	
Sears Roebuck Company (File Cabinet)	10.56	
		272.15
	Balance	$169.35

3. Community Council General Fund:

Receipts:		
Balance May 1, 1960	$ 92.91	
Annual Dinner Reservations	125.00	
Donation (?)	20.00	
Bass High PTA	15.00	
Inman Park Women's Club	10.00	
Bass Carnival Profit	14.40	
		$277.31

Disbursements:

Parks Warnock (Dinner Reservations)	$ 94.31	
Trophy Shop	16.18	
Conger Printing	17.25	
Mrs. V. M. Lee (Postage)	35.00	
Mrs. V. M. Lee (Guest Lunches)	2.25	
Mrs. V. M. Lee (Guest Lunches)	2.00	
Mrs. V. M. Smith	5.00	
Fulton Paper Company	16.05	
Tower Catering Service (4 Guest Lunches)	5.00	
Contribution to Anniversary Issue Special Project	31.00	
Deficit on Special Project	21.10	
Bank Service Charge	.42	
		$245.56
	Balance	$ 31.75

4. Special Project:

Receipts:

Donations from friends, businesses and clubs (Anniversary Issue of Paper)	186.00	
Community Council General Fund (Deficit on Special Project)	21.10	
		$207.10

Disbursements:

Mrs. E. E. Porterfield	6.65	
Industrial Photo	15.45	
W. W. Mathews (Issue of Paper)	180.00	
Owen Brown (Throwing Papers)	5.00	
		$207.10
	Balance	-

Balance May 1, 1961:

Recreation Center	$ 58.52
Dental & Health Clinic	169.35
Community Council General Fund	31.75
Special Project	-
Total -	$259.62

Mrs. W. Jay Bicknell,
Treasurer.

BASS COMMUNITY COUNCIL

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

Revised September, 1960

Name

The name of this organization shall be the Bass Community Council.

Area Served

The area served by the Bass Community Council shall be the same as that served by the William A. Bass High School as determined by the Atlanta Board of Education.

I. Purposes of the Council

1. To co-ordinate the efforts of all community-building organizations and institutions within the area in order that their collective influence and activity concerned with community improvement might be more effective.

2. To study cooperatively the needs of the community in all areas of human welfare.

3. To examine the causes of undesirable conditions and to seek to correct them, using methods and procedures that will result in growth in community spirit and solidarity.

4. To initiate and promote constructive projects that will contribute to improving the quality of living within the community.

5. To create a climate of well-being within the community by encouraging and seeking participation by as many individuals as possible.

6. To avoid all activity that might be classified as political, meaning any type of activity that might be classified as self-interest.

7. To contribute to the enrichment of community life within the City of Atlanta.

II. Plan of Organization

Membership

The membership of the Council shall consist of organizations and institutions within the area served, whose function is service to the community; such as, churches, schools, Parent-Teacher Associations, libraries, civic clubs, business groups, health and recreation agencies, hospitals, youth organizations. Each such organization and institution shall be invited to participate in the program through a representative in the Council, elected, or appointed, by the member organization and institution. The duty of the representative shall be to attend all meetings of the Council and to promote the Council's projects within the member organization or institution he or she represents.

Dues

Membership in the Council shall be voluntary and free. There shall be no membership dues or assessments, whatsoever. Member organizations and institutions are urged to make contributions, in amounts they determine, to the support of the Council's projects and general operation fund.

Officers

The officers of the Council shall be Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer. They shall be elected at the May meeting of the Council and shall serve for a term of one year.

Duties of Officers

Chairman: It shall be the duty of the Chairman

1. To serve as the executive officer of the Council.
2. To preside at all meetings of the Council and Advisory Committee
3. To appoint all committees and serve as ex-officio member of each
4. To call special meetings of the Council and Advisory Committee when situations, in his judgment, warrant such special meetings
5. To organize the Advisory Committee promptly at the beginning of his term of office

Vice-Chairman: It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chairman

1. To preside at meetings of the Council and Advisory Committee in absence of the Chairman
2. To serve as chairman of the Projects-Program Committee
3. To perform other duties as may be assigned by the Chairman of the Council

Recording Secretary: It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary

1. To prepare a complete roster to be made available to all member organizations and institutions by September 1. The roster shall include the names of member organizations and institutions, and the name, address, and telephone number of their respective representatives in the Council.
2. To record minutes of meetings of the Council and Advisory Committee and provide sufficient copies for distribution to Council members. Copies of the minutes of a meeting of Council shall be mailed to member representatives at least one week previous to the next regular meeting of the Council
3. To serve as chairman of the committee for compiling and editing the materials to be included in the Annual Summary Report

Corresponding Secretary: The duties of the Corresponding Secretary shall be

1. To send notices of meetings of the Council and Advisory Committee to each member representative at least one week in advance of the meetings
2. To conduct the correspondence for the Council and Advisory Committee as directed by the Chairman of the Council

Treasurer: The duties of the Treasurer shall be

1. To receive and record to the credit of the proper account, and to deposit in the approved bank all contributions made by Council members
2. To send to the contributing member a letter acknowledging its contribution and explaining in which of the Council's accounts the deposit was made
3. To render a monthly financial report to the Advisory committee
4. To pay all bills by check as directed by the Advisory Committee

Procedure for Electing Officers

The procedure for electing officers shall be as follows:

1. The Chairman of the Council shall appoint a nominating committee of three or five representatives at the regular meeting of Council in April
2. The nominating committee shall make its report at the Annual-Dinner meeting in May. The election of officers shall be one item in the order of business for this meeting
3. The Chairman shall entertain nominations other than those submitted by the committee

The Advisory Committee

Functions of the Advisory Committee

1. To serve as the policy-making body within the Council
2. To serve as a general steering committee for all established projects
3. To initiate and recommend to the Council new projects to be included in the Council's program of service to the community
4. To consider all matters of a controversial nature that may be referred to it by the Council
5. To insure that the activity program of the Council is in harmony with the purposes (as stated above) of the Council
6. To develop and promote a community-service program that will implement the purposes of the Council

Membership of the Advisory Committee

The membership of the Advisory Committee shall be representative of the large areas of community need. It shall include the following: elected officers of the Council, one representative of the ministers and one of church laymen, the principal of Bass High School, one representative of Parent-Teacher Associations, chairman of each major project, one representative of civic clubs and business organizations, chairman of Youth Council, one representative of children's service groups, one member-at-large.

Time and Place of Meetings

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee shall hold a regular luncheon meeting on the second Wednesday of each month in the year beginning at 12:30 p.m. The meetings shall be held at a place to be announced later.

Community Council Meetings

The Council shall meet - September to April - on the third Wednesday at luncheon, 12:30 p.m., at a place to be announced. The Annual Dinner meeting shall be held in May at a time and place designated by the Annual Dinner Committee. There shall be no regular meetings of the Council, June to August. No meeting shall be held during the month of December.

Standing Committees

The following standing committees shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Council as soon as possible after his election:

Health Committee - to sponsor the operations of the Willis A. Sutton Community Dental Clinic and the Beulah Hunt Health Center.

Recreation Committee - to sponsor and promote the programs of the Bass Community Center and the Bass Music and Recreation School.

Projects-Program Committee - to prepare and direct programs for regular meetings of the Council and the Annual Dinner Meeting in May. The vice president of the Council shall serve as chairman of the Program Committee.

Publicity Committee - to give publicity to the meetings and activities of the Council.

Policies

The following statements of policy have been developed during the first twenty years of the Council's existence:

1. Concentrate on one major project at a time to avoid a conflict and competition
2. The choice of a project to meet a community need is a matter of supreme importance. It should be made only after careful investigation, deliberation and common consent
3. If the proper choice of projects is made, contributions for their support will come voluntarily from member organizations and institutions. It is important that members feel that the Council's projects are theirs. Dues and assessments are hindrances to creating community. "What goes with the money?" is the beginning of failure. Council's chief interest is in creating an attitude of service to others which is the headwaters of community life.
4. Programs of regular meetings of Council are built around the current project, or one of the established projects that needs the attention of the membership
5. An open and free-flowing channel of communication between the Council and its member organizations should be maintained. Neither the Council nor the Advisory Committee holds any executive sessions.

6. The Annual Dinner Meeting is designed to bring to focus the accomplishments of the year and to evaluate them in terms of Council's purposes. The Annual Summary Report is an important factor in the process. Attendance is not confined to representatives of members. Social and entertainment features of the program contribute to creating community.
7. Council has profound respect for the public agencies and their staffs of workers. Council gives full cooperation and support to them to the end that their services may be channeled effectively to the points of need in the community.
8. Council urges member organizations and institutions to develop and promote their own individual projects for community improvement and gives its collective support to them.
9. Council has conducted its program of projects on the basis of the feeling that if there is a public agency financed by tax money to render the needed services that a project is designed to render, that agency should take over the project, after Council has developed it into an operational service unit, as a part of its public-service program.
10. Neither the Council nor the project committees have directive powers in respect to the operation of projects that are under the management of public service agencies - such as the Dental Clinic and Community Center. The committees function in an advisory and liason capacity. The public agency in charge has full directive powers and the responsibility for the program provided.

SCHOOLS
CAN CREATE DEMOCRACY'S COMMUNITIES

W. JOE SCOTT
PRINCIPAL ● BASS HIGH SCHOOL
ATLANTA ● GEORGIA

SCHOOLS
CAN CREATE DEMOCRACY'S COMMUNITIES

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This third printing of "Schools Can Create Democracy's Communities" is in response to request for copies from many sections of the United States. The Bass Community Council after twelve years of service to its community, is today recognized throughout the city of Atlanta as one of the leading influences for community betterment. Of the projects listed in 1940, the following have been realized:

Improved Recreation facilities
A beautiful Community Center
A new post office building
A Community Dental Clinic

SCHOOLS CAN CREATE DEMOCRACY'S COMMUNITIES

W. Joe Scott

Principal, Bass High School, Atlanta, Georgia

THE quality of democratic living within a community is attributable to the total contributions made by individuals in their co-operative efforts to attain common goals agreed upon and accepted as important to all. It seems that it could be safely assumed that one of the essential purposes of the democratic institutions to which frequent reference is made is to provide situations and patterns of procedures that tend to channel experience toward the ideals of a democratic culture. The degree of feeling the individual has for community status and welfare is proportionate to the extent of and satisfaction in his participation in creating the community. For, after all, aside from the agencies, such as stores, barber shops, and the like, that minister to the physical needs of the residents, a community is essentially a framework of attitudes, appreciations, and understandings held in common by individuals frequently in contact with one another.

It is out of these common spiritual possessions that the community evolves its institutions. These in turn serve to implement the desires and purposes progressively to improve, enrich, and expand the desired social attributes. A community without institutions to promote and preserve its social progress could never lift itself above the culture of family tradition and superstition. The community without leadership that continually seeks to create opportunities for exchange of ideas, free discussion, co-operative planning and action, group evaluation, and reconstruction of purpose for further activity would never create democratic institutions for effective community service.

The ideals of democracy with their emphasis upon the dignity of the individual and his organic function in the social body have been the points of reference in the construction of democratic institutions. If the democratic character of the institution is healthy, it is always in the process of developing. The institution in order to possess democratic character should be continuously under critical study to insure implementation of community and individual needs and purposes. As the glands of the human body adjust their functioning to organic need, so the institutions of the community should adjust their contributions to the social body. Instituions and organizaions have the right to exist within a democratic community only so long as they can, and do, contribute to the general health of the social body. Institution-centered institutions and organization-centered organizations are dead weight to any community. They may be, and often indeed are, social hazards.

They are the spawning ground of revolution because of their resistance to social adjustments.

Such institutions and organizations seek to reverse the direction of loyalty. Instead of recognizing their obligation to adjust and improve their programs of services to the community for which they were created, they declare themselves to be the chief objects of loyalty. They engender among their memberships attitudes of isolation from social responsibilities. The members are more sensitive to their loyalty to the group than they are to the social body as a whole. The organic relationship implied by "If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out" does not seem to be warning sufficiently emphatic to influence their thinking and social behavior.

What has been said thus far is an attempt to establish a point of reference for a discussion of the function of the public school in the community it serves. There is abundant evidence of the fact that the people of the nation consider their public schools as democracy's foremost institutions. Certainly no other community institution is more criticised for the nation's ills than the schools. The implication of this criticism is that if the schools were performing their proper function in the organic social body, the nation would not be suffering whatever pain is most disturbing at the moment — be it juvenile delinquency, strikes, mobilization of an army, dishonest elections, or any other national headache that makes the front pages. The attitude on the part of the citizenry is both a compliment and a challenge to the teaching profession. The nation would be better if the teaching were better. Teachers are that important to the nation. I seems imporant, therefore, that the place of the school in the community be clearly understood.

As stated above, the public school is accepted as the foremost institution for developing and promoting democratic living in the area it serves. It would appear that it would be more logical in interpreting the relationship between the public school and its people to use the term "school-community" rather than "the school and the community." The concept "school-community" seems to involve a close relationship that amounts to a wholeness of influence.

The usual community is made up of many organizations and institutions. Each has its own program of service beamed toward civic improvement. It is not uncommon for these several programs to conflict with each other. There is much overlapping and duplication of effort. Without a framework of common objectives within which programs and activity can be synchronized, much less is actually accomplished than might be. The experiences gained from separate organization activity, moreover, tend to narrow the sense of community to the membership and its well-being. This is often the point of origin of pressure groups which in time dominate the community.

There is need in a democratic society for a broad base of participation in community planning and activity. Wide representation insures three most important results — first, a more complete reservoir of ideas available for plan-making; second, a more widespread feeling of belonging; and third, a keener sense of responsibility for the success of the activities co-operatively planned. These three elements are essential to creating community.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

Two plans for securing this broad base of participation suggest themselves. One is best illustrated by what is commonly known in the writer's section of the country as the civic association. The other, a more recent development, takes the form of the community council. The civic association usually conforms to a political unit or division, such as a city ward, and is open to all individuals who express a desire to join and pay a small membership fee. The roster of a typical community council is made up of names of representatives of various organizations and institutions whose programs are designed for civic improvement and human well-being.

The civic association plan upon first view appears to be the more democratic. In actual operation, however, it sooner or later falls into the hands of aggressive individuals or cliques. When this happens, such organizations deteriorate into political instruments and pressure groups without sensitivity to the general community welfare. They are fertile soil for the growing of political ward bosses. In the end this type of community organization is likely to take unto itself functions that strangle individual initiative and close the door on opportunity for free discussion and action. Not many civic associations have educators or ministers as their leading influence.

The community-council plan has much to offer the community that is seeking solution to its problems and means of improving itself. In the first place, membership in the council is the privilege and responsibility of an institution or organization. Individuals serve as representatives of their respective bodies. In the second place, only those organizations known to be interested in civic matters are considered eligible for membership. The fact that the personnel of the council has a high per cent of annual turnover obviates the formation of aggressive, manipulative cliques. In the fourth place, the leadership of the council is almost certain to be of a good quality because of the high selectivity of the group as a whole. Because of the experience of the representatives in planning for and serving the community welfare, the reservoir of ideas they are able to create together makes possible more intelligent and effective attacks on their common objectives. And finally, because each member of the council personnel represents his or her organization or institution, the net result is a wide base of participation and influence.

It is now appropriate to raise the question as to what all this has to do with the school. The answer, it would seem, would be that if the public school is the foremost influence in the development and promotion of democratic living then it should assume the responsibility for leadership in setting up the framework for the operation of the democratic processes in community life. If the function of the public school is to make democracy work, it must assume the responsibility for bringing together those agencies in the community best qualified for the job. No other of democracy's institutions is so obligated. No other has the degree of confidence and support of the people necessary for success. If democracy is to obtain its full fruition in community living, the school must accept responsibility not only for its own democratic soul, but must seek to convert its community into a microcosm of organic democracy. The need for acceptance of this function by the public school must be clear even to the casual reader of the nation's press. If there is ever to be a "One World" society, it must be developed from the seed grown in and distributed from the community-life farms of this nation to which the world looks for leadership. And the school is expected to furnish leadership for those communities.

What this article thus far has attempted to state is that there is insistent need in democratic America to get to the problem of making democracy work more effectively. It has risked the implication that the reason for democracy's weaknesses lies within the community life of the nation. It has suggested that the responsibility for the development of really democratic living in the community belongs to the public school. The remainder of he article will attempt to tell the story of how one junior high school and its contributing elementary schools have sought to fulfill their obligation in this respect. It is the story of the Bass Community Council.

SCHOOL LENDS LEADERSHIP

In the autumn of 1939 at the request of the local director of the Federal Forum Project, Bass Junior High School sponsored a unit of the project. It was agreed at the beginning that the primary object of the discussions should be to discover the essential needs of the community. It was thought that the success of the project would be conditioned by the past experience of the participants in community service. Special invitations to participate were extended to school principals, Boy Scout, Girl Scout, Camp Fire executives, and presidents of civic clubs, Woman's Club, and civic associations — a total of about thirty leaders in community institutions and organizations. Interest was good throughout the year and results were satisfying.

The outcome of the activity was challenging. It consisted of a list of basic needs of the community arranged in order of urgency. Both the needs and their ranking had unanimous support of the group. At the closing session of the project the question arose as to what could be done about the list of needs.

The participants were informed by the director that a forum group could not be an action group because of regulations governing the functioning of the Forum Project. The community-council idea was presented as a possible solution to the situation. It received unanimous approval of the body. Plans were suggested for converting. A chairman and a secretary were elected. The Bass Community Council came into existence in May, 1940, under the leadership of the principal of the junior high school as chairman and an elementary school principal as secretary.

Since the group had already agreed on basic community needs and had ranked them according to urgency, the point of departure for the council's program was quite clear. The needs ranked highest were, in order, a building for the community branch of the city library, and public recreation facilities. Committees were set up to attack these two problems.

PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN

When the library committee appeared before the Finance Committee of City Council to request an appropriation for the library building, the Mayor expressed surprise that thirty organizations in Atlanta could agree on anything. The appropriation was made and the building was planned and constructed on a lot the city had been holding for twenty years for a community library.

The committee on recreation tackled its job with enthusiasm. Its first step was to petition the Board of Education for use of the school building for a summer recreation program. Within less than two months the program was in operation. Plans for the development of a year-round recreation program for the community took shape. Improvement of parks was brought to the attention of the City Parks Department. Both of these projects have been realized. In the spring of 1942 organization members of the council contributed nine hundred dollars for the establishment of a blood-typing clinic in the school. In one year of operation this clinic served more than 5000 individuals. When the probability of bombing of American cities by Germany became convincingly remote, the clinic committee recommended that the Council consider the establishment of a community dental clinic for children whose parents were not financially able to have the work done by private dentists.

The story of the community dental clinic is perhaps the best illustration of how the Council proceeds to achieve its objective. After approval by the Council, the committee surveyed the schools to determine the number of children who would be eligible for free clinical service. The results were convincing. Permission to convert the blood-typing clinic into a dental clinic was readily given by the Board of Education. Three luncheon or dinner meetings with representatives of state, county, and city dental associations were carefully planned. A prominent member of the city association was asked to serve on the committee. The reactions of the three associations varied from warm to cold. All three finally acted favorably on the petition and offered cooperation in finding qualified dentists to operate the clinic.

Dental equipment is expensive. Organization members of the Council began to send in contributions of fifty and one hundred dollars. But twenty-five hundred dollars, the estimated cost of equipment alone, is a great deal more than one thousand dollars, the amount contributed. The committee looked to other sources for donations. The prospects were discouraging. Then came the offer from the trustees of the Bass Junior High School Student Loan Fund. There was so little demand made on the Fund during the war years that a surplus was available for projects that would benefit the students of the school. The trustees took the necessary steps to make the funds available and made the Council the offer of providing the most expensive equipment for the clinic. Title to the equipment would remain in the hands of the Fund Trustees.

Having now cleared its main hurdles, the clinic committee appointed subcommittees to select the equipment, to employ a dentist, and to work out plans for screening children for free service. Selection of equipment brought in services of the state and city health departments. So did the employment of a dentist. The problem of procedures to determine recipients of the free service was solved by a meeting of the subcommittee with representatives of all the social welfare agencies of the city.

The clinic was named the Willis A. Sutton Community Dental Clinic in honor of Dr. Willis A. Sutton who pioneered the oral hygiene program in Georgia while he was superintendent of Atlanta schools. It was opened for services on February 19, 1945, with one dentist working two hours per week. Since November a second dentist has worked four hours per week. Approximately two hundred fifty children have received free dental service during the first year of operation. Sufficient funds are now available from contributions made by Council's organization members to operate the clinic for eight months.

This detailed account of the community dental clinic is presented as an illustration of the Council's techniques and procedures. It perhaps best illustrates the educative features of the democratic processes at work in a community.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

The monthly luncheon meetings of the Community Council are held at Bass Junior High School with an average attendance of sixty-five per cent of the membership. The luncheons are served in a conference room especially decorated and arranged for proper atmosphere. The school art department uses the luncheon meeting to provide art experiences for its students. Special attention is given to table decorations and room arrangements. So impressive have these been that Council members have carried back into their homes and organizations art values that they prize highly. The Bass art department is devoted to the idea of functional art. The school cafeteria provides the food for the luncheons at cost and girls in home economics classes serve it efficiently and graciously.

The meetings are quite informal. Conversation during lunch is free and easy because of common purposes and experiences in working together. After the lunch is finished, the chairman calls for committee reports which constitute the main business of the meeting. If a speaker is included in the program, his subject usually has to do with one of the Council's projects. All details of the program are designed to contribute to the achievement of success in the project out in front at the time.

These luncheon meetings are joyous experiences to the lovers of democracy. They amount to learning situations in democratic living that influence not only individual representatives present but carry over into the functioning of organizations they represent.

In the spring of 1944 the Council felt the need of re-examining its objectives and re-evaluating its program of services. The chairman appointed a committee for the work. After three meetings with as many different specialists in education and social welfare, the committee formulated its report. Their recommendations to the Council consisted of a clear-cut statement of purposes, a framework of organization, and some details of procedure. Their most significant recommendations, however, was in reference to the need for including the youth of the community in the Council's program. The story of the Youth Council will come later.

The recommendations of the committee were approved by the Council. Since groups in other sections of the city and Georgia have found the committee's work helpful in establishing community councils, the full report is included here with the thought that others might find some helpful suggestions in it.

A REPORT OF THE COUNCIL'S PLANNING COMMITTEE

Your committee has held three meetings for the purpose of rethinking the idea "Community Council" and of restating its purposes, organization, and program. The committee had the privilege of having the advice and counsel of three individuals who have had wide experience in community council work. The questions that the committee posed for themselves are as follows:

1. What are we trying to accomplish with the Community Council?
2. Is the Council the best means of effective work in achieving those goals? Might there not be a different type of organization that could get better and quicker results?
3. The Council is now made up of presidents of community organizations. Is this policy satisfactory? Is there a better way to get outstanding community leaders together?
4. Just how much of an area should be included in this community?
5. The Council was originally given the name "Bass Community Council" with the idea in mind of including that section of the city served by Bass Junior High School. Should the name be changed and the area more restricted?
6. The Council at present has no officers. The chairman prepares programs, appoints all committees, and does most of the work. Is that sound democratic organization? Should there be a steering committee or a permanent planning committee to direct the activities of the group?

7. Should the organization be more formal or more informal?
8. What kinds of programs would be best suited to our objectives?
9. Is time of meeting satisfactory? Would evening meetings at homes be more effective?
10. Shall we seek closer relations with the Social Planning Council?
11. What should be our major activities now?

The following consists of the best answers that the committee has been able to find to the above questions:

Purpose

1. To co-ordinate the efforts of all community-building organizations within the area in order that the collective influence and activity of all might be more effective.
2. To study co-operatively the social needs of the community.
3. To examine the causes of undesirable conditions and to seek to correct them using procedures and methods that will result in growth in community spirit and solidarity.
4. To promote constructive projects that will contribute to improving the quality of living of all.
5. To create a sense of community by encouraging and seeking participation by as many individuals as possible.
6. To avoid all activity that might be classified as political. By "political" we mean any type of activity that is characterized by individual self-interest.
7. To strengthen and enrich the over-all community life of the entire city.

Having examined these purposes, the committee's considered opinion is that the Community Council plan for co-ordinating the efforts of all agencies within the area toward community improvement has greater possibilities than any other with which they are acquainted. The committee believes that the plan offers to each member organization a source of strength and effective influence that, if used purposefully and thoughtfully, will bring satisfying results both to the organization and to the community.

Plan

Membership of the Council

Your committee has given much thought to this problem. Many suggestions were made and considered. The outcome of the discussions in the recommendation that:

enlarge

The membership of the Council consists ~~consists of the presid~~ents~~, or recognized heads, of all organi~~zations and institutions within the area whose function is service to the community — ~~pastors~~, ~~assistant pa~~stors of churches; ~~principals~~ of schools; ~~presidents of~~ Parent-Teacher Associations, community librarian, civic clubs, Woman's Club, civic associations, garden clubs; directors of Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls' Girl Reserves, etc. They believe that the membership so constituted will provide the Council with the support and co-operation of member organizations necessary to carry out the purpose set forth above.

Officers —

~~Organization~~

~~The committee believes that the organization should remain informal and elastic. It recommends that:~~

1. The Council elect a chairman and a secretary at the regular May meeting to serve for a term of ~~a term of~~ one year.

2. That the chairman be empowered to appoint an Advisory Committee to consist of one representative each from the churches, schools, Parent-Teacher Associations, Woman's Club, civic clubs ~~associations~~, ~~Lions Club~~, and one member-at-large to represent all other groups; the committee meet monthly one week before the regular meeting of the Council.

Duties of the Chairman

1. To serve as chief executive officer of the Council.
2. To preside at all meetings of the Council.
3. To serve as chairman of the Advisory Committee.
4. To appoint all committees authorized by the Council.
5. To call special meetings of the Council and Advisory Committee when situations warrant such special calls.
6. ~~To designate a temporary chairman to serve in case of absence of the chairman.~~

Copy

Duties of the Secretary

1. To keep roster of the Council up-to-date. As individuals become eligible for membership, the secretary will notify them of the Council's desire to have them accept membership in the Council. He shall report acceptance of membership to the Council.
2. To keep complete and accurate minutes of all meetings of the Council and meetings of the Advisory Committee.
3. To carry on Council correspondence under the direction of the chairman.
4. To notify members of regular meetings of the Council and Advisory Committee.

Duties of Advisory Committee

1. To consider all matters referred to it by the chairman of the Council and to make recommendations pertaining thereto to the Council. This shall not be construed to deny the Advisory Committee the authority to consider other matters that in their opinion affect community welfare.
2. To plan regular Council meetings.

Area Included and Name

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Your committee feels that the area to be served by the Council should determine the name of the Council. After much discussion the committee reached the conclusion that inasmuch as the original purpose of the Council was to serve that area served by Bass Junior High School that the name "Bass Community Council" is a clearly descriptive name. If and when the Council feels that the area served by the Council should be more restricted or enlarged, consideration of a different name would be advisable.

Time of Meeting

The committee recommends that the policy of luncheon meetings be continued, time to be set by majority vote of the Council.

Place of Meeting

The committee recommends that the Council continue to meet at Bass Junior High School building because of its central location, accessibility to street car transportation, and suitability of meeting accommodations.

Relationship with Social Planning Council

The committee thinks closer relationship would be to the advantage of both the Community Council and the Social Planning Council. Community councils in all the major communities of the city would provide sources of dependable information regarding major needs of the city as a whole. They could serve as active and contributing cells to the social body of the total community.

Suggested Major Activities

The committee expresses the hope that member organizations will become more conscious of the Council as a co-ordinating agency in promoting projects designed to improve community life. They urge representatives of member organizations to submit suggestions regarding community needs and problems for all Council members to consider and have their organizations to consider. In this way each organization will have collective support of all member organizations. The committee submits the following list of projects as worthy of consideration by the Council:

1. Improving facilities for public recreation.
2. Providing a place to pay gas, water, and telephone bills at Little Five Points.
3. Improving appearance and sanitation of the community.
4. Planning of flowering shrubs and trees.
5. Developing the Little Theater idea.
6. Constructing a community center.
7. Securing a community broadcasting system.
8. Providing a community newspaper to promote the program of community improvement of the Council and other organization.
9. Securing a post-office building.

The committee submits its report more conscious than ever before of the extraordinary instrument for community improvement the Community Council is. The committee expresses the hope that all member organizations give their full co-operation in the achievement of the Council's primary purpose — to improve the quality of living within the community.

A YOUTH COUNCIL

The committee appointed by the chairman of the Council in its recommendations stressed especially the need to provide opportunity for participation by the youth of the community in the civic program. The Council gave the suggestion enthusiastic approval. Action followed immediately.

It was the feeling of Council members that youth should work out its own organization and program. The first step was to invite leaders in Bass Junior High School and those in the four senior high schools who lived in the Council's area to an evening meeting for the purpose of discussing a community program for youth. The response was encouraging; interest was good. The discussion was serious and to the point. Adults on the sponsoring committee not accustomed to seeing young people at work on their problems were greatly surprised at the intelligent and aggressive attacks they witnessed.

After a series of meetings under the guidance of the sponsoring committee, the net result was a name, membership eligibility, objectives, details of organization and procedures, and a list of projects to be undertaken. It is worth mentioning here that the projects were carefully selected in keeping with their declared purposes.

Improvement of public recreation facilities rated highest on their list of needs. Since the Community Council was at the same time pushing the recreation phase of its program, the Youth Council took its place in the picture and worked side by side with the adults. The young people were especially interested in creating the recreation center. It was they who decided what type of program was needed. It was they who secured the services of the City Recreation Department. It was they who sent a committee to the business manager of schools with a petition to repair and remodel a four-room portable building so that it could be used as the center. Their appeal was successful. They did the painting. The center has been in operation on a four-nights-per-week schedule for a year. It is not a teen-age proposition. They did not want that kind. The schedule provides recreation for all ages. It is a community recreation center recommended by respected public-recreation leadership.

The other significant achievement of the Youth Council is their annual Community Hallowe'en Carnival. With the full support of Community Council and City Recreation Department they have transformed Hallowe'en from a community hazard into a community festival. They are enthusiastic over the fact that their profits are small — about three hundred dollars on an attendance of three thousand last

Hallowe'en. This money has already been invested in floodlighting equipment in preparation for the 1946 edition of the Carnival. "The pleasure comes from doing it for the community" is their point of view. That harmonizes with their stated purposes to a most satisfying degree.

CONCLUSION

The schools of this nation can create democracy's communities. The teaching profession can develop and nurture living, dynamic cells so charged with the essence of democracy that beams of hope for the realization of the dignity of man throughout the world will prepare the way for the success of the world order envisioned by United Nations Organization. The way is tedious and long, but the obligation is insistent. The staffs of too many high schools are whistling merrily within darkened view of the graveyard of civilization.

Reprinted from the May, 1946, issue of THE BULLETIN of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., pages 73-84.

NOTE: Bass Junior High School (Grades 7-9) was converted into Bass Community High School (Grades 8-12) in September, 1947.

Board of Education, City of Atlanta

A. C. Latimer, 707 Healey Building - City at Large

Ed S. Cook, 1st Ward, 114 Merritts Ave., N. W.

Harold F. Jackson, 2nd Ward, AXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, 3rd Ward, Atlanta University

Allen L. Chancey, Jr., 4th Ward, Suite 830 Fulton Fed. Bldg.

L. J. O'Callaghan, 5th Ward, 362 Fair St., SW

Oby T. Brewer, Jr., 6th Ward, Ga. Savings Bank Bldg.

Glenn Frick, 7th Ward, C & S. Bank Bldg.

Mrs. Clifford N. Ragsdale, 8th Ward, 3195 Habersham Rd., N. W.

Jesse Draper, Grant Building

Milton, G. Farris

Lxxdx

BACKGROUND:
ATLANTA

A Handbook for Reporters covering the desegregation of Atlanta Public Schools

prepared by

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools in September

Room 813, 50 Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

A List of People You May Want to Interview

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Superintendent: Dr. John W. Letson
City Hall — Ja 2-3381
Deputy Superintendent: Dr. Rual W. Stephens

ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION

Chairman: L. J. O'Callaghan
11 Marietta St., N. W. — Ja 1-0238
Attorney: A. C. (Pete) Latimer
Healey Building — 521-1282

ATLANTA DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

Chief: Herbert T. Jenkins
175 Decatur St., S.E. — Ja 2-7363

ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

President: Ben S. Gilmer
American Telephone Co.: 529-8611
Executive Vice President: Opie L. Shelton
Commerce Building — 521-0845

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Eugene Cook
State Judicial Building — Ja 5-0401

ATTORNEYS FOR THE TRANSFER STUDENTS

Donald L. Hollowell
859 Hunter St., S.W. — Ja 5-8372
E. E. Moore, Jr.
175 Auburn Ave., N.E. — Ja 4-6861

FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Frank A. Hooper, Jr.
Old Post Office Building — Mu 8-3517

GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS

Chairman: John A. Sibley
Trust Company of Georgia — Ja 2-6000

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

S. Ernest Vandiver
State Capitol — Ja 1-1776

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

President: Dr. Arthur Vann Gibson
Church Office: Tr 2-8939
Executive Director: Dr. Loren T. Jenks
163 Walton St., N.W. — Ja 3-2796

GREATER ATLANTA AND GEORGIA COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Director (Atlanta): Mrs. Walter Paschall
41 Exchange Pl., S.E. — 525-6468
Director (Georgia): Mrs. William C. Pauley
41 Exchange Pl., S.E. — 525-6468

GUTS (GEORGIANS UNWILLING TO SURRENDER)
Lester G. Maddox
Home: Ce 3-4374, Business: Tr 4-9344

HOPE, INC. (HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION)
Chairman: Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden
Home: Bl 5-3820

LEAGUES OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ATLANTA AND GEORGIA
President (Atlanta): Mrs. Rushton Coulborn
1036 Peachtree St., N.E. — 876-0732
President (Georgia): Mrs. Fleming Law
7 - 17th St. — Tr 2-4075
Public Relations Chairman: Mrs. Edward Vinson, Dr 7-5286

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA
William B. Hartsfield
City Hall — Ja 2-4463

N. A. A. C. P.—ATLANTA BRANCH
President: Reverend Samuel W. Williams
Church Office: Mu 8-0206
Executive Director: James Gibson
236 Auburn Ave., N.E. — Mu 8-6064

OASIS (ORGANIZATIONS ASSISTING SCHOOLS IN SEPTEMBER)
General Chairman: Mrs. Philip Hammer
Home: Ce 3-0955
Vice Chairman: Rev. Allison Williams
Church Office: Ce 7-6491
Vice Chairman: Mrs. William S. Shelfer
Dr 3-0765
Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Hamilton Lokey
Ce 7-4215
Executive Director: Mrs. J. C. Harris
50 Whitehall St. — Ja 5-8469
Public Information Chairman:
Mrs. David Neiman — Ce 7-0209

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Executive Director: Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
5 Forsyth St., N.W. — 522-8764

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Superintendent: Dr. Claude Purcell
State Office Building — 688-2390

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN OF ATLANTA
President: Mrs. Phil B. Narmore
872-5862

RALPH McGILL

Atlanta has sought in all things to be a responsible city. This is her great tradition. As early as December 1889, Henry W. Grady, whose name is on our modern and beautiful city hospital, on one of our finest schools, on one of our hotels, and whose statue stands in the heart of our city, said, in a speech made to the Merchants of Boston:

"The problem of race . . . is so bound up in our honorable obligation to the world that we would not disentangle it if we could . . . I would rather see my people render back this question rightly solved than to see them gather all the spoils over which faction has contended since Cataline conspired and Caesar fought."

This was Grady's basic approach. His opinions, dealing with the context of his time, do not all jibe with today's. But, he was right in the great sense . . . it must be rightly solved.

This is the city which welcomed back General Sherman, not many years after the war, and gave him a tremendous reception, including a dinner attended by Confederate veterans who directly had opposed him—and who had been driven from the city which he proceeded, in time, to burn.

This is the city which has always tried to look forward, not backward. It has never wanted to be an old Southern city, caught like a fly in amber, and dying of quaintness and musty charm. From the time the sound of hammers and the rasp of saws began to be heard in the rebuilding of the city after Sherman's fires had died, we have sought to build into the city a belief in the principles of this country, of justice and opportunity. We have not always succeeded. The record is not unmarred. But we have never ceased to try.

One of our great strengths is that there have been attracted here the graduates of the many institutions over the nation. Every year we are pleased to carry items about the local alumni of Wisconsin, of Minnesota, of California, of Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Smith, Radcliff, Vassar, et al, who are to have a luncheon or dinner and are calling on the faithful to attend. Atlanta has attracted, too, many of the more ambitious young men and women from the smaller cities and towns of our own state and others of the South. We are a city of transportation and communication, and this has brought to us young executive and professional men.

This press pack is an example. A great many persons, all volunteers, have worked on it. They want you to know that after the school decision by the U. S. Supreme Court, this was a city in which there was a debate and a continuing exchange of ideas. The White Citizens Councils, the Klans, and others of that mentality, could, and did, have their say. But they were answered. They did not dominate. They could not coerce or intimidate, as they did in neighboring states.

The men and women who have compiled this press pack represent volunteer citizen organizations which have worked for public schools—and for the orderly processes of law. We, of the press, radio and television, have helped them have their say. We commend them to you.

One never knows. The forces of evil and violence are unpredictable. But we believe that the overwhelming sentiment in this city is for lawful procedures. What we chiefly want you to know is that we have not been idle. We have not sat with folded hands and waited. We have not left it for others to do. The people of the city have tried to organize public opinion, and, more important, to inform it. This press pack contains the essence of that effort.

RALPH MCGILL
Publisher, *The Atlanta Constitution*

CITY OF ATLANTA

OFFICE of the MAYOR

Atlanta 3, Georgia

To the Gentlemen of the Press:

On behalf of the City of Atlanta, it is my pleasure to extend you a cordial welcome.

You have traveled far in order to be present as history is once again made in Atlanta. Knowing Atlanta and her people, I have every confidence that the story you flash to the world will be a positive, dramatic picture of a great City facing profound change with dignity; a City continuing to be a credit to the Nation; a City too busy to hate.

May your stay with us be both enjoyable and rewarding. And when you go, may you take with you in your mind a memory of the South at its best, and in your heart, a desire to return. We are always glad to have you with us.

Sincerely yours,

Wm B Hartsfield

Mayor

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

STATEMENT OF HERBERT T. JENKINS, CHIEF OF THE ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

"The Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools has original and complete jurisdiction to operate the public schools of Atlanta. In accordance with state and Federal regulations and under order from the Federal Court, the Atlanta schools will be desegregated when school opens on August 30, 1961.

"If any person or persons object to the manner or method of operation of the Atlanta Public Schools, those objections must be made to the Superintendent of School's office at the City Hall, and under no circumstances will objections be discussed, or disturbances be permitted at any of the individual schools.

"Local and State laws have always surrounded and provided special protection for public worship and public schools. Section 36.14 of the City Code forbids disturbing public schools and states that 'no person, at or near any public school, shall, by conversation, sign, or otherwise, engage the attention of any of the pupils, to the disturbance of such school.'

"The highest value of the law is the keeping of the peace—the Atlanta Police Department has full responsibility and authority to maintain the peace and good order over the entire city, and especially at and around the schools."

August 1, 1961

BACKGROUND: ATLANTA (1954-1961)

When the Supreme Court Decision of May 1954 put an end to legal segregation in the nation's schools, Georgia, like other deep South states, adopted an official policy of last-ditch legal resistance. Despite protests from the Georgia Education Association, the League of Women Voters and other responsible citizens' groups, the General Assembly of 1955 adopted a "Private School Plan" which included, among other measures, a provision to cut off funds from any school system which attempted to desegregate.

Secure in their legal "Maginot Line" and unhampered by fear of Federal initiative in enforcing the ruling in "Brown vs. Topeka," most Georgians felt the Supreme Court's emphasis was on the word "deliberate" rather than "speed." Schools would continue in the traditional way; regional mores would remain unchanged. The bitter lessons of Little Rock and Norfolk were as yet unlearned. The changes in Baltimore, St. Louis and Louisville were not deep-South enough to stir Georgians from the blanket of apathy which then covered the entire school question.

The first brush with reality came in January 1958, when a group of Atlanta Negroes, in a "class action," filed suit against the Atlanta School Board. The suit (Calhoun et al vs. Latimer) asked that the School Board be enjoined from practicing racial discrimination in the public schools. When in June of 1959 U. S. District Judge Frank Hooper ruled in favor of the plaintiffs and ordered the Atlanta Board to submit a plan for desegregation by the following December, the handwriting was clearly on the wall. The

School Board had no alternative but to submit a plan. Yet any plan to desegregate Atlanta's schools would be squarely in conflict with Georgia's massive resistance laws and would automatically force their closure.

Meanwhile, in October of 1958, echoes from Norfolk and Little Rock began to reverberate along the Peachtrees. Anxious letters were written to the newspapers. Isolated groups of citizens held meetings. In November, the School Committee of the Atlanta League of Women Voters publicly submitted ten questions to the School Board, the most important of which was, "Will every school in Atlanta close if the Courts order integration?" The School Board withheld a public answer since they were litigants in the pending Court suit; but an Atlanta Constitution columnist outlined the city's dilemma. On November 25th, under the auspices of the League of Women Voters, an open meeting was called to discuss ways and means of keeping schools open. A steering committee was formed to seek cooperation with the business and financial leadership of Atlanta. Since it was felt that a public stand at that time would be undesirable and premature, the steering committee never got off the ground.

The disengagement of the local power structure, the unyielding "never" of the State political leadership and the strident, often threatening segregationist voices claiming that "no schools are better than integrated ones" were powerful deterrents to organized community action. Yet because the Atlanta papers responsibly reported the news from other Southern cities, pointing out editorially the tragic consequences of massive resistance elsewhere, many Atlantans realized their public schools were in jeopardy and sought a way to save them.

On December 9, 1958, eighteen white parents chartered HOPE, Inc. (Help Our Public Education), choosing to avoid the integration vs. segregation issue by taking an uncomplicated stand for open public schools, period. Conceived primarily as an educational organization designed to clear up the fog of confusion engendered by "massive resistance," "interposition" and other so-called alternatives to compliance, it rapidly became a rallying ground for moderates who previously had suffered to remain silent. With the fervor and enthusiasm only amateurs could maintain, HOPE spawned a welter of public manifestos (Ministers, Educators and Doctors, to name just a few) and generated enough interest by March of 1959 to hold a public rally which drew upwards of 1,500 people and some prominent speakers in support of open schools (Atlanta Mayor Hartsfield, Publisher Ralph McGill, Georgia Legislator M. M. (Muggsy) Smith and Editor Sylvan Meyer). Favorable press, radio and television coverage of the March rally established a bona-fide "Open Schools Movement." HOPE chapters formed in Gainesville, Marietta, Jonesboro, Rome, Athens, Macon and Savannah with other nuclei of interested supporters in cities and towns throughout the state.

Inevitably there was opposition, much of it well-financed and organized. In addition to the States Rights Council led by Augusta politico, Roy Harris, the Klans and White Citizens Councils, Atlanta-based centers of resistance such as MASE (Metropolitan Association for Segregated Education) and later GUTS (Georgians Unwilling to Surrender) headed by Lester Maddox, now a candidate in the five-cornered Atlanta mayoralty race, sprang up to harass open school advocates.

On November 30, 1959 the Atlanta School Board submitted a stair-step plan for desegregation of the public schools beginning with the 12th grade (given in full elsewhere in this pamphlet). Judge Hooper approved the plan on January 20, 1960 and ordered it into effect the following September; or as soon as the General Assembly of Georgia could enact statutes to allow Atlanta schools to operate.

In an attempt to influence legislative action, open school supporters mounted an educational crash program. Mayor Hartsfield proclaimed a "Save Our Schools Week" in Atlanta. Representatives of state-wide civic groups joined together in a coordinated effort. Legislators, business leaders and other opinion-makers throughout the state received repeated mailings underlining the social, economic and educational disasters accompanying school closings elsewhere. The Fulton and DeKalb County legislative delegations which previously had withheld unanimous support, promised to seek legislative change. They were joined by a handful of solons from other parts of the state; but the prevailing sentiment when the General Assembly convened was to let Atlanta bear the brunt of school closings to preserve segregation elsewhere in Georgia.

All during the legislative session public pressure in behalf of open schools grew stronger. Delegations of open school supporters called on Governor Vandiver, Senator Russell, Senator Talmadge and as many legislators as they could buttonhole. As a result, the Legislature appointed a nineteen-member "General Assembly Committee on Schools" empowered to conduct hearings in each of the State's Congressional Districts to find out whether "the people of Georgia may wish to make a deliberate determination as to whether future education is to be afforded through direct tuition payments for use in private schools devoid of governmental control, or whether the public school system as it presently exists shall be maintained notwithstanding that the school system of Atlanta and even others yet to come may be integrated . . . "

Cynics regarded the Committee as a delaying tactic at best. It had power only to inquire and recommend and it was a foregone conclusion that most Georgians considered "race-mixing" far more disastrous than the abandonment of public education. Yet the strong grass-roots support for open schools in nearly every part of the State was a surprise to almost everyone.

The Committee had the good fortune to be chaired by widely-respected John Sibley, Chairman of the Board of the Trust Company of Georgia. Mr. Sibley conducted the hearings with good-humored dignity and impartiality. The importance of the "Sibley Commission" in awakening Georgians to the alternatives they faced cannot be overestimated. When the Committee issued its report in April 1960, the 11-member majority recommended a Freedom of Choice plan, somewhat similar to Virginia's. The 8-member minority stood fast for segregation, even at the cost of closed schools. The division within the Committee itself reflected the sharp differences of opinion in the state. Yet for the first time in the deep South, the *majority* of an all-Georgia committee appointed by the State Legislature with the blessings of the State Administration recommended that existing laws be changed to allow some desegregation . . . *before a Negro child actually applied to enter a white public school.*

After the publication of "The Sibley Report," Judge Hooper stayed integration of Atlanta schools for a year. On May 9, 1960, he amended the Atlanta Plan to include desegregation of the 11th and 12th grades at the beginning of the 1961 school year. The Atlanta Plan was to become effective "whether or not the General Assembly of Georgia at its session in January 1961 passes permissive legislation." In Judge Hooper's words, "to order the Atlanta Public Schools to integrate . . . in September 1960 could mean but one thing; that is, the closing of Atlanta's schools. To postpone this . . . will give the Georgia Legislature . . . one last chance to prevent this closing."

Immediately following this final Court decision, HOPE called a "Georgia Open Schools Conference" attended by 500 delegates invited from some 87 Georgia cities, towns or counties. Edward

R. Murrow televised this Conference in a nationwide documentary "Who Speaks for the South." As it became more acceptable to speak out openly for legislative change, many came forward with strong public statements. As a Gainesville editor put it, "You can hear minds changing all over Georgia."

In the Fall of 1960, open school advocates initiated "Operation Last Chance," taking their cue from Judge Hooper's words. Armed with forthright statements from Churches (all faiths and every important denomination, including the influential Georgia Baptist Convention); business leaders (the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, the Atlanta Jaycees and key individuals throughout the State); lawyers (the Atlanta and Georgia Bar Associations); educators (the Georgia Education Association, "Mr. Jim" Peters, venerable Chairman of the State Board of Education); and many others, the issue was kept constantly before the public. "Days of Decision" Forums were held in Athens, Rome, Albany, Columbus, Augusta and Savannah to plead the case for legislative change. The Georgia Chamber of Commerce conducted its own Legislative Forums, with Administration floor-leaders Frank Twitty and Carl Sanders finding a preponderance of open-school sentiment and reflecting this in their public statements. All this was played against the backdrop of New Orleans which remained in the headlines throughout the Fall.

Coincident with the opening of the 1961 Legislative Session was the now-famous "Athen's crisis." When two Negroes were ordered admitted to the University of Georgia by U. S. District Judge William A. Bootle, Governor Vandiver and the Legislature were provided a chaotic example of what "bitter-end" resistance meant. Existing statutes would force closing Georgia's beloved University (the nation's oldest state-supported institution of higher learning) and this was too bitter a pill for even the strongest segregationists. On

January 18, 1961, S. Ernest Vandiver, who had been elected Governor of Georgia only two years prior on a platform which said he would never permit desegregation, underwent a dramatic reversal. In order to save the schools of Georgia, he offered a "Child Protection Plan," through which a community can decide by local school board action or a referendum whether it wants to close its schools when it faces a court order to desegregate. If a community decides for open schools, tuition grants provide money for children not wishing to attend integrated schools. The Legislature promptly repealed the mandatory closing laws and adopted the Governor's four-bill package.

The open schools advocates had won their battle. Atlanta was now free to comply with its Court order, with no threat of school closings. Applications for transfer to the 11th and 12th grades were submitted by 133 Negro children between May 1st and May 15th. After an exhaustive series of tests and interviews (required by the Atlanta Plan) ten were chosen to enter four previously all-white high schools (Brown, Grady, Murphy and Northside). 38 others are still in the process of appealing the Board's decision to reject their applications. One white child, Sandra Melkild, now attending Northside High School, has requested transfer to another presently all-white school, basing her request on "freedom of association." The Atlanta School Board has denied her a transfer. On August 9th the State School Board overruled the Atlanta Board's decision; but Judge Hooper has ordered a stay of the State Board of Education's ruling, pending a hearing.

Once the conflict between State and Federal laws was resolved, emphasis shifted to desegregation with dignity. The organizations comprising the "Open Schools Movement" sent representatives to call on Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, early last February to ask what citizens might do to help create a climate of calm, dignified compliance with the law. It was suggested that church, business, service and youth groups outside the immediate jurisdiction of the school administration be encouraged to play a leading role in this effort through public discussion and dissemination of information. A new group, in fact an Organization of organizations, was formed with a broad base of community support. Its name: OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) an acronym Atlantans feel is descriptive of their city.

OASIS, with its 53 affiliates, is divided into three sections—Religious, Civic and Service Groups and Youth-serving Agencies. Members range from service clubs and Girl Scouts to labor unions and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Its activity has been low-key but intensive, seeking to work through already existing organizational machinery to reach hundreds of thousands of Atlanta's citizens.

OASIS has stimulated hundreds of meetings throughout the long, hot Atlanta summer. 126 volunteer discussion leaders have been on call to assist at gatherings varying from 200 in the Southwest Community Council to half-a-dozen anxious parents meeting in a neighbor's living room. A Speaker's Bureau, headed by an ex-president of The Toastmasters, provides information for business and service groups. A troupe of Theater Atlanta Players has presented improvised desegregation skits for teenagers at camps and youth centers all over town. OASIS has brought over one hundred white and Negro youth leaders together and encouraged Atlanta's more prominent citizens to speak out in behalf of responsible compliance.

OASIS' Religious Section spearheaded the observance of "Law and Order Weekend (Friday, August 25th through Sunday, August 27th) during which Atlanta's prolifery of churches and synagogues conducted special prayers for peaceful transition. Ministers were asked to take their vacations before August 15th so that they would be on hand to give moral leadership. All faiths have participated in this effort, with leading clergy and lay representatives playing active roles as catalysts.

All of these efforts have received considerable support from Atlanta's newspapers, television and radio stations. Mayor William B. Hartsfield's repeated assertions that Atlanta will preserve its reputation for good race relations have been followed by public and private measures designed to prevent trouble. Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins has had officers from his department observing racial disturbances in other cities for two and one-half years. The Chief has publicly proclaimed that law and order will be maintained and warned would-be violators of penalties. School Superintendent, Dr. John Letson, has told Atlantans that anything less than desegregation with peace and dignity will "exact a price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

And when school opens on August 30th, this city hopes to demonstrate that careful planning and intelligent preparation can prevent the violence that has accompanied school integration nearly everywhere else in the deep South.

AN EDITORIAL P.S.
WE HOPE YOU WILL READ

In writing the foregoing piece, we have tried to give you "just the facts." Now let us tell you what's in our hearts. We had a double purpose in preparing this kit. If our schools desegregate smoothly and without incident—and the overwhelming majority of Atlantans are praying that they will—we wanted you to know why. If a rock is thrown or a demonstration staged, you ought to know that is not the whole story of our city.

Ask any of our local newsmen to tell you about the "Open Schools Movement." They'll say we're a bunch of starry-eyed amateurs—a strictly grass-roots-type operation held together chiefly with scotch tape and imagination. But they'll also tell you that we *held together*—through three interminable uphill years to accomplish what those who thought they knew all about Georgia said never would happen in our generation.

Who took part in the "Open Schools Movement?" The ordinary people who live in Atlanta—and believe ir or not, much of Georgia. The printer who donated pamphlets and hand-bills on a "pay if you get it" basis. The businessmen who gave an office and typewriter, stationery, erasers and all that scotch tape. The lawyers who volunteered their time and brainpower to unsnarl the tangled legal thickets. But most of all, the women of Atlanta who licked the stamps, organized the meetings and stayed on the telephone until they finished the job. Yes, the unsung heroines of the "Open Schools Movement" are mostly ordinary housewives and mothers who left beds unmade and meals uncooked to insure their children's educational future.

Is it over yet? Not by a long shot. There are those with whom old ways die hard. We have heard the nation's most militant racists are marshaling their forces to make a stand at this "Second Battle of Atlanta." You must have heard it too—or most of you wouldn't be here.

When the "symbolic ten" go to their classrooms, segregation in Georgia's common schools will be officially over. There are those who wish the ten could be a thousand. There are many who object to even one. But whatever the views that divide them, Atlantans are united in a single hope: that the story that unfolds on August 30th will be much different from the one you might have expected. And when ten Negro children go to school on Wednesday, the heart of Atlanta will go in with them.

MRS. DAVID NEIMAN
Public Information Chairman
OASIS
(Organizations Assisting
Schools in September)

Atlanta Public Schools

CITY HALL

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

To Representatives of the Press, Radio
and Television:

Citizens of Atlanta have long recognized that good schools are an essential part of a great city. Recent developments have demonstrated a determination on the part of all concerned to assess realistically the problems we face and to proceed with the educational tasks ahead. Teachers and others who are a part of the Atlanta public school system face the future with confidence and with the firm conviction that changes and adaptations will be made as circumstances require. I am certain that I speak for all school personnel in saying that we are happy to be a part of a great city that we are convinced will become still greater in the year ahead.

Sincerely,

J. W. Letson

John W. Letson
Superintendent

JWL/frk

ATLANTA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1301 COMMERCE BUILDING/P. O. BOX 1740/ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA/521-0845

Dear Visitor:

Atlanta is on trial. But so are the mass communications media of this nation. How well we both conduct ourselves will have a great and lasting effect on this city.

We, the busines leaders of this city, have never faltered in our solid support of our officials in their determination to obey the law. We do not intend to let lawlessness impede this mature city's quest for greatness.

We are going to continue to do everything possible here in Atlanta to play our rightful role among American cities. We like to think of ourselves as responsible citizens.

We know we, in turn, can look to each of you —our visitors—for the same high degree of responsible journalism.

Sincerely,

Opie L. Shelton

Opie L. Shelton
Executive Vice President

The Atlanta Plan, Amended January 18, 1960, Provides:

"Whereas, The State Board of Education has not promulgated rules and regulations relative to the placement of students in the schools, and this Board has the inherent power of pupil placement, and more complete regulations are necessary.

"Now therefore: To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

"(1). In the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils . . . the following factors and the effects or results thereof shall be considered, with respect to the individual pupil, as well as other relevant matters:

"available room and teaching capacity in the various schools;

"the availability of transportation facilities;

"the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs;

"the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils;

"the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum;

"the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil;

"the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved;

"the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others;

"the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will;

"the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

"the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school;

"the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school;

"the home environment of the pupil;

"the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers;

"the choice and interests of the pupil;

"the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment;

"the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil;

"the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor."

(2). The City Superintendent of Schools will administer these provisions, subject to the supervision of the Board.

(3). The Superintendent will designate the school to which each child applying for assignment or transfer shall go. "All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative."

(4). Applications for admission, assignment, or transfer and/or placement shall be directed to the Superintendent and delivered to the school principal between May 1st and May 15th.

(5). A separate application must be filed for each child.

(6). Application forms must be filled out and signed by parents or guardians and notarized. The Superintendent may require interviews, tests, and investigation.

(7). Notice of action taken shall be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th and will be final action "unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement."

(8). Parents may file in writing objections to assignment or request transfer to "a designated school or to another school." The Board shall act on same within a reasonable time. A hearing will be begun within twenty days of decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary.

(9). Hearings on requests for transfers shall be conducted by the Board or not less than three of the members of the Board, and decisions "of the members or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board."

(10). Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after conclusion of the hearings. Every appeal shall be finally conducted by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

(11). The Board may assign certain pupils to vocational or other special schools or terminate their public school enrollment altogether.

(12). "Beginning September 1, 1960, or on September 1, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g. in 1961-62 grade 11th, in 1962-63 grade 10th, etc., until all grades are included."*

(13). "Nothing contained in this resolution shall prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools."

(14). These rules shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

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* On May 9, 1960 U. S. District Judge Hooper ruled that the Plan of the Atlanta Board of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation on May 1, 1961. Applications to the twelfth and eleventh grades of the Atlanta Public Schools were received from May 1 to 15.

The Atlanta Public Schools: Some Facts and Figures

Prepared by the Atlanta Department of Education

THE FOUR SCHOOLS TO BE DESEGREGATED

Brown High School, named for Joseph E. Brown, Civil War governor of Georgia, is located at 765 Peeples Street, S.W. West End, as the section is popularly known, is an old and established part of the city where the population now comprises low to middle income families, although many longtime residents still retain and live in their fine old homes. It is a section of strong loyalties and considerable pride of accomplishment. The principal of the school, Maxwell Ivey, formerly principal of Hutchinson Elementary School and former Director of Athletics and coach of champion football teams, is serving his first year as a high school principal at Brown. The school may be reached from City Hall by driving west on Whitehall, thence to Gordon, left on Peeples for three blocks. There are about 1200 students and 50 teachers in the school. In 1961 there were 131 graduates with approximately 45% attending college. Both students and teachers are very loyal to the school and its fine tradition of good conduct and high ideals.

Murphy High School was opened in 1930. Its present principal is George M. McCord whose tenure as principal began in 1942. Mr. McCord is well known in national camping circles, is very active in YMCA, and other youth serving organizations. The address of the school is 256 Clifton Street, S.E., adjacent to Memorial Drive. The school may be reached by going east on Memorial Drive for approximately 3 miles. There are approximately 1200 students and 50 teachers in the school. Of the 205 graduating this year, about 50% continued in college. The community is a section of moderate priced homes, law abiding citizens, and church-going population. The school is particularly noted for a balanced program of meeting student needs and interests.

Henry Grady High School was created in 1947 from old Boy's High School and old Tech High School which was once situated in the same building and on the same grounds. Named for Henry W. Grady, famous orator and newspaperman, the school has taken great pride in its preparation of students for college. Located at 929 Charles Allen Drive, N.E., (formerly Parkway Drive) the school is relatively close to the downtown section but is also accessible to very fine residential areas of the city. The school population ranges from families of lower middle incomes to relatively high incomes, with considerable diversity in religious and ethnic composition. It may be reached by way of Peachtree, Ponce de Leon and Charles Allen Drive; or by Peachtree and 10th Street. The principal is Roger H. Derthick (incidentally, brother of Lawrence Derthick, former U. S. Commissioner of Education) who is president of the Atlanta Teachers Association. The school has an enrollment of about 1500 students and there are 60 or more teachers. Approximately 80% of the students continue their education in college.

Northside High School, whose address is 2875 Northside Drive, N.W., is located in an upper income section of the city. Mr. W. H. Kelley has been principal of the school since its inception in 1950. The school is in that portion of the city annexed in 1952. Former coach and English teacher, he presides over the school with humor and dignity. The school has an enrollment of approximately 1100 and there are about 45 teachers. More than 88% of the 242 graduates this year will continue in college. The school has maintained strong lead in football championships in recent years and is one where students indicate a strong school spirit. The school may be reached by going north on the Expressway to Northside Drive, or by going Peachtree Road to West Wesley, turn left to Northside, then right one block.

Historical Facts About Atlanta School System

Established in 1872 with an enrollment of 3293 elementary pupils and 301 high school students. Inauguration of 6-3-3 organization in 1923 with 8 junior and 4 senior high schools. Enrollment 53,491 students in all schools. Establishment of community, co-educational comprehensive high schools in 1947. Total enrollment 60,761. Annexation of 39 schools and approximately 20,000 new students in 1952. Decentralization of administration and Area organization 1956. More than 42 millions expended for new school buildings since 1946.

Board of Education

President, L. J. O'Callaghan; Oby T. Brewer, Jr.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement; Ed S. Cook; Glenn Frick; Elmo Holt; Harold F. Jackson; Mrs. Clifford N. Ragsdale; Fred M. Shell.

Administration

Superintendent, Dr. John W. Letson; Deputy Superintendent, Dr. Rual W. Stephens; Assistant Superintendents, Jarvis Barnes, J. Everette DeVaughn; Area Superintendents, Dr. H. A. Bowen, Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., D. W. Heidecker, Warren T. Jackson, Dr. G. Y. Smith; Comptroller, E. R. Holley.

Directors and Supervisory Staff

Directors 18; Co-ordinators and Supervisors 7; resource personnel 31.

Area Organization

Decentralization of administration and instructional supervision by subdividing to 5 geographical school areas under Area Superintendents and supervisory staffs.

Schools

Structural organization: Elementary, kindergarten through 7; high schools, grades 7-12; 2 vocational schools; 2 evening high schools; 2 evening vocational schools; 5 special schools.

	No.	*Enrollment*	*A.D.A.*	*No. of Teachers*
Elementary	119	75,302	63,562	2,265
High Schools	26	29,456	24,640	1,220
TOTALS	145	104,758	88,202	3,485

High Schools

Minimum requirements for diploma (beyond 8th grade): English 4 units, social studies 3 units, math 2 units, science 2 units, "activities" 2 units, electives 5 units. College preparatory and distinctive diploma curricula available in all high schools.

Name	*No of Teachers*	*A.D.A.*	*No. of Graduates*	*% Attending College*
Archer	50	988	120	23%
Bass	36	665	112	45%
Brown	51	1087	131	45%
Dykes	25	516	....	....
East Atlanta	27	547	80	....
Fulton	41	924	177	20%
George	30	552	64	....
Grady	60	1356	256	80%
Howard	81	1784	243	29%
Murphy	49	1030	205	48%
North Fulton	53	1091	239	85%
Northside	44	981	242	88%
O'Keefe	42	786	87	23%
Price	78	1614	200	29%
Roosevelt	43	840	107	25%
Smith	36	532	98	18%
Southwest	53	1147	234	47%
Sylvan	46	1021	179	41%
Therrell	29	585	....	....
Turner	69	1623	201	45%
Washington	106	2243	324	68%
West Fulton	52	1072	148	21%

Finances

Operating budget, 30 millions. Sources of income: local taxes 55.1%; state taxes 28.2%; other sources 2.5%; cash balance 14.2%. Allocation: administration 2.1%; instruction 71.9%; maintenance 4.7%; operation 7.0%; operating balance 5.6%; others 8.7%.

Teacher Salaries

(Annual salary in 12 monthly payments)

Certification	*Minimum*	*Maximum*	*Years to Reach Maximum*
B.A.	$4308	$6540	19
M.A.	4500	7164	22
6 year College	4920	7896	24
Doctorate	5520	8688	25

Buildings and Grounds

Category	*No. Units*	*No. Acres*	*No. Classrooms*	*Value*
Elementary	130	535.5	2194	$41,985,331
High School	45	343.1	1186	30,692,011
TOTALS	175	878.6	3380	72,677,324

Libraries

Categories	*No. of Books*	*Circulation*
Elementary	280,211	1,312,974
High School	208,413	306,972
TOTALS	488,624	1,619,946

Cafeterias

Categories	*No.*	*No. Lunches Served*	*No. ½ pts. Milk Served*	*Receipts*	*Expense*
Elementary	113	5,416,697	8,813,776	$1,806,116	$1,820,732
High Schools	24	1,666,919	2,445,015	921,274	920,331
TOTALS	137	7,083,616	11,258,791	2,727,390	2,741,063

Special Education

Categories	*Mentally Retarded*	*Speech and Hearing*	*Sight Saving*	*Emotionally Disturbed*	*Others*	*Totals*
Elementary	60	20	17	4	11	112
High Schools	11	2	3	0	2	18
TOTALS	71	22	20	4	13	130

Radio and Television Education

Radio and television stations owned by Board of Education. Over 500 radio and TV sets in the schools; over 60,000 students viewing and hearing 89 radio and 58 TV programs per week in 139 schools. TV instruction in Health, General Science, General Biology, World History, Physics, Social Studies, Mathematics, French and Spanish.

Health and Physical Fitness

Required of all elementary pupils and 8th and 9th grade students. Interscholastic athletic program in 23 high schools comprises 17 teams in each high school in 10 different activities under 115 teacher-coaches. Participation, exclusive of bands and pep squads, by 5,000 students in 113 home games viewed by 200,000 spectators.

Audio-Visual Education

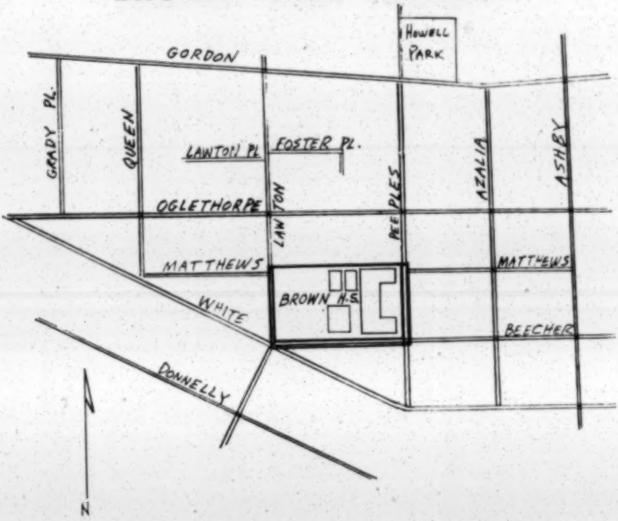
Established in 1921, one of the oldest educational audio-visual departments in the nation; school system has 5,000 pieces of A-V equipment and 10,000 A-V items; 2,000 presentations in classrooms; planetarium for space science instruction; primate house with full-time instructor.

Future Plans and Needs

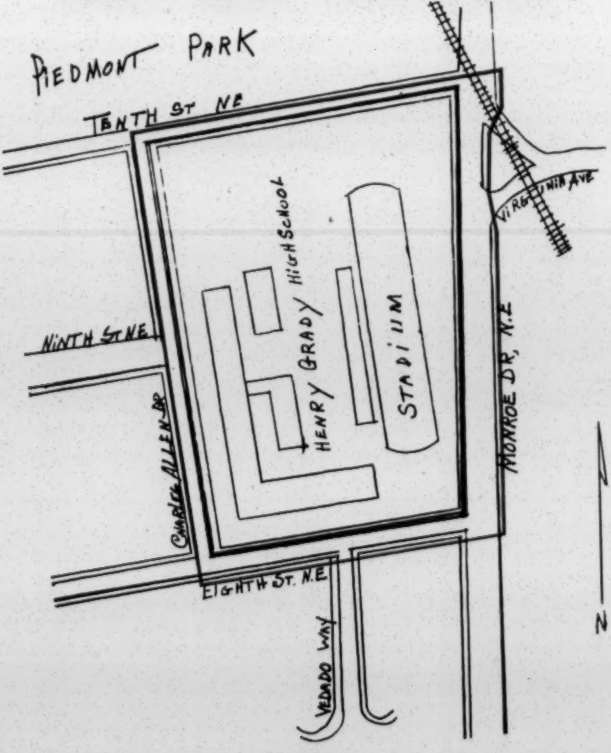
Three new high schools; 400 additional elementary classrooms; warehouse and school services building; administration building; curriculum development, supervisory, and materials center; automated data processing equipment and staffing; expansion of curricular and instructional leadership program.

MAPS of high school grounds by Atlanta Police Dept.

BROWN HIGH SCHOOL

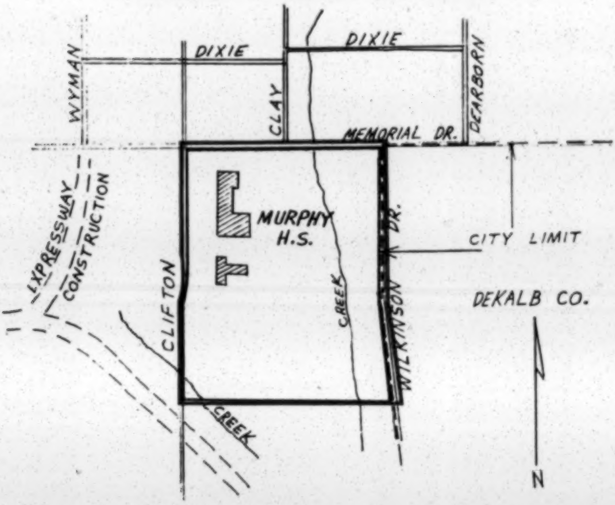

HOWELL PARK
GORDON
GRADY PL.
QUEEN
LAWTON PL
FOSTER PL.
AZALIA
ASHBY
OGLETHORPE
LAWTON
PEEPLES
MATTHEWS
MATTHEWS
BROWN H.S.
WHITE
BEECHER
DONNELLY
N

HENRY GRADY HIGH SCHOOL

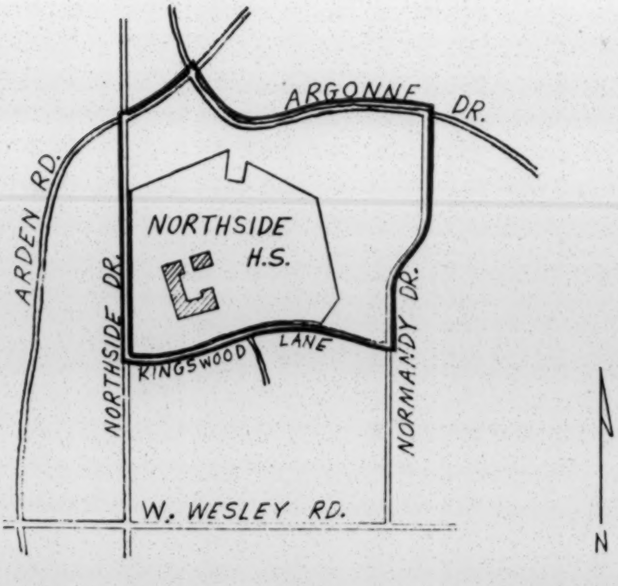

PIEDMONT PARK
TENTH ST NE
VIRGINIA AVE
HENRY GRADY HIGH SCHOOL
STADIUM
NINTH ST NE
CHARLES ALLEN DR
MONROE DR, N.E
EIGHTH ST. N.E
VEDADO WAY
N

Red line marks curb across adjacent streets. This line encloses area off-limits to public and press.

MURPHY HIGH SCHOOL


DIXIE
DIXIE
WYMAN
CLAY
DEARBORN
MEMORIAL DR.
EXPRESSWAY
CONSTRUCTION
MURPHY H.S.
DR.
CITY LIMIT
CLIFTON
CREEK
WILKINSON
DEKALB CO.
CREEK
N

NORTHSIDE HIGH SCHOOL


ARGONNE DR.
ARDEN RD.
NORTHSIDE H.S.
NORTHSIDE DR.
NORMANDY DR.
KINGSWOOD LANE
W. WESLEY RD.
N

Information About the Transfer Students

All of the ten transfer students, in the words of Deputy School Superintendent Rual Stephens, "have outstanding school academic records, made excellent scores on the tests given them and very favorable impressions" when they were interviewed by school officials. Some of the 10 were accepted in spite of the fact that their residences are nearer their present schools than the schools they asked to attend. School officials said that in such instances there were factors of "overriding importance" which figured in the decisions to accept the students.

In one case, a youth aspired to go to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and was unable to get the ROTC training or special college preparatory courses in mathematics and physics at his present school.

School officials made it clear from the beginning that an important consideration in whether a Negro student was accepted or rejected would be his chances of doing well in a new school environment. Those finally accepted had composite test scores which in most instances exceeded the median composite scores of the grades and schools to which they are being transferred.

Allen, Demaris—16 years old. Accepted for the 12th Grade, Brown High School. Composite test score: 94.6. Median in 12th Grade at Brown: 66.4. Asked for transfer in order to receive special training in social studies, science and mathematics. Special interest: Archaeology. Previous extra-curricular activities: Dramatic and Dance Clubs, Junior Red Cross, Honor Society.

Black, Willie Jean—15 years old. Accepted for 11th Grade, Northside High School. Composite test score: 93.8. Median in 11th Grade at Northside: 82.8. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum offered in science and mathematics. Special interest: Medical career. Previous extra-curricular activities: Laboratory assistant, Honor Society, Science program at Morris Brown College.

Gaines, Donita—16 years old. Accepted for 11th Grade, Northside High School. Composite test score: 92. Median in 11th Grade at Northside: 82.8. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum. Special interest: Engineering. Previous extra-curricular activities: Honor Society, Library Assistant, Student Government, Y-Teens.

Holmes, Martha Ann—17 years old. Accepted for 12th Grade, Murphy High School. Composite test score: 72.2. Median in 12th Grade at Murphy: 65.6. Asked for transfer because of crowded conditions at Howard High School. Special interests: Chemistry and mathematics. Previous extra-curricular activities: Band, Business-office assistant, English Club, Honor Society, Student Government.

Jefferson, Lawrence—17 years old. Accepted for 12th Grade, Grady High School. Composite test score: 85.8. Median in 12th Grade at Grady: 79. Asked for transfer because of overcrowding at Howard High School. Special interests: Mathematics and English. Previous extra-curricular activities: Honor Society, Student Government, City-wide Student Council.

McMullen, Mary James—16 years old. Accepted for 12th Grade, Grady High School. Composite test score: 69.6. Median in 12th Grade at Grady: 79. Asked for transfer because of overcrowding at Howard High School. Special interests: Social Science teaching. Previous extra-curricular activities: Basketball, Choir, Cheerleading.

Nix, Madelyn—15 years old. Accepted for 11th Grade, Brown High School. Composite test score: 83.6. Median in 11th Grade at Brown: 65.8. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum in mathematics and physics. Special interest: Medical career. Previous extra-curricular activities: Honor Society, Orchestra, Student Government.

Simmons, Arthur C.—16 years old. Accepted for 12th Grade, Northside High School. Composite test score: 84.4. Median in 12th Grade at Northside: 84. Asked for transfer because of superior curriculum, particularly Mechanical Drawing. Special interest: Engineering. Previous extra-curricular activities: Honor Society.

Walton, Rosalyn—16 years old. Accepted for 11th Grade, Murphy High School. Composite test Score: 56.8. Median in 11th Grade Murphy: 67.8. Asked for transfer because of proximity to home. Special interest: Elementary school teaching. Previous extra-curricular activities: Choir, Honor Society.

Welch, Thomas E.—16 years old. Accepted for 11th Grade, Brown High School. Composite test score: 89.2. Median in 11th Grade at Brown: 65.8. Asked for transfer in order to take ROTC, unavailable at Washington High School. Special interest: Admission to Annapolis and future Naval Career. Previous extra-curricular activities: Chorus.

Sigma Delta Chi
Code of Ethics

I. The primary function of newspapers is to communicate to the human race what its members do, feel and think. Journalism, therefore, demands of its practitioners the widest range of intelligence, of knowledge, and of experience, as well as natural and trained powers of observation and reasoning. To its opportunities as a chronicle are indissolvably linked its obligations as teacher and interpreter.

II. To the end of finding some means of codifying sound practice in just aspirations of American Journalism these gains are set forth:

1. RESPONSIBILITY

The right of a newspaper to attract and hold readers is restricted by nothing but consideration of public welfare. The use a newspaper makes of the share of public attention it gains, serves to determine its sense of responsibility which it shares with every member of its staff. A journalist who uses his power for any selfish or otherwise unworthy purpose is faithless to a high trust.

2. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Freedom of the press is to be guarded as a vital right of mankind. It is the unquestionable right to discuss whatever is not explicitly forbidden by law, including the wisdom of any restrictive statute.

3. INDEPENDENCE

Freedom from all obligations, except that of fidelity, to the public interest is vital.

A. Promotion of any private interest, contrary to the general welfare, for whatever reason, is not compatible with honest journalism. So-called news communications from private sources should not be published without public notice of their source or else substantiation of their claims to value as news, both in form and substance.

B. Partisanship, in editorial comment, which knowingly departs from the truth, does violence to the best spirit of journalism; in the news columns, it is subversive of a fundamental principle of the profession.

4. ALL SINCERITY, TRUST, ACCURACY.

Good faith with the reader is the foundation of all journalism worthy of the name.

A. By every consideration of good faith a newspaper is constrained to be truthful. It is not to be excused for lack of thoroughness or accuracy within its control or failure to obtain command of these essential qualifications.

B. Headlines should be fully warranted by the contents of the articles which they surmount.

5. IMPARTIALITY

Sound practice makes clear distinction between news reports and expressions of opinion. News reports should be free from opinion or bias of any kind.

A. This rule does not apply to so-called special articles unmistakably devoted to advocacy or characterized by a signature authorizing the writer's own conclusions and interpretations.

6. FAIR PLAY

A newspaper should not publish unofficial charges affecting reputations or moral character without opportunity given to the accused to be heard; right practice demands the giving of such opportunity in all cases of serious accusation outside judicial proceedings.

A. A newspaper should not invade private rights or feeling without sure warrant of public rights as distinguished from public curiosity.

B. It is the privilege, as it is the duty, of a newspaper to make prompt and complete corrections of its own serious mistakes of fact or opinion, whatever their origin.

7. DECENCY

A newspaper cannot escape conviction of insincerity, if while professing high moral purpose it supplies in sentence to base conduct, such as are to be found in details of crime or vice, publication of which is not demonstrably for the general good. Lacking authority to enforce its Canons, the journalism here represented, can but express the hope that deliberate pandering to vicious instincts will encounter effective public disapproval or yield to the influence of a preponderant professional condemnation.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools in September

General Chairman, Mrs. Philip Hammer

Civic and Service Organizations Section:

Chairman, Mr. W. Joe Scott

Co-Chairman, Reverend R. Quinn Pugh

- American Association of University Women
- Active Voters of Georgia
- Anti-Defamation League
- Atlanta Council on Human Relations
- Atlanta Council of PTA
- Atlanta PTA Council
- B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta
- Community Councils:
  - Bass
  - Fulton
  - Hoke Smith
  - Southwest
  - Southside Co-ordinating Council
- Council of Jewish Women
- Council of Service Clubs
- The Equity Club
- Federation of Women's Clubs — 5th District
- Georgia Council on Human Relations
- Hadassah
- HOPE, Inc.
- International Ladies Garment Workers Union
- Jewish Community Council
- Jewish War Veterans
- Junior Chamber of Commerce
- League of Women Voters:
  - Atlanta
  - DeKalb County
  - Georgia
- National Association for Advancement of Colored People
- Urban League
- Women's League for Peace and Freedom
- YWCA National Staff

Youth-Serving Organizations Section:

Chairman, Mrs. John Steinhaus
Co-Chairman, Mrs. R. H. Brisbane

Atlanta Boys Clubs
Atlanta Girls Clubs
Atlanta Jewish Community Center
Bethlehem Community Center
B'nai B'rith Youth Organization
Girl Scouts
Grady Homes Community Girls Club
Interdenominational Youth Center
Religious Education Association
Salvation Army
Temple Youth Group
Wesley Community House
YMCA
YWCA

Religious Organizations Section:

Co-Chairmen: Reverend Nat Long
Reverend Norman Shands

Atlanta Chapter, American Jewish Committee
Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
Georgia Council of Churches
Greater Atlanta Council of Churches
Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
United Church Women of Atlanta and Georgia

Churches of every faith:

Catholic, Eastern and Greek Orthodox, Jewish and Protestant; and every denomination within each faith:

Jewish: Orthodox, Conservative, Reform.

Protestant: Alliance, Assembly of God, Baptist, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Church of God, Congregational, Episcopal, Friends, Holiness, Latter Day Saints, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, United Liberal, Unity.

THE ATLANTA PLAN, AMENDED JANUARY 18, 1960, PROVIDES:

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"Now therefore: To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

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"the availability of transportation facilities;

"the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs;

"the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils;

"the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum;

"the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil;

"the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved;

"the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others;

"the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will;

"the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

"the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school;

"the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school;

"the home environment of the pupil;

"the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers;

"the choice and interests of the pupil;

"the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment;

"the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil;

"the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor."

(2). The City Superintendent of Schools will administer these provisions, subject to the supervision of the Board.

(3). The Superintendent will designate the school to which each child applying for assignment or transfer shall go. "All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative."

(4). Applications for admission, assignment, or transfer and/or placement shall be directed to the Superintendent and delivered to the school principal between May 1st and May 15th.

(5). A separate application must be filed for each child.

(6). Application forms must be filled out and signed by parents or guardians and notarized. The Superintendent may require interviews, tests, and investigation.

(7). Notice of action taken shall be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th and will be final action "unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement."

(8). Parents may file in writing objections to assignment or request transfer to "a designated school or to another school." The Board shall act on same within a reasonable time. A hearing will be begun within twenty days of decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary.

(9). Hearings on requests for transfers shall be conducted by the Board or not less than three of the members of the Board, and decisions "of the members or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board."

(10). Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after conclusion of the hearings. Every appeal shall be finally concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

(11). The Board may assign certain pupils to vocational or other special schools or terminate their public school enrollment altogether.

(12). "Beginning September 1, 1960, or on September 1, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g. in 1961-62 grade 11th, in 1962-63 grade 10th, etc., until all grades are included." *

(13). "Nothing contained in this resolution shall prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools."

(14). These rules shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

* On May 9, 1960 U. S. District Judge Hooper ruled that the Plan of the Atlanta Board of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation on May 1, 1961. Applications to the twelfth and eleventh grades of the Atlanta Public Schools shall be received from May 1 to May 15.

May 22, 1961

Discussion Sheet

(prepared by Community Contacts Sub-committee,
of Section: Civic & Service Organizations, in OASIS)

Topic: Peaceful Desegregation in Atlanta

I. It is important to establish goals that will unite rather than divide the group.

- a. Some of the foremost concerns may be:
  1. Continuing uninterrupted public education for our children. Keeping standards high.
  2. Safety of the children. Protection against harassment.
  3. Compliance with the plans and directives set up by the Board of Education and the school authorities.
  4. Pride in school. Pride in city. For parents this may hinge on the economic impact that violence and defiance of law bring to a city.
  5. Establishing a sense of "Peace Corps" mission locally. Building morale.
- b. What pitfalls must we try to avoid?
  1. Trying to suggest changes of plans already accepted.
  2. Debating the subject of segregation versus desegregation.
  3. Spreading unfounded rumors.
  4. Letting one person or one viewpoint be expressed to the exclusion of other persons or viewpoints.

II. It is important to allow time for letting people express their fears, worries and hopes which may express themselves as questions on:

- a. Health -- sharing of toilet facilities.
- b. Standards of education lowered.
- c. How are social affairs to be handled.
- d. Intimidation by trouble makers.
- e. How morale is to be kept high.

Whatever the fears are they should be expressed so that wherever possible they can be answered factually.

III. Have as much factual information as possible:

- a. Refer to OASIS office for information on experience of other places, like Chattanooga, Louisville, Virginia, etc.
- b. Know all the regulations of the School Administration and if possible the reasons.

IV. Discuss the part we can each play informally as interested individuals.

- a. Person to person discussion with friends.
- b. Taking a stand for public education by keeping your own children in school and by being calm about it.
- c. Try to be ready to take one step at a time and not borrow troubles that may never occur.
- c. Establish other small informal groups with friends.

  ("Each one, teach one" idea.)

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 93 Years The South's Standard Newspaper

RALPH McGILL, Publisher

EUGENE PATTERSON, Editor

Established June 16, 1868

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Eugene Patterson

'What Can We Say to a Child?'

DEAR EDITOR: As a classroom teacher I hear many remarks from my students which lead me to believe that the teacher's task in the integration crisis is stupendous.

We need help. What can we say when a child blurts out, "But teacher, Daddy says the governor won't speak to an integrated group!" Who has the time and understanding and influence to help the teacher?

NAME WITHHELD
Atlanta.

* * *

DEAR TEACHER: Everybody can help you, including the governor, if they will simply pause and put themselves in your shoes for a moment.

You are faced with implementing a court decision you did not seek.

You are told to do it in a state where some political leaders continue to say it ought not to be done, despite the fact that it must be done.

You are trying to calm the anxiety of children and create respect for order while many adults still inject anxiety into them and question the process they are expected to honor.

You are expected to shield the children from spiritual and physical injury at the moment of crisis. Yet you will suffer the animosity instead of receiving the help of some parents.

You face a stupendous job indeed.

And only because the public has come to trust the judgment and rely on the common sense of the schoolteacher can it face September with any equanimity.

You, trained for tranquil rooms of learning, have learned to nurse stubbed toes on the playground and to ease broken hearts at the prom as well as you instruct in arithmetic. The coming embarkation into social change is a far greater challenge than you have faced; but you will meet it. You always have.

* * *

You deserve and should be able to expect the help of everyone, if everyone will simply look through your eyes for a moment. The issue of desegregation so far has been political and legal. Suddenly it will become human, and all of the unprecedented human problems flowing from it will be heaped upon you for solution. It isn't fair for you to bear such burdens. But history has given them to you. You do need help. I think you will have it, because the human problems you face are the problems of our children.

And I shall never forget the Speaker of the House, Rep. George Smith, rising soberly in the aftermath of the University of Georgia riot and saying to his fellow politicians: "We in politics have all taught them that lesson . . . We in Georgia politics are partly to blame for everything that happened."

Surely it is time for everyone to begin helping you shield our children from repetition of that ordeal.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HOW TO LEAD A DISCUSSION WITH YOUTH

on the subject:

DESEGREGATION OF THE ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Students, both white and Negro, share a major responsibility toward achieving peaceful and orderly compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan. The great majority of students are good school citizens. It becomes the responsibility of this great majority to prepare and conduct themselves in such a way that the few students who are trouble-makers will be discouraged and stopped from doing things that tend to upset a smooth transition from segregated to desegregated schools. A good adult discussion leader, one who is skilled in group discussion techniques and who possesses a knowledge of the necessary facts, can contribute greatly to the success of a student movement dedicated to the preservation of dignity and honor.

The following outline of suggestions may prove helpful:

I. THE DISCUSSION GROUP

A. It should be small - between 10 and 20 is the ideal.

B. It should be a natural grouping - a camp group, students at a particular school, members of a particular club or church group, etc.

C. It may include both sexes but there is probably an advantage in having a man lead an all-male group and a woman lead a girls' group. In a mixed group boys may be more interested in impressing the girls and vice versa than in expressing themselves freely and truthfully.

D. The group should meet in an environment conducive to an informal, relaxed and friendly discussion.

E. The leader should have a friendly and respected relationship already established with the group.

II. GETTING THE DISCUSSION STARTED

A. Socio-Drama

1. Role playing
2. Contrived situations

B. Guest Speaker or Panel Presentation

1. Divide into small groups to discuss afterwards.

C. Use a Naturally Related Topic such as "How Can We Apply Our School (or club or agency) Motto to the Reality of Desegregation?" - or "How Can We Make Democracy a Success?"

D. Check with Atlanta Chapter, AAUN for information on films and records.

III. THE DISCUSSION

A. Introduction

1. It is advisable to make clear in a brief, concise way the purpose of the discussion and to bring out the following points:

    a. the purpose of the discussion is not to debate the merits or demerits of desegregation.
    b. it is to discuss the Atlanta Plan and the laws AS THEY ARE and the effect upon the school and the community.
    c. it is to discuss what the group can do as individuals or together to help the school and the community maintain dignity and honor.

B. The Atlanta Plan

1. It would be well to give a brief and general explanation of the Plan and then invite questions on details and on the school department's rules and regulations for implementing the Plan.

    a. do not discuss how the Plan should or could be changed - it is the Plan that has been accepted by the Federal Courts.
    b. be prepared with as much factual information as possible.

2. Discuss how the Plan will affect a particular school and/or the high schools and community in general.

    a. remember that students in the 8th grade and up will be taking part in a new experience.
    b. remember also that many responsible students, although not expressing themselves verbally, are insecure about their own place in a changed situation.
    c. be prepared to answer questions concerning school standards, health, social activities, athletics, communism, the NAACP, etc.
    d. discuss the necessity for evaluation of all information and opinions to determine whether based upon fact, myth or prejudice.
    e. if necessary, ask some questions:
        1) Are all people who express fear of desegregation prejudiced?
        2) What fears do you have?
        3) What is the factual basis for your fears?
        4) What can you do about your own fears?
    f. discuss the necessity for basing judgment on people as individuals and not on race stereotypes.
    g. discuss suggestions for a positive approach--i.e. "being friendly in a natural way."

3. Discuss what Youth can do

    a. some positive suggestions:
        1) no matter what happens, go to school
        2) avoid situations which would invite trouble
        3) do not let the trouble-maker bait you
        4) remember that the trouble-maker seeks notoriety - do all you can to keep him from becoming a "hero"
        5) make known as individuals or as a group your desire to assume a positive leadership role.

A Guide for the Presentation of the Subject:

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits a few Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Baltimore. A look at their experiences is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission of eleventh and twelfth-grade [illegible] students, who apply for transfer, and who can meet seventeen criteria established by the Atlanta Board of Education.

WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take..... as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone...history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good."

John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goal of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?

The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and physical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Supt. of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Supt. of the Logan County, Ky. schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students. William Henry Oliver, Supt. of Nashville Schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

Let us display restraint, good manners, and thoughtfulness, proving to the rest of the world, and, more important, to ourselves, that we are civilized people.

Some Specific Suggestions:

According to informed sources, the general public still does not understand the facts.... for instance, some think that grammar schools will be involved in September.

Therefore more discussion is needed. May we suggest that each of us does what he can to share his knowledge with other individuals and groups:

---- person to person

---- informal neighborhood "coffees"

---- organized groups, such as churches, service clubs, Garden Clubs, PTAs, "ad infinitum."

In our conversations, let us appeal to personal and to civic pride; to acceptance of this challenge as a glorious opportunity to bring honor to our city.

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GENERAL:

Action Patterns in School Desegregation, by Wey, Herbert & John Corey

A guide book, compiled by a commission of Phi Delta Kappa educational fraternity: complete information up to last 18 months, on how desegregation has worked out in various communities. It gives a variety of valuable suggestions for approaching problems of educational, social, or disciplinary nature. This most helpful book is available free at OASIS.

Desegregation and Academic Achievement

A 1960 pamphlet, giving factual reports from various communities. Free at OASIS office.

Emotional aspects of School Desegregation

Deals with the effect on children of both races.
Order from:

Publications Office
Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry
104 E. 25th Street
New York 10, New York. 50¢

Guide to School Integration

A look at desegregation as a challenge that will, in the long run, benefit schools and communities.

Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 E. 38th Street
New York 16, New York 20¢

Racial Differences in Academic Achievement, by Frank H. Stallings

A pamphlet giving an analysis of differences in academic achievement between white and Negro pupils. Free at OASIS.

Race and Intelligence 1959

A pamphlet dealing with differences attributed to social conditions, rather than to biology. Free at OASIS office.

School Desegregation: The First Six Years, compiled by Southern Regional Council

Questions and answers on the effects of desegregation; suggestions on achieving satisfactory results, and on how citizens can help to have a peaceful transition; the role of the church.

Available at OASIS @ 25¢.

Southern School News

Official publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service, an objective, fact-finding agency established by Southern newspaper editors and educators.

Subscription rates: $2.00 one year.
P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Copies available for reading, but not for distribution, at OASIS office.

EXAMPLES OF PEACEFUL TRANSITION

"Davis Report" and the Truth about the Public School Situation in Washington, D. C.

Facts documented by the Superintendent of Washington Public Schools indicate good, steady progress, despite the many difficulties involved in a complete desegregation effort. Free at OASIS office.

Louisville Story, by Omar Carmichael and James Weldon

Report of how desegregation has worked in Louisville, Ky.; contains much helpful information on how parents, teachers, ministers, civic leaders, and students cooperated to achieve satisfactory solutions to problems. Free at OASIS office.

"The Louisville School Story"

Transcript of an Atlanta TV program featuring Mr. Omar Carmichael, Superintendent of Louisville Schools; Sept. 13, 1959. Mr. Carmichael answers questions re: academic standards, discipline, health, etc. OASIS office has a few copies available, which can be duplicated if demand warrants.

Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations: Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools.

Describes how organized resistance was handled. Conclusion is reached that "as long as a school system is dedicated to the job of educating children, skin coloration presents no problems that cannot be solved within the framework of standard teaching procedures." Free at OASIS office.

Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools

Material from the Washington Post and Times Herald; draws conclusion that, since desegregation, the moral climate is improved, and educational progress is highly satisfying.

Turnpike Press
Annandale, Va. 15¢

MATERIALS, Especaially helpful TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, LEADERS OF YOUTH GROUPS

Fear and Prejudice, by Selma Hirsh

Discusses the basis of these in easy-to-read fashion. Sample copy at OASIS. Public Affairs Pamphlet - A.D.L. 25¢

Guide to School Integration, by Jean D. Grambs

Discusses attitudes of children and families, student activities, classroom techniques, etc. Sample copy at OASIS

Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 East 38th St., N.Y., 16, N.Y. 25¢

Information is Not Enough, by Gertrude Noar

Shows how self-understanding can promote tolerance in attitudes of children. Sample Copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Pl., S.E. 25¢

Leader's Guide, by Ann G. Wolfe

A manuel on better human relations for leaders in youth agencies -- includes practical help in program planning, program tools, resource materials.

Division of Youth Services
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Ave.,
New York 16, N.Y. 20¢

Resource Unit on Desegregation in Public Schools

Inquire: Anti-Defamation League

Myths of Racial Integration, by Mrs. Naomi Levine

"Myth 8" is that "Negro children are innately less intelligent than white children. Therefore, integrated schools will result in lower educational standards." The author states that she has used the latest sociological, anthropological, and other scientific research to support her conclusions. Sample copy at OASIS.

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Primer For Parents, by Mary Ellen Goodman

How to encourage friendly attitudes, and discourage prejudice in children. Sample copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League	
41 Exchange Pl., SE	40¢

Reaching Out in Recreation, by Jay B. Nash, Milo F. Christiansen,
Dan W. Dodson

"A practical guide to human relations techniques, including the role of recreation in human relations, real-life examples of daily incidents and attempted solutions, general principles to follow." Sample copy at OASIS office.

School of Education, N.Y. University	
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New York 3, N.Y.	20¢

What We Know About Race, by Ashley Montague

Develops the thought that race is not the limiting factor in intelligence. Sample copy at OASIS.

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41 Exchange Pl., SE	Price unlisted

CASE STUDIES OF CRISIS SITUATIONS

Miracle of Social Adjustment: Desegregation in the Washington, D.C. Schools and
Addendum to first account, by Carl F. Hansen

History of desegregation in a community from turbulent beginning to smooth functioning; discussion of its effects on academic standards, social life, discipline, athletics. The Addendum reports the effects of ability grouping. Sample copy at OASIS

Anti-Defamation League	Price unlisted

Clinton,Tenn.: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis.

Sample copy at OASIS.

Anti-Defamation League 25¢

Mansfield, Texas: A Report of the Crisis Situation Resulting from Efforts to Desegregate the School System.

Sample copy at OASIS. Anti-Defamation League 25¢

Sturgis, Ky.: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis

Sample copy at OASIS. Anti-Defamation League 25¢

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Race and Conscience in America, by Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

A review prepared for the Religious Society of Friends.

> --- "a study of where we as a people stand --- to inquire where we ought to be --- to propose methods of bridging the gaps---"

Inquire: Friends Service Committee
160 N. 15th St.
Philadelphia 2, Penn.

The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective, by Kyle Haselden

Reinhold Niebuhr comments on this appraisal by a southern minister "of the obligations and opportunities of the church", as "wise, learned, charitable, and courageous."

Published by Harpers $3.50

Our Southern Heritage, by James McBride Dobbs

Described as "a classic statement of the enlightened southern view of race relations, in the long perspective of history.

Published by Alfred Knopf $4.00

The Southern Temper, by Wm. Peters

A fresh look at the people in the segregation crisis, with encouraging views as to what they are doing about it.
Published by Doubleday $3.95

With All Deliberate Speed: Segregation and Desegregation in Southern Schools, edited by Don Shoemaker - Southern School News

An objective first-hand report on measures taken by Southern and border states to comply with the Supreme Court ruling.
Order from: Harper & Bros.
49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, N.Y. $3.50

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Dr Chas Howard vs Edw Rainwater, acct. C Cook. 597569.

Redwood Corset & Lingerie Shop vs Mrs Mary Robinson, acct. C Cook. 597570.

Scarratts Garage, Inc vs Gus E Livaditis, acct. C Cook. 597571.

Bass Furn Co, Inc vs Ethel L Long, cont. C Cook. 597572.

Dr Roosevelt P Jackson vs Horace & Pinkey Hudson, acct. C Cook. 597573.

Citizens Loan & Security Co vs Clarence Glynn, Ben Lewis; James Roy Gilliam & Tommie A Gilliam; Milton Coleman, Jr, Chas Edward Clark; Walter Williams, Otis Burnette, Jr & John R Johnson, Jr; Verdelle Ware, Nolen Ware; Camilla Burns, Ollie Armour; Thelma Lakes, Willie H Ladson; Milledge Walthall, Ralph Price; Geo Holcomb, Jr, Edwin Hardy, notes. E B Zachry. 597574-82.

Gordy Tire Sales Co vs Willie Stepps, Jr, acct. Talley Kirkland. 597583.

National Finance Co, Inc vs Lorrell Gates, note. A W Long. 597584.

Same vs Harvest Ware, note. A W Long. 597585.

Rich's, Inc vs Raymond Williams; Mr & Mrs Joe W Scroggins, accts. Eugene Cline. 597586-7.

Reeves Lincoln Mercury Co vs J B Griswell, acct. Howard & Harmon. 597588.

Dr William L Dobes vs Mr & Mrs L R Johnson, acct. Howard & Harmon. 597589.

Dr James T King vs Ernest L Talton, acct. Howard & Harmon. 597590.

Dr Walter B Spivey vs Charles Nicks Dodys, acct. Howard & Harmon. 597591.

Drexler Mfg Co vs Thomas C Harris & Burton C Harris indv & d/b/a Queen Mantel & Tile Co, acct. Robert Storey. 597592.

Drs Dunbar & Stone vs Ernest L Talton, acct. Howard & Harmon. 597593.

Perry & Son vs Mr & Mrs H E Rietz, acct. Jacobs & Jacobs. 597594.

Landau Brothers vs Mitchell Gantt, acct. Jacobs & Jacobs. 597595.

Rich's, Inc vs Mrs Hazel W Floyd, acct. Eugene Cline. 597596.

Armour & Co vs C D Spiliotes, acct. C W Eberhardt. 597597.

Howard's Furn Co vs Mr & Mrs Hoyt H Dean, acct. Clifford Ox-

Inc gshee, affi, bond & attch. C E Hutcheson. 597632.

St Clair Oldsmobile, Inc vs Mrs Frankie Bevel, trover. W E Slade. 597633.

King Furn Co vs Dorothy & Carrie Reese, foreclo. 597634.

Jim's Buying Service vs Chester Evans, Caudell Transfer Co gshee, gar. R D Giles, Jr. 597635.

Rich's, Inc vs Willie & Lois Epps, Tenn Egg Co et al gshee; Douglas Billingsley, Dales Cellar Restaurant gshee; Harold Cloude, Complete Auto Transit, Inc gshee; James E Crane, Atlanta Brick & Tile Co gshee, gars. Eugene Cline. 597636-9.

Kuniansky & Bulfin vs P W Mauney, Miller & Miller gshee, gar. Clifford Oxford. 597640.

Sloan Addison vs Willie Mae & Walter (Black) Perry alias Evans, Chas H Werner gshee, gar. Leon S Rozen. 597641.

Sidney Clein Jewelry Co, Inc vs John Henry Davis; Mr & Mrs M L Stanford; Dorothy & John W Harden, accts. 597542-44.

Rich's, Inc vs H L Sewell, Atlantic Steel Co gshee; Mrs D B McDougald fmly Edna M Ross, Southern Rwy System gshee, gars. Eugene Cline. 597645-6.

Dr F B Hodges vs Robt J Tompkins, Atlantic Steel Co gshee, gar. A W Long. 597647.

Moskin Stores, Inc vs Henry Bailey, Tennessee Corp gshee, gar. "LBL". 597648.

Georgia Hub, Inc vs Eunice Bagby, Whittier Mills Co gshee, gar. "LBL". 597649.

DOCKET 598

Columbia Loan Co, Inc vs Bobby Lee Jackson; Floyd Clark; Gene Ziegler; James Clark; Lula & Luther J Jackson, notes. J B McNeil. 598000-4.

Co-Op Finance & Thrift Co vs Joe White, William A Morrison d/b/a Morrison Cleaners gshee, gar. J B McNeil. 598005.

Draluck Realty Co vs Daisy Brookins, cont. Philip Keen. 598006.

Dr Sidney Isenberg vs Mr & Mrs James L Merritt, acct. James A Stanfield. 598007.

Ray H Patrick, Jr vs Parker & Co, James A & Richard L Parker, note. Y L Shaver. 598008.

The First National Bank of Columbus, Georgia vs A M Hunter, Jr, note. Arthur Beauchamp. 598009.

Gulf Oil Corp vs Pallie B Brooks, acct. Gaines & Champion. 598010.

Universal C I T Credit Corp vs Edward C Angles, foreclo. Levine & Turk. 598011.

Mrs D C Hambrick vs Mrs T M Campbell, note. William Woodruff. 598012.

Sun Finance Co vs Cecil C Brackett, note. J J Fryer. 598013.

Miss Cecil Wrinkle vs John P McMahon, note. Roland Smith. 598014.

The First National Bank of At-

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

The Petition of **Mr.** and **Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III** of 4795 Woodvale Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr.,** 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Lanier Randall, Jr.,** 2112 Cascade Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Hamilton Lokey,** 737 Woodward Way, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Harold B. Friedman,** 2690 Margaret Mitchell Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr. Kendall Weisiger,** 206 17th St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast,** 1700 W. Paces Ferry Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. Claude E. Jones, Jr.,** 1679 Lisbon Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Martha C. Bryant,** 1053 Astor Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Dan Burge,** 3979 Pine Hill Place, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. John I. Dickinson,** 870 Cardova Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Dr. Willis A. Sutton,** 930 Drewry St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr.,** 5285 Greenland Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, respectfully shows:

1. Petitioners desire to be incorporated and made a body corporate under the laws of this State under the name and style

"HOPE,

Help Our Public Education, Inc." for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with full right of renewal as may be provided by law, with its principal office at such place in Fulton County, Georgia, as its Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

2. The object and purpose of the said corporation shall be to give direction, guidance, information and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of the public schools of this State.

3. The said corporation is not organized and shall not be operated for pecuniary gain or profit and it shall have no capital stock.

4. No part of the property of said corporation and no part of its net earnings shall ever inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

5. The corporation shall have the power and authority to accept members, charge dues, and accept gifts and contributions, whether made by will or otherwise, in any form of property, provided that the objects specified by the testator or donor are within the objects and purposes of the corporation. All such gifts and contributions shall be devoted to the objects and purposes and in all respects administered according to the provisions contained in said Will or other form of instrument making said gift or donation, to the end that the wishes and directions of the donor shall, in all respects, be faithfully observed and executed, provided, however, that the corporation shall not accept any contribution which is to be held or used for purposes other than for the purposes hereinbefore stated. The corporation shall have the power to establish branch offices, groups, clubs, and organizations in any municipality or school district in Georgia, according to present or future districting,

6. The governing body of the corporation shall consist of a Board of Directors of not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty (20) members. However, this limit shall increase by the addition of one (1) for every branch group, club or organization

ORDER

The foregoing petition of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., Lanier Randall, Jr., Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, Mrs. Harold B. Friedman, Mr. Kendall Weisiger, Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast, Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Martha C. Bryant, Mrs. Dan Burge, Mrs. John I. Dickinson, Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr., to be incorporated under the name of "HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc.", has been duly presented to me, and read and considered; and it appearing that said petition is within the purview and intention of the laws of this State applicable thereto; and it further appearing that all of said laws have been fully complied with;

IT IS THEREUPON CONSIDERED, ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and petitioners, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of "HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc.", for and during the period of 35 years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time, and with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities mentioned in said application, and with such additional rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are provided by the laws of Georgia as they now exist or may hereafter exist.

This the 12 day of December, 1958.

/s/ VIRLYN B. MOORE
Judge, Superior Court, A. J. C.

Dec 15 22 29 Jan 5-x

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Said County:

The petition of **P. M. Norris, Sr., P. M. Norris, Jr., C. L. Norris** and **Donald E. Norris,** respectfully shows to the Court the following facts:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns, to be incorporated for a period of Thirty-Five (35) years, with the right of renewal as provided by law, under the name and style of:

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO., INC.

2. The purpose and object of said Corporation is pecuniary gain to itself and its stockholders.

3. The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted is as follows

To transact the business of buying, selling, installing and repairing glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character, including the right to deal generally in glass and mirror supplies incidental to said business; to act as agent or broker in the sale and rental of glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character.

4. The maximum number of shares of stock shall be Five Hundred (500) Shares, with a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars per share.

5. The amount of capital with which the Corporation shall begin business shall be not less than Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars.

6. The post office addresses of each of the applicants is as follows:

P. M. Norris, Sr., 1731 Campbellton Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
P. M. Norris, Jr., 3985 Bakers Ferry Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
C. L. Norris, 2473 Old Colony

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING AMENDMENT

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF FULTON

To the Superior Court of Said County:

The petition of **Majestic Food Shops, Inc.,** respectfully shows:

1. Petitioner was incorporated by order of this court on January 31, 1957.

2. Petitioner desires to amend its charter by striking therefrom paragraph four (4) in its entirety and substituting in lieu thereof a new paragraph four (4) to read as follows:

RESOLVED: That the charter of the corporation be amended by striking therefrom paragraph four (4) in its entirety and substituting therefor a new paragraph four (4) to wit: The capital stock which the corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any time shall be divided into One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "A" voting stock and One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "B" non-voting stock, each share of stock both voting and non-voting to have a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars; said stock to constitute the entire capital stock of the corporation, and shall be subject to such restrictions as to transfer as may be provided in the By-Laws of the corporation, and on the certificate of stock issued by the corporation.

3. Petitioners, stockholders, have voted unanimously to amend the corporate charter in the manner and style set forth hereinabove as shown by the certificate signed by the petitioner's Secretary and attached hereto as Exhibit A.

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that its charter be amended as hereinabove set forth.

JOHN P. KANES
Attorney for Petitioner
849 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 8, Georgia

EXHIBIT A
CERTIFICATION

I, G. C. Kliros, do certify that I am Secretary of Majestic Food Shops, Inc., and do hereby certify that the following is a copy of the resolution unanimously adopted by the stockholders, at a special meeting held December 1, 1958, at which meeting all stockholders were present and voted unanimously in favor of the resolution:

RESOLVED: That the charter of the corporation be amended by striking therefrom paragraph four (4) in its entirety and substituting therefor a new paragraph four (4), to wit: The capital stock which the corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any time shall be divided into One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "A" voting stock and One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "B" non-voting stock, each share of stock both voting and non-voting to have a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars; said stock to constitute the entire capital stock of the corporation, and shall be subject to such restrictions as to transfer as may be provided in the By-Laws of the corporation, and on the certificate of stock issued by the corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the corporation, this 12/1/58 day of December 1958.

MAJESTIC FOOD SHOPS, INC.
G. C. KLIROS
Secretary
(SEAL)

ORDER

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF FULTON

The foregoing application for

O'Shields Service Station vs Ernest S Davenport, Cawthon & Hollums gshee, gar. J W Hughes. 597-455.

L C Smith Service Station vs H W Freck, Gate City Oil Equipment Co gshee, gar. J W Hughes. 597456.

Paul Lemming Jewelers vs Johnny William Galloway, Citizens Bank of Hapeville gshee, gar. J W Hughes. 597457.

Dr W D Flynn vs E H Fountain, Wilson Truck Co, Inc gshee, gar. C Cook. 597458.

Blackman's Transfer & Salvage vs Grady Kiker t/a Car Boy Parking Co, acct. J W Hughes. 597459.

L F Jenkins Realty Co vs Leo H Derrick, acct. J W Hughes. 597460.

T L Cofer Grocery vs Lewis & Rosa Harris, acct. J W Hughes. 597-461.

Dr Allen McDonough vs Mrs Wm C Hinkle, Sorrento's Restaurant gshee, gar. C Cook. 597462.

Hollywood Credit Clothiers vs Albert Carnell Hayes, Hudson Insulation Co gshee; Willie H Hughes; Mildred Evans, accts. 597463-5.

Prior Tire Co vs Mrs Louise E Pendley fmly Mrs James L Lanford, cont. Brown, Maurer & Brown. 597-466.

Home Furn Co vs Charles T Redden, trover. Brown, Maurer & Brown. 597467.

Point Apartments, Inc vs John H Richards, dist. M L Kahn. 597468.

Hollywood Credit Clothiers vs Oscar Hicks, acct. 597469.

Pair Personnel Service vs Florence A Hambrick, Walker Electric Co, Inc gshee, gar. Talley Kirkland. 597470.

West Lumber Co vs Shannon & Associates, Inc, acct. "Johnson, Hatcher & Meyerson". 597471.

Commuinty Loan & Investment Corp vs Jas A O'Kelley, American Art Metal Co gshee, gar. "McChesney H Jeffries". 597472.

Mrs Jennie Copeland vs Cordelle Neal, Leb's Cafe, Inc gshee, gar. Cassandra E Maxwell. 597473.

Dorothy Phillips vs Willie Darrisew, laborer's lien. John J Tarleton. 597474.

Highland Bakery vs Clifford Newton Stevenson, Keal Driveway Co gshee, gar. Schwall & Heuett. 597-475.

Progressive Finance Co vs Aaron V & Susan Berry, trover. Anderson & Neal. 597476.

Willie M Miller vs E P Coleman, acct. 597477.

Colonial Credit Co vs Thomas J Kitchens, H S Starrett Plumbing Co gshee, gar. J N Jones, Jr. 597-478.

Economy Auto Stores, Inc vs Wiley T Whitley, acct. J N Jones. 597-479.

W T Grant Co vs Forest & Geraldine Owens, acct. J N Jones, Jr. 597480.

Chajage's vs Elizabeth M & Robt Johnson, Noland Co, Inc gshee, gar. J N Jones, Jr. 597481.

Eddie's Cut Rate Market vs Nathaniel Jeffries, acct. Levine & Turk. 597482.

Dr George Burgess vs Layman Jackson, acct. Levine & Turk. 597-483.

Duggan Optical Co vs Jas R Boyette, acct. D W Rolader. 597484.

A A A Finance Co vs William Andrew Barker, cont. Arnold S Kaye. 597485.

Customers Loans Corp vs Earl Black & John H Robinson, One Hour, Inc gshee, gar. L A Maddox. 597486.

Remington Rand Electric Shaver Div of Sperry Rand Corp vs Chas Jennings t/a Charles Jennings Jewelers, acct. I A Blanch. 597487.

R T Cook vs John B Hinson, acct. 597488.

Cone Street Garage vs Johnnie Long, acct. "Gaines Champion & Coney". 597489.

S C Langley, Sr vs Johnny Mabon, acct. 597490.

Allen Goswick, Berry Ind Equipment Co gshee, gar. C Cook. 597518.

Mills Furn Co vs John W Worley, Decatur Transit Truck Line, Inc gshee, gar. Robt S Dennis. 597519.

Lamar Johnston Furn Co vs Marion Caldwell, Nat'l Industrial Laundries gshee, gar. M P Nodvin. 597520.

B & L Food Store vs Jerry Hawkins, acct. C E Hambrick. 597521.

Atlanta Dairies Cooperative vs William O Moore, acct. C E Hambrick. 597522.

Howard's Furn Co vs Robt Mack; Georgia Jennings, accts. Clifford Oxford. 597523-4.

American Credit Service, Inc trfee vs Ida Mae Johnson, cont; Elbert Ballard, American Bakeries Co gshee; James Williams, W C Caye Co, Inc gshee; Robt Lamar, Quality Window Cleaners gshee; Charlie & Fannie Mae Harris Elder, Kimbell House gshee; Eddie Lee Russell, Calvert Iron Works gshee; Dewey Jackson, Reid Motors & Autos gshee; Oscar H McCoy; John Andrew Parham; Barbara J Johnson; Mr & Mrs Calvin Campbell, conts. J W Hughes. 597525-35.

Atkins Personel Service vs Russell Marvin Cooke, cont. J W Hughes. 597536.

W D (Bill) Carlton, Jr vs Mrs Ruby Shelnut, acct. J W Hughes. 597537.

Pacific Telephone Co vs Zeader Barnes, acct. J W Hughes. 597538.

H E Rakestraw & Son Grocery vs Olan Puckett, acct. J W Hughes. 597539.

Campbell's Grocery vs Robert E Hewell, acct. J W Hughes. 597540.

Moorefield Auto Service vs M T Ford, acct. J W Hughes. 597541.

Rowe's Service Station vs G C & Ora Bell Sherman, acct. J W Hughes. 597542.

Bankhead Furn Co vs Willie & Juanita Tamplin, acct. J W Hughes. 597543.

King Jewelers, Inc vs Geraldine Bell, cont. J W Hughes. 597544.

T L Cofer Grocery vs R H McDaniel; Arthur Riley Benedict, accts. J W Hughes. 597545-6.

American Finance Co vs Eleanor Walton, cont. J W Hughes. 597547.

Grady's Garage vs Richard Robertson, acct. Levine & Turk. 597548.

Peaslee-Gaulbert Corp vs Dan I McWilliams, indv & d/b/a Campbellton Plaza Shell Service, acct. "Phillips, Johnson". 597549.

The DeJarnette Supply Co vs Jas I West, acct. L J Endicott. 597550.

Parks Chambers, Inc vs Wm L Jones, acct. L J Endicott. 597551.

Eubanks Appliance Co vs W W Byrd, acct. Talley Kirkland. 597552.

Buckhead Mens Shop, Inc vs Hal S Dumas, acct. Talley Kirkland. 597553.

Mangel's, Inc vs Carolyn Moss, acct. Talley Kirkland. 597554.

Gordy Tire Sales Co vs Evelyn Spivey, acct. Talley Kirkland. 597-555.

Grayson Robinson Stores, Inc vs Shirley Jean Hambrick Smith; Mildred Allen, accts. Schwall & Heuett. 597556-7.

Georgia State Automobile Assn, Inc vs Jack Sudduth, acct. Schwall & Heuett. 597558.

Georgia State Automobile Assn, Inc vs George F Murray, acct. Schwall & Heuett. 597559.

Grady Memorial Hospital vs General A C Keen, Atlanta Gas Light Co gshee, gar. Gaines & Champion. 597560.

Davison-Paxon Co vs Ernestine Holt, acct. Schwall & Heuett. 597-561.

Grayson Robinson Stores, Inc vs Ernestine Newman, acct. Schwall & Heuett. 597562.

Georgia Baptist Hospital vs Mr & Mrs James R Wiggins, acct. Talley Kirkland. 597563.

B E Robuck, Inc vs Clayton S Nichols, acct. Talley Kirkland. 597-564.

Dr William L Dobes vs Mr & Mrs L R Johnson, acct. Howard & Harmon. 597589.

Dr James T King vs Ernest L Talton, acct. Howard & Harmon. 597590.

Dr Walter B Spivey vs Charles Nicks Dodys, acct. Howard & Harmon. 597591.

Drexler Mfg Co vs Thomas C Harris & Burton C Harris indv & d/b/a Queen Mantel & Tile Co, acct. Robert Storey. 597592.

Drs Dunbar & Stone vs Ernest L Talton, acct. Howard & Harmon. 597593.

Perry & Son vs Mr & Mrs H E Rietz, acct. Jacobs & Jacobs. 597-594.

Landau Brothers vs Mitchell Gantt, acct. Jacobs & Jacobs. 597-595.

Rich's, Inc vs Mrs Hazel W Floyd, acct. Eugene Cline. 597596.

Armour & Co vs C D Spiliotes, acct. C W Eberhardt. 597597.

Howard's Furn Co vs Mr & Mrs Hoyt H Dean, cont. Clifford Oxford. 597598.

The Toggery, Inc vs Walter M Chapman; John Wesley Williams; Chas Aldridge, accts. "LBL". 597-599-601.

Ardella Mackie vs Joe Bates, tort. "Spain, Chancey". 597602.

The Olshine Co vs Luther Bolton; Willie Grier, notes. M A Levy. 597603-4.

Central Parking, Inc vs Mrs Lois Zachry, acct. "LBL". 597605.

Southeastern Art Supply, Inc vs Quality Features Syndicate, Inc, acct. "LBL". 597606.

Semour Manufacturing Co vs Burton C Harris indv & as partner Queen Mantel & Tile Co, acct. Lipshutz & Macey. 597607.

Peachtree Plymouth, Inc vs Henry T Horne, acct. Schwall & Heuett. 597608.

Grayson Robinson Stores, Inc vs Martha Jean Garrett, Mrs Martha Smith, acct. Schwall & Heuett. 597-609.

Educational Products, Inc vs Diane Sales Corp, acct. Lipshutz & Macey. 597610.

Arnold Bernhard & Co, Inc vs Lewis D Raper, acct. Lipshutz & Macey. 597611.

Electronic Measurements Corp vs Louie Rice, acct. Lipshutz & Macey. 597612.

The Toggery, Inc vs Mrs Evelena Hill, acct. "LBL". 597613.

Dennis Clothing Co vs Willie Jas White, Dinkler Hotels gshee, gar. "LBL". 597614.

The Toggery, Inc vs Levi Milton, Hoover Motor Express gshee; Jos Waters; Thomas J Crowe, acots. "LBL". 597615-7.

Peachtree Plymouth, Inc vs E O Heath, acct. Schwall & Heuett. 597618.

Grayson Robinson Stores, Inc vs Mrs Bobby Humphrey (fmly Dorothy Smith), acct. Schwall & Heuett. 597619.

Bellwood Jewelry Co, Inc vs Roy A Trotter; Marvin H Ertzberger; Troy Sims; Jas & Maggie Lee Huey; Arthur Williams; Frederick G Lang, accts. Schwall & Heuett. 597620-5.

Zep Mfg Corp vs B B Beaman t/a Magnolia Ball Room, acct. A M Wilkinson, Jr. 597626.

Lewis J Freeman vs Jake Walker, James Ruff Dunn, tort. R L Turner. 597627.

Columbia Loan Co, Inc vs Albert L & Daisey Pitts; R D Nelson, conts. J B McNeil. 597628-9.

Goodyear Service Stores vs W H Allgood d/b/a W H Allgood Co, cont. Brown, Maurer & Brown. 597-630.

Horace Collins vs J E Gaines, Jr, acct. R L Turner. 597631.

Watson Garage & Service Station vs Willie Keeper, B C Truck Lines, Joe White, William A Morrison d/b/a Morrison Cleaners gshee, gar. J B McNeil. 598005.

Draluck Realty Co vs Daisy Brookins, cont. Philip Keen. 598-006.

Dr Sidney Isenberg vs Mr & Mrs James L Merritt, acct. James A Stanfield. 598007.

Ray H Patrick, Jr vs Parker & Co, James A & Richard L Parker, note. Y L Shaver. 598008.

The First National Bank of Columbus, Georgia vs A M Hunter, Jr, note. Arthur Beauchamp. 598009.

Gulf Oil Corp vs Pallie B Brooks, acct. Gaines & Champion. 598010.

Universal C I T Credit Corp vs Edward C Angles, foreclo. Levine & Turk. 598011.

Mrs D C Hambrick vs Mrs T M Campbell, note. William Woodruff. 598012.

Sun Finance Co vs Cecil C Brackett, note. J J Fryer. 598013.

Miss Cecil Wrinkle vs John P McMahon, note. Roland Smith. 598014.

The First National Bank of Atlanta vs Ester Bryant, Jr. Southern Spring Bed Co gshee, gar. J N Jones. 598015.

Economy Auto Stores, Inc vs Jas W Terry, acct. J N Jones. 598016.

Beneficial Finance Co vs Duke Pearson, cont. J N Jones. 598017.

Myers Dickson Furn Co vs Louise Brown, foreclo. J N Jones. 598018.

W T Grant Co vs Mrs John H (Mazie) Bozeman, foreclo. J N Jones. 598019.

Trust Co of Georgia vs Jack Levy, note. Edw H Robertson. 598020.

Seaboard Finance Co vs Joseph Caldwell & Frances Caldwell, note; Wm H Allgood, foreclo; Eugene Furgerson, note. Wotton, Long & Jones. 598021-3.

APPLICATION TO REGISTER A BUSINESS TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER TRADE NAME

STATE OF GEORGIA,
County of Fulton.

Clerk's Office, Superior Court.

The undersigned does hereby certify that it is conducting a business at 660 Edgewood Avenue, N. E., in the City of Atlanta, County of Fulton, in the State of Georgia, under the name of

WHITE'S DRAYAGE CO.

and that the business to be conducted is moving, storing and selling of furniture and personal property and that said firm is composed of the following:

A. C. WHITE TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., INC.,
a corporation,
660 Edgewood Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Filed in office, this 12th day of December, 1958.

J. W. SIMMONS
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.

James L. Flemister, Atty.
301 Ga Svgs Bank Bldg.
Dec 15 22-x

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given of intention to apply to the January, 1959 session of the General Assembly of Georgia for local legislation to amend an Act providing a system for pension and retirement pay to the Judges and the Solicitor General of the Criminal Court of Fulton County, the Judges of the Civil Court of Fulton County, and the Judge of the Juvenile Court of Fulton County, and for other purposes, approved January 31, 1946 (Ga. L. 1946, p. 299), and the several acts amendatory thereof.

HAROLD SHEATS,
Fulton County Attorney
Dec 15 22 29

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given of intention to apply to the January, 1959 session of the General Assembly of Georgia for local legislation to amend an Act authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Fulton County to establish rules and regulations governing the payment of pensions to County employees of said County . . . and for other purposes (Ga. L. 1939, p. 571).

HAROLD SHEATS,
Fulton County Attorney
Dec 15 22 29

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or individual.

5. The corporation shall have the power and authority to accept members, charge dues, and accept gifts and contributions, whether made by will or otherwise, in any form of property, provided that the objects specified by the testator or donor are within the objects and purposes of the corporation. All such gifts and contributions shall be devoted to the objects and purposes and in all respects administered according to the provisions contained in said Will or other form of instrument making said gift or donation, to the end that the wishes and directions of the donor shall, in all respects, be faithfully observed and executed, provided, however, that the corporation shall not accept any contribution which is to be held or used for purposes other than for the purposes hereinbefore stated. The corporation shall have the power to establish branch offices, groups, clubs, and organizations in any municipality or school district in Georgia, according to present or future districting,

6. The governing body of the corporation shall consist of a Board of Directors of not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty (20) members. However, this limit shall increase by the addition of one (1) for every branch group,, club, or organization established outside of Fulton County, Georgia. The incorporators shall be the first members of the Board of Directors, to serve for life, but may resign at any time. Upon the death or resignation of any member of the Board, a majority of the remaining Directors shall choose his successor. Should a member of the Board of Directors become disabled or for any reason cease to function and the same continue for a period exceeding six (6) months, then the remaining members of the Board shall have the power to declare the office vacant and elect a successor Director in the manner provided above.

7. The Board of Directors, by majority vote, shall have the power to adopt all rules and by-laws consistent with the charter and conduct the affairs and activities of the corporation.

8. All contributions received and accepted shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes set forth in this charter, the corpus and the income therefrom being perpetually used for those purposes.

9. The corporation, unless otherwise required by the terms of any contribution, shall have the power in its descretion to retain all contributions in the original form in which they may have been received, and also to buy, sell, exchange and otherwise deal in stocks, bonds, real estate and any other forms of property at either public or private sale, without order of any court or other authority, to invest and reinvest any funds belonging to the corporation at any time in such securities and property, real and personal, as the Trustees in their sole discretion see fit, irrespective of whether such investments may not be legal investments for trust funds under the laws of Georgia. The corporation may use any bank or trust company in the State as its fiscal agent, and delegate to such institution the custody and management, investment and reinvestment of its funds, and compensate such agent for its services.

10. The officers of the corporation shall be a Chairman of the Board of Directors, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, the latter two offices may be held by one person, The Directors may appoint such committees and agents and create such other offices as to them shall seem best, and delegate to them such powers and duties as in the discretion of the Directors may seem appropriate.

11. The corporation, upon the vote of a majority of its Directors at the time then in office, shall have the power to do and perform any and all of the powers conferred by this charter, or the laws of the State of Georgia and shall likewise have all other powers, privileges and immunities which, under the laws of the State of Georgia, now, or hereafter may be vested in similar corporations.

12. Petitioners desire that they may be incorporated under the Corporation Act of 1938, as amended by the Acts of 1949, p. 953.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they may be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all rights, privileges and immunities hereinabove set out, and such other rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be conferred upon corporations of like character under the laws of Georgia.

C. LANIER RANDALL, JR.
Attorney for Petitioners
Room 102 944 Gordon St., S. W.
Atlanta 10, Ga.

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO., INC.

2. The purpose and object of said Corporation is pecuniary gain to itself and its stockholders.

3. The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted is as follows

To transact the business of buying, selling, installing and repairing glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character, including the right to deal generally in glass and mirror supplies incidental to said business; to act as agent or broker in the sale and rental of glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character.

4. The maximum number of shares of stock shall be Five Hundred (500) Shares, with a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars per share.

5. The amount of capital with which the Corporation shall begin business shall be not less than Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars.

6. The post office addresses of each of the applicants is as follows:

P. M. Norris, Sr., 1731 Campbellton Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
P. M. Norris, Jr., 3985 Bakers Ferry Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
C. L. Norris, 2473 Old Colony Road, East Point, Georgia
Donald E. Norris, 2541 Rex Avenue, Ben Hill, Georgia

7. The principal office of the Corporation shall be located in Fulton County, Georgia, with the privilege of establishing offices elsewhere.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they may be incorporated under the aforesaid name and in the aforementioned particulars, with all of the rights, powers and privileges now or hereafter allowed to corporations of like character under the laws of this State.

JAMES L. BULLARD
Attorney for Petitioners
1503 Candler Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Jackson 3-1646

ORDER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

THE FOREGOING APPLICATION to obtain a charter under the name of

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO., INC.

having been examined by me, and it appearing that the application is legitimately within the purview and intention of the laws of this State, and that the name is available, the said application is hereby granted, and the Corporation is created under the said name with the right, powers, privileges and immunities prayed, and with the rights, powers, privileges and immunities given by law to corporations of like character.

This the 12th day of December, 1958.

s/ VIRLYN B. MOORE
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial Circuit.
Dec 15 22 29 Jan 5-x

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given of intention to apply for local legislation at the next regular session of the General Assembly of Georgia, convening in January, 1959, to amend an Act abolishing the fee system in the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Circuit as applied to the office of the Solicitor-General of said circuit approved August 11, 1924, (Ga. Laws 1924, p. 255) and the Acts amendatory thereof, by fixing the compensation of the Solicitor-General, the first assistant Solicitor-General, and the trial assistant Solicitors-General and for prescribing the number of assistant Solicitors-General and for other purposes.

This 2 day of December, 1958.

PAUL WEBB
Solicitor General,
Atlanta Judicial Circuit
Dec 15 22 29

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given of intention to apply to the January, 1959 session of the General Assembly of Georgia for local legislation to amend an Act establishing a method for providing fire prevention systems in the unincorporated portion of Fulton County, and for other purposes, approved February 21, 1951 (Ga. Laws 1951, p. 3068), and the several Acts amendatory thereof, so as to increase the sums which may be expended for fire prevention and protection without creating a fire district, to the total sum of $50,000.

HAROLD SHEATS,
Fulton County Attorney
Dec 15 22 29

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meeting an stockholders present and voted unanimously in favor of the resolution:

RESOLVED: That the charter of the corporation be amended by striking therefrom paragraph four (4) in its entirety and substituting therefor a new paragraph four (4), to wit: The capital stock which the corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any time shall be divided into One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "A" voting stock and One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "B" non-voting stock, each share of stock both voting and non-voting to have a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars; said stock to constitute the entire capital stock of the corporation, and shall be subject to such restrictions as to transfer as may be provided in the By-Laws of the corporation, and on the certificate of stock issued by the corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the corporation, this 12/1/58 day of December 1958.

MAJESTIC FOOD SHOPS, INC.
G. C. KLIROS
Secretary
(SEAL)

ORDER

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF FULTON

The foregoing application for amendment to charter of Majestic Food Shops, Inc., having been examined and considered; and it appearing to the court that the proposed charter amendment is within the purview and intent of the laws of this State, said application is granted and the charter of said corporation is amended and the particulars set out in said petition.

This 12th day of December, 1958.

s/ GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, Superior Court, Fulton County.
Dec 15 22 29 Jan 6-x

Notices To Appear

STATE OF GEORGIA—County of Fulton. Superior Court. November Term, 1958. No. A-70774. **Mrs. Evelyn Patterson Dumas vs Joseph Hein Dumas.** To Joseph Hein Dumas, Greetings: By order of the Court dated November 21, 1958, you are hereby notified that on the 21st day of November, 1958, Mrs. Evelyn Patterson Dumas filed suit against you for Divorce.

You are hereby required to be and appear in said Court within 60 days from the 21st day of November, 1958, writing to the plaintiff's complaint. then and there to make answer in

Witness the **Hon. Geo. P. Whitman, Sr.,** Judge of said Court. This the 21st day of November, 1958.

J. W. SIMMONS
Clerk of Superior Court

Marvin G. Russell,
Turner Paschal, Attys.
439 Hurt Bldg.
Nov 24 Dec 1 8 15-x

STATE OF GEORGIA—County of Fulton. Superior Court. November Term 1958. No. A-71000. **Hubbard Worthy vs Viola Horton Worthy.** To Viola Horton Worthy, Greetings: By order of the Court dated December 4, 1958, you are hereby notified that on the 4th day of December, 1958, Hubbard Worthy filed suit against you for Divorce.

You are hereby required to be and appear in said Court within 60 days from the 4th day of December, 1958, then and there to make answer in writing to the plaintiff's complaint.

Witness the **Hon. Geo. P. Whitman, Sr.,** Judge of said Court. This the 4th day of December, 1958.

J. W. SIMMONS
Clerk of Superior Court

Russell G. Turner, Sr.
Attorney-at-law
1005 William-Oliver Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
Dec 8 15 22 29-x

STATE OF GEORGIA—County of Fulton. Superior Court. November Term, 1958. No. A-71020. **Louise Calloway vs Simon Calloway.** To Simon Calloway, Greetings: By order of the Court dated December 5, 1958, you are hereby notified that on the 5 day of December, 1958, Louise Calloway filed suit against you for Divorce.

You are hereby required to be and appear in said Court within 60 days from the 5 day of December, 1958, then and there to make answer in writing to the plaintiff's complaint.

Witness the **Hon. Geo. P. Whitman, Sr.,** Judge of said Court. This the 5 day of December, 1958.

J. W. SIMMONS
Clerk of Superior Court.

Carolyn Pennisi, Atty.
923 Court House
Dec 8 15 22 29-x

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

To the Superior Court of said State and County:

1. **M. E. Hunter, Mrs. Johnnie L. Hunter,** and **John E. Feagin,** hereinafter called applicants, bring this application for the granting of a charter for a private corporation, and show to the Court the following facts:

2. They desire for themselves, their associates, and successors to be incorporated under the name and style of:

"WARNING LIGHTS & BARRICADES, INC."

The principal office and place of business of said corporation shall be located in Fulton County, Georgia, with the privilege of establishing branch offices and places of business in such other places as may be determined.

3. The purpose and object of said corporation is pecuniary gain and profit to its shareholders.

4. The general nature of the business is the manufacture, sale, and rental of safety equipment, including, but not limited to, warning signs, barricades, lights, and similar devices.

5. The authorized capital stock of the corporation shall be One Hundred (100) shares of no par value.

6. The amount of capital with which the corporation will begin business is Three Hundred ($300.00) Dollars.

7. The corporation shall have existence for thirty-five (35) years with the right of renewal as provided by law.

8. The names and post office addresses of the applicants for this charter are as follows:

M. E. Hunter, 1315 Christmas Lane, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Johnnie L. Hunter, 1315 Christmas Lane, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
John E. Feagin, 2686 Ridgemore Place, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with all the rights and privileges herein set out and such additional powers and privileges as may be necessary, proper, or incidental to the conduct of the business for which applicants are asking incorporation, and as may be allowed like corporations under the laws of Georgia, as they now or hereafter may exist.

MACDOUGALD & FEAGIN
By: s/ JOHN E. FEAGIN
Attorneys for Applicants
515 William-Oliver Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ORDER

The foregoing petition of M. E. Hunter, Mrs. Johnnie L. Hunter, and John E. Feagin, to be incorporated under the name of

"WARNING LIGHTS & BARRICADES, INC."

has been duly presented to me and read and considered; and it appearing that said petition is within the purview and intention of the laws applicable thereto, and that all of said laws have been fully complied with, including the presentation of a certificate from the Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation registered in the records of said Secretary of State;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that all the prayers of said petition are granted and said applicants and

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APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

To the Superior Court of Said County:

The application of the herein named applicants respectfully shows:

1. That the applicants for this charter and their addresses are:

John L. Westmoreland, 1216 William-Oliver Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.
John L. Westmoreland, Jr., 1216 William-Oliver Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Harry P. Hall, Jr., 1216 William-Oliver Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

2. They desire to be incorporated under the name of:

"SANDY SPRINGS ENTERPRISES, INC."

3. The general nature of the business to be carried on by the proposed corporation shall be that of buying, selling, trading, owning, operating, managing, improving, erecting, constructing, building, repairing, mortgaging, conveying, leasing, exchanging, insuring and otherwise dealing generally in real and personal property of every kind and character, dealing generally in all types of insurance, mortgages, loans, and other security transactions of every kind and character whatsoever, all as principal and/or as agent for others at wholesale and/or retail, and to do any and all other things which may now be or hereafter may become necessary or desirable in connection therewith, and to carry on and conduct any and all kinds of business that may be carried on by any corporation thus chartered under the laws of the State of Georgia.

4. The corporation shall have a minimum capital stock of $1,500.00 and will be divided into 15 shares of common stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, and applicants desire that the corporation shall have the right at any time or from time to time to increase by a majority vote of stockholders entitled to vote its outstanding capital stock to an amount or amounts not exceeding $100,000.00. Applicants also desire that the corporation shall have the right to decrease by a similar vote of its stockholders its capital stock at any time or from time to time but at no time shall the minimum capital stock be less than $1,500.00. Applicants also desire that the said increases and/or decreases in said capital stock may be either in common or preferred stock or both, and that the said stock when so issued by the corporation shall have such rights, powers, privileges and immunities and shall be subject to such conditions and provisions as may be provided for the same at the time of issue by the corporation.

5. The corporation shall begin business with $1,500.00.

6. The corporation shall have existence for thirty-five (35) years with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time.

7. The principal office of the corporation shall be in Fulton County, Georgia, but applicants desire for said corporation the right to establish branch offices and places of business elsewhere.

8. The object of said corporation shall be pecuniary gain.

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

STATE OF GEORGIA

COUNTY OF FULTON

To the Superior Court of Fulton County

The petition of **Henry L. Bowden, Hamilton Lokey** and **Glenn Frick** respectfully shows:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their successors and assigns, to be incorporated for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with the right to renew the charter of said corporation at the expiration of said time, under the name and style of:

CONSULTING DIXIE ENGINEERS INCORPORATED

2. The principal office and place of doing business of the corporation shall be in Fulton County, Georgia, with the privileges of establishing branch offices and places of business elsewhere.

3. The object of the corporation is pecuniary gain or profit to its stockholders.

4. The general nature of the business to be transacted by the corporation is that of consulting and professional engineering design in electrical, mechanical, structural and related engineering fields and the owning and renting of industrial and commercial buildings.

5. The petitioners desire for the corporation authority to exercise all of the powers incident to and conferred upon corporations of a like nature by the laws of the State of Georgia, without limitation by reason of the powers specifically enumerated herein.

6. The maximum authorized stock of the corporation shall be One Hundred Thousand ($100,000.00) Dollars and shall consist of One Thousand (1,000) shares of Common Stock of the par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars each. Preferred stock may be issued from time to time upon the majority vote of the directors of the Corporation, who shall fix the rights, powers and privileges of such stock and the amounts thereof.

7. The amount of capital with which the Corporation shall begin business shall not be less than Two Hundred ($200.00) Dollars.

8. The petitioners for this Charter are:

Henry L. Bowden, 2542 Habersham Road, N. W., Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.
Hamilton Lokey, 737 Woodward Way, N. W., Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.
Glenn Frick, 1221 Cahaba Drive, S. W., Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that this application for charter be granted and that CONSULTING DIXIE ENGINEERS INCORPORATED be incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia, and that the said Corporation have all the rights, powers, authorities, privileges and immunities which are allowed to corporations of like nature under the laws of the State of Georgia, and that all orders and judgments necessary and proper to that end be entered and rendered.

LOKEY AND BOWDEN
CHARLES M. LOKEY
Attorneys for Petitioners
1103 Cit & Sou Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ORDER

PETITION TO SURRENDER CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Said County:

The petition of **Vickers & Rutledge, Inc.** respectfully shows to the Court as follows:

1. That it is a corporation that was duly chartered in this Court on the first day of May, 1957.

2. That petitioner now desires to surrender its charter and franchise to the State of Georgia and be dissolved as a corporation.

3. That such dissolution may be had without injustice to any stockholder or to any person having any claim or demand of any character against said corporation.

4. That it has arranged or provided for the payment of every debt, demand or obligation owed by it to any person, and for the distribution of its assets among its stockholders.

5. That at a joint meeting of the Board of Directors and the stockholders held on the 20th day of November, 1958, at which all the outstanding stock of the corporation was represented, and which was held pursuant to the call of the Directors, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the affirmative vote of the entire capital stock authorizing and directing that the charter of said corporation be surrendered and the corporation dissolved.

A certified copy of the resolution is hereto attached.

WHEREFORE petitioner prays that an order be passed accepting the surrender of said charter and franchise and dissolving it as a corporation.

WILLIAM B. JONES
Attorney for Petitioner
Fairburn, Ga.

EXHIBIT "A"

I, John L. Vickers, do certify that I am President of the VICKERS & RUTLEDGE, INC., a corporation with its principal office and place of business in Fairburn, Ga., and that at a meeting of the stockholders, jointly with the Board of Directors, on November 20, 1958, at which the entire stock was represented, the following resolution was unanimously adopted,

"Be it resolved that the charter of VICKERS & RUTLEDGE, INC. be surrendered to the State of Georgia and that the corporation be dissolved. The officers of the corporation are hereby directed to take the necessary and proper steps and proceedings to accomplish this purpose in the manner provided for by law, and to do any or all other things necessary to such an end."

This the 26th day of November, 1958.

JOHN L. VICKERS
(Corporate Seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 26th day of November, 1958.

KATHERINE D. JONES
Notary Public, Georgia State at Large
By Commission expires October 4, 1960
(SEAL)

ORDER

The foregoing petition for surrender of charter and dissolution of the corporation, VICKERS & RUTLEDGE, INC., read and considered.

It appearing that the petition is legitimately within the purview and intention of the law, and that there is no reason why the corporation

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APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING AMENDMENT

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

To the Superior Court of Fulton County.

The petition of **McNeel-Rankin, Inc.,** respectfully shows the Court as follows:

1. That petitioner was incorporated by the Superior Court of Fulton County on the 22nd day of January, 1957.

2. That petitioner desires to amend its charter so as to change its name to

McNEEL, RANKIN and BUDD, INC.

3. That said proposed amendment was favorably voted upon by the holders of all of the capital stock issued and outstanding, at a special meeting of the stockholders held on November 28, 1958, a certified copy of the resolution being hereto attached, marked Exhibit "A" and by reference made a part hereof.

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that the Charter of said corporation be amended in the manner hereinabove set out.

TINDALL & TINDALL
JOSEPH D. TINDALL
Attorneys for Petitioner
1606 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg.

EXHIBIT "A"

I, Jean M. Palmer, Secretary of McNeel - Rankin, Inc., do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the stockholders at a special meeting duly called and held on the 28th day of November, 1958.

RESOLVED: That the Charter of this Corporation be amended so as to change its name to:
McNeel, Rankin and Budd, Inc.

Witness my hand and seal of the Corporation this 4th day of December, 1958.

JEAN M. PALMER
Secretary
(Seal)

ORDER

The petition of McNeel - Rankin, Inc., having been read and considered, and it appearing that the requirements of the law have been complied with:

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the prayers of the petitioner be granted and the corporate name of petitioner is changed to

McNEEL, RANKIN and BUDD, INC.

This 5th day of December, 1958.
GEORGE P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge Superior Court, Fulton County.
Dec 8 15 22 29-x

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of said County, passed at the December Term, 1958, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder before the Court House door of said County, within the legal hours of sale on **the first Tuesday in January, 1959,** the following described real estate constituting part of the estate of Mrs. Jea Nelle Bowen Boudreau, deceased, to-wit: the equity in the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the City of Atlanta, being part of Land Lot 53 of the 17th District of Fulton County, Georgia, known as Lot 47 in Block F, of Plat of North Boulevard Park, made by C. E. Kauffman & Bro., C. E., of date April 1922, on file in the office of the

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APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

The Petition of Mr. and **Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III** of 4795 Woodvale Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr.,** 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Lanier Randall, Jr.,** 2112 Cascade Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Hamilton Lokey,** 737 Woodward Way, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Harold B. Friedman,** 2690 Margaret Mitchell Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr. Kendall Weisiger,** 206 17th St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast,** 1700 W. Paces Ferry Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. Claude E. Jones, Jr.,** 1679 Lisbon Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Martha C. Bryant,** 1053 Astor Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Dan Burge,** 3979 Pine Hill Place, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. John I. Dickinson,** 870 Cardova Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Dr. Willis A. Sutton,** 930 Drewry St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr.,** 5285 Greenland Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, respectfully shows:

1. Petitioners desire to be incorporated and made a body corporate under the laws of this State under the name and style

"HOPE,
Help Our Public Education, Inc."

for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with full right of renewal as may be provided by law, with its principal office at such place in Fulton County, Georgia, as its Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

2. The object and purpose of the said corporation shall be to give direction, guidance, information and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of the public schools of this State.

3. The said corporation is not organized and shall not be operated for pecuniary gain or profit and it shall have no capital stock.

4. No part of the property of said corporation and no part of its net earnings shall ever inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

5. The corporation shall have the power and authority to accept members, charge dues, and accept gifts and contributions, whether made by will or otherwise, in any form of property, provided that the objects specified by the testator or donor are within the objects and purposes of the corporation. All such gifts and contributions shall be devoted to the objects and purposes and in all respects administered according to the provisions contained in said Will or other form of instrument making said gift or donation, to the end that the wishes and directions of the donor shall, in all respects, be faithfully observed and executed, provided, however, that the corporation shall not accept any contribution which is to be held or used for purposes other than for the purposes hereinbefore stated. The corporation shall have the power to establish branch offices, groups, clubs, and organizations in any municipality or school district in Georgia, according to present or future districting,

6. The governing body of the corporation shall consist of a Board of Directors of not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty (20) members.

ORDER

The foregoing petition of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., Lanier Randall, Jr., Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, Mrs. Harold B. Friedman, Mr. Kendall Weisiger, Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast, Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Martha C. Bryant, Mrs. Dan Burge, Mrs. John I. Dickinson, Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr., to be incorporated under the name of "HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc.", has been duly presented to me, and read and considered; and it appearing that said petition is within the purview and intention of the laws of this State applicable thereto; and it further appearing that all of said laws have been fully complied with;

IT IS THEREUPON CONSIDERED, ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and petitioners, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of "HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc.", for and during the period of 35 years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time, and with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities mentioned in said application, and with such additional rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are provided by the laws of Georgia as they now exist or may hereafter exist.

This the 12 day of December, 1958.
/s/ VIRLYN B. MOORE
Judge, Superior Court, A. J. C.
Dec 15 22 29 Jan 5-x

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Said County:

The petition of **P. M. Norris, Sr., P. M. Norris, Jr., C. L. Norris** and **Donald E. Norris,** respectfully shows to the Court the following facts:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns, to be incorporated for a period of Thirty-Five (35) years, with the right of renewal as provided by law, under the name and style of:

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO., INC.

2. The purpose and object of said Corporation is pecuniary gain to itself and its stockholders.

3. The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted is as follows:

To transact the business of buying, selling, installing and repairing glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character, including the right to deal generally in glass and mirror supplies incidental to said business; to act as agent or broker in the sale and rental of glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character.

4. The maximum number of shares of stock shall be Five Hundred (500) Shares, with a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars per share.

5. The amount of capital with which the Corporation shall begin business shall be not less than Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars.

6. The post office addresses of each of the applicants is as follows:

P. M. Norris, Sr., 1731 Campbellton Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
P. M. Norris, Jr., 3985 Bakers-

to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with all the rights and privileges herein set out and such additional powers and privileges as may be necessary, proper, or incidental to the conduct of the business for which applicants are asking incorporation, and as may be allowed like corporations under the laws of Georgia, as they now or hereafter may exist.

MACDOUGALD & FEAGIN
By: s/ JOHN E. FEAGIN
Attorneys for Applicants
515 William-Oliver Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ORDER

The foregoing petition of M. E. Hunter, Mrs. Johnnie L. Hunter, and John E. Feagin, to be incorporated under the name of

"WARNING LIGHTS & BARRICADES, INC."

has been duly presented to me and read and considered; and it appearing that said petition is within the purview and intention of the laws applicable thereto, and that all of said laws have been fully complied with, including the presentation of a certificate from the Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation registered in the records of said Secretary of State;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that all the prayers of said petition are granted and said applicants and their associates, successors and assigns are hereby incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of

"WARNING LIGHTS & BARRICADES, INC."

for and during the period of thirtv-five (35) years with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time according to the laws of Georgia and that said corporation is hereby granted and vested with all the rights and privileges mentioned in said petition.

This the 5th day of December, 1958.

s/ GEORGE P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Circuit.
Dec 8 15 22 29-x

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER POWER

STATE OF GEORGIA,
County of Fulton.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a loan deed executed and delivered by Mrs. Velva Lee Gooch and M. M. Gooch to First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Atlanta, dated June 2, 1953, recorded in Deed Book 2851, pages 291-293, Fulton County Records, there will be sold at public outcry before the Court House door in said State and County by First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Atlanta, during the legal hours of sale on **the first Tuesday in January, 1959**, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Land Lot 90, 17th District, Fulton County, Georgia and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point marked by an iron pin on the north side of Allen Road two hundred forty-six (246) feet west from the northwest intersection of Allen Road and Roswell Road; and running thence north one hundred eighty-eight and four-tenths (188.4) feet to an iron pin; thence westerly one hundred ten and seven-tenths (110.7) feet to an iron pin; thence south one hundred eighty-seven and seven tenths (187.7) feet to an iron pin on the north side of Allen Road; thence east along the north side of Allen Road one hundred eleven and seven-tenths (111.7) feet to the point of beginning; being improved property known as **5 ALLEN ROAD.**

This property is the same property as that conveyed by G. E. Coleman to M. M. Gooch by Warranty Deed dated July 16, 1940, recorded in Deed Book 1817, page 197, Fulton County Records.

The debt secured by the said loan deed being in default, and the holder having declared the balance of the indebtedness due, this sale will be made for the purpose of paying the same and the proceeds thereof will be applied to the payment of said indebtedness and all charges and expenses in connection with this foreclosure, and the balance, if any, to be applied as provided by law.

The above described property will be sold as the property of **MRS. VELVA LEE GOOCH and M. M. GOOCH.**

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ATLANTA,
As Attorney-in-Fact for
MRS. VELVA LEE GOOCH and M. M. GOOCH.
Johnson, Hatcher & Meyerson,
Attorneys-at-Law,
46 Pryor Street, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.
Dec 8 15 22 29

$100.00 per share, and applicants desire that the corporation shall have the right at any time or from time to time to increase by a majority vote of stockholders entitled to vote its outstanding capital stock to an amount or amounts not exceeding $100,000.00. Applicants also desire that the corporation shall have the right to decrease by a similar vote of its stockholders its capital stock at any time or from time to time but at no time shall the minimum capital stock be less than $1,500.00. Applicants also desire that the said increases and/or decreases in said capital stock may be either in common or preferred stock or both, and that the said stock when so issued by the corporation shall have such rights, powers, privileges and immunities and shall be subject to such conditions and provisions as may be provided for the same at the time of issue by the corporation.

5. The corporation shall begin business with $1,500.00.

6. The corporation shall have existence for thirty-five (35) years with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time.

7. The principal office of the corporation shall be in Fulton County, Georgia, but applicants desire for said corporation the right to establish branch offices and places of business elsewhere.

8. The object of said corporation shall be pecuniary gain.

WHEREFORE, applicants pray that this their application for charter be granted and that they be incorporated under the name and upon the terms specified with all rights, powers, authorities, privileges and immunities hereinabove set forth and all others allowed corporations of like nature under the laws of the State of Georgia, and that all orders and judgments necessary and proper to that end be entered and rendered.

JOHN L. WESTMORELAND
JOHN L. WESTMORELAND, JR.
Attorneys for Applicants
1216 William-Oliver Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

ORDER

The foregoing application of John L. Westmoreland, John L. Westmoreland, Jr. and Harry P. Hall, Jr. to obtain a charter for a private corporation under the name of "SANDY SPRINGS ENTERPRISES, INC." has been presented to and examined by me. It appears that the application is legitimately within the purview and intent of the laws of this State. It further appears from the certificate of the Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation registered in the records of the Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that said application is hereby granted and the applicants, their associates, successors and assigns are hereby incorporated as prayed for in said petition, and the charter is hereby granted to "SANDY SPRINGS, ENTERPRISES, INC." with all of the rights, powers, privileges and immunities as prayed for in said application, and as may now or hereafter be authorized under the laws of this State.

This 26th day of November, 1958.

GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, S. C. A. C.
Dec 1 8 15 22-x

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Notice is hereby given that the City of East Point intends to apply for the passage of local legislation at the session of the General Assembly of Georgia convening in January, 1959, the title to such bill or bills to be as follows:

"An Act to amend an Act establishing a new charter for the City of East Point in Fulton County, approved August 19, 1912 (Ga. L. 1912, p. 862, et seq.) and the several Acts amendatory thereof; and for other purposes."

This 17th day of November, 1958.

CITY OF EAST POINT
By EZRA A. PHILLIPS
CITY ATTORNEY
1301 Fulton Natl. Bank Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Nov 17 24 Dec 1 8 tfn

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS

All creditors of the estate of **MARGARET G. ZIMMERMAN** late of Fulton County, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

November 18, 1958.

HELEN LOUISE LIVERSIDGE,
Executrix of the Estate of
MARGARET G. ZIMMERMAN
Gambrell, Harlan, Russell,
Moye & Richardson, Attys.
825 C. & S. Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.
Nov 24 Dec 1 8 15 22 29-x

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to time upon the majority vote of the directors of the Corporation, who shall fix the rights, powers and privileges of such stock and the amounts thereof.

7. The amount of capital with which the Corporation shall begin business shall not be less than Two Hundred ($200.00) Dollars.

8. The petitioners for this Charter are:

Henry L. Bowden, 2542 Habersham Road, N. W., Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.
Hamilton Lokey, 737 Woodward Way, N. W., Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.
Glenn Frick, 1221 Cahaba Drive, S. W., Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that this application for charter be granted and that CONSULTING DIXIE ENGINEERS INCORPORATED be incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia, and that the said Corporation have all the rights, powers, authorities, privileges and immunities which are allowed to corporations of like nature under the laws of the State of Georgia, and that all orders and judgments necessary and proper to that end be entered and rendered.

LOKEY AND BOWDEN
CHARLES M. LOKEY
Attorneys for Petitioners
1103 Cit & Sou Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ORDER

IN RE: CONSULTING DIXIE ENGINEERS INCORPORATED

The within and foregoing application for charter having been examined and considered, and it appearing that the said application is legitimately within the purview and intention of the laws of this State, and it further appearing from the Certificate of the Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other now existing corporation registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and it further appearing that the applicants have complied with all the provisions of law relating to the granting of charters, it is

ORDERED: That the said application be and the same is hereby granted and CONSULTING DIXIE ENGINEERS INCORPORATED be and the same is hereby incorporated and chartered as a corporation under the laws of Georgia with all the rights, powers, authorities, privileges and immunities which are set forth in said application and which are allowed to corporations of like nature by the laws of the State of Georgia.

This the 28 day of November, 1958.

GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial Circuit.
Dec 1 8 15 22-x

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER POWER IN SECURITY DEED

GEORGIA, Fulton County

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a Deed to Secure Debt given by Irene Harrison, Josh Kimbro and Eva Kimbro to M. G. Greenberg, dated February 7, 1957, recorded in Deed Book 3194, Page 375 of the Records of Fulton County, Georgia, there will be sold at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder before the courthouse door of said county between the legal hours of sale on **the first Tuesday in January, 1959**, by M. G. Greenberg, as attorney-in-fact for Irene Harrison, Josh Kimbro and Eva Kimbro the following described property:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the City of Atlanta, in Land Lot No. 83 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the east side of Vine Street twenty-four and five tenths (24.5) feet south of the southeast corner of Vine Street and Delbridge Street, running thence south along the east side of Vine Street twenty-four and five tenths (24.5) feet; thence east one hundred ten (110) feet; thence north twenty-four and five tenths (24.5) feet; thence west one hundred ten (110) feet to the point of beginning, being improved property known as **NO. 101 VINE STREET, N. W.,** according to the present system of numbering houses in the City of Atlanta.

The notes secured by said Deed to Secure Debt being in default, principal and interest, the undersigned as holder thereof, will offer said property for sale pursuant to the powers contained in said Deed to Secure Debt for the purpose of paying said indebtedness, principal and interest and the costs of this sale.

M. G. GREENBERG
As Attorney-in-fact for:
IRENE HARRISON
JOSH KIMBRO
EVA KIMBRO
Joseph L. Llop, Attorney
1104 William-Oliver Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
MU. 8-8211
Dec 8 15 22 29-x

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with its principal office and place of business in Fairburn, Ga., and that at a meeting of the stockholders, jointly with the Board of Directors, on November 20, 1958, at which the entire stock was represented, the following resolution was unanimously adopted,

"Be it resolved that the charter of **VICKERS & RUTLEDGE, INC.** be surrendered to the State of Georgia and that the corporation be dissolved. The officers of the corporation are hereby directed to take the necessary and proper steps and proceedings to accomplish this purpose in the manner provided for by law, and to do any or all other things necessary to such an end."

This the 26th day of November, 1958.

JOHN L. VICKERS
(Corporate Seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 26th day of November, 1958.

KATHERINE D. JONES
Notary Public, Georgia State at Large
By Commission expires October 4, 1960
(SEAL)

ORDER

The foregoing petition for surrender of charter and dissolution of the corporation, VICKERS & RUTLEDGE, INC., read and considered.

It appearing that the petition is legitimately within the purview and intention of the law, and that there is no reason why the corporation should not be dissolved and its charter surrendered to the State of Georgia,

It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the prayers of said petition be, and the same are hereby granted, and said corporation is hereby dissolved and its charter surrendered to the State of Georgia.

This the 5th day of December, 1958.

s/ GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
J. S. C. A. C.
Dec 8 15 22 29-x

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You are hereby notified that **Max Conway Hilton Love** by n/f has filed his petition in the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, Case No. A-71015, to change his name, which if granted will be known as **Max Conway Hilton Webber** and you will make known any objections you may have to the prayers of said petition on the first Monday in March, 1959, at 9:30 A. M., in said Court, before the judge in Chambers at the Court House in Atlanta, Georgia, or petition will be granted as prayed.

Witness the **Hon. Virlyn B. Moore,** Judge of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, this 5 day of December, 1958.

J. W. SIMMONS
Clerk of Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia.
(Seal of Superior Court)
Jos. U. McDow, Atty.
212 Haynes Bldg.,
534 N. McDonough St.,
Decatur, Ga.
Dec 8 15 22 29

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sidered, and it appearing that the requirements of the law have been complied with:

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the prayers of the petitioner be granted and the corporate name of petitioner is changed to

McNEEL, RANKIN and BUDD, INC.

This 5th day of December, 1958.

GEORGE P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge Superior Court, Fulton County.
Dec 8 15 22 29-x

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of said County, passed at the December Term, 1958, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder before the Court House door of said County, within the legal hours of sale on **the first Tuesday in January, 1959**, the following described real estate constituting part of the estate of Mrs. Jea Nelle Bowen Boudreau, deceased, to-wit: the equity in the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the City of Atlanta, being part of Land Lot 53 of the 17th District of Fulton County, Georgia, known as Lot 47 in Block F, of Plat of North Boulevard Park, made by C. E. Kauffman & Bro., C. E., of date April 1922, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia, in Plat Book 8, page 171, and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING on the north side of Cooledge Avenue at a point nine hundred twenty-three and five tenths (923.5) feet west of the northwest corner of Park Drive and Cooledge Avenue; running thence west along the north side of Cooledge Avenue fifty (50) feet; thence north one hundred fifty-three and four tenths (153.4) feet; thence east fifty and one tenth (50.1) feet; thence south one hundred fifty and seven tenths (150.7) feet to the north side of Cooledge Avenue and the point of beginning; having a house thereon known as **NO. 634 (Formerly No. 36) COOLEDGE AVENUE, N. E.,** according to the present numbering of houses in the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

Terms: Cash.

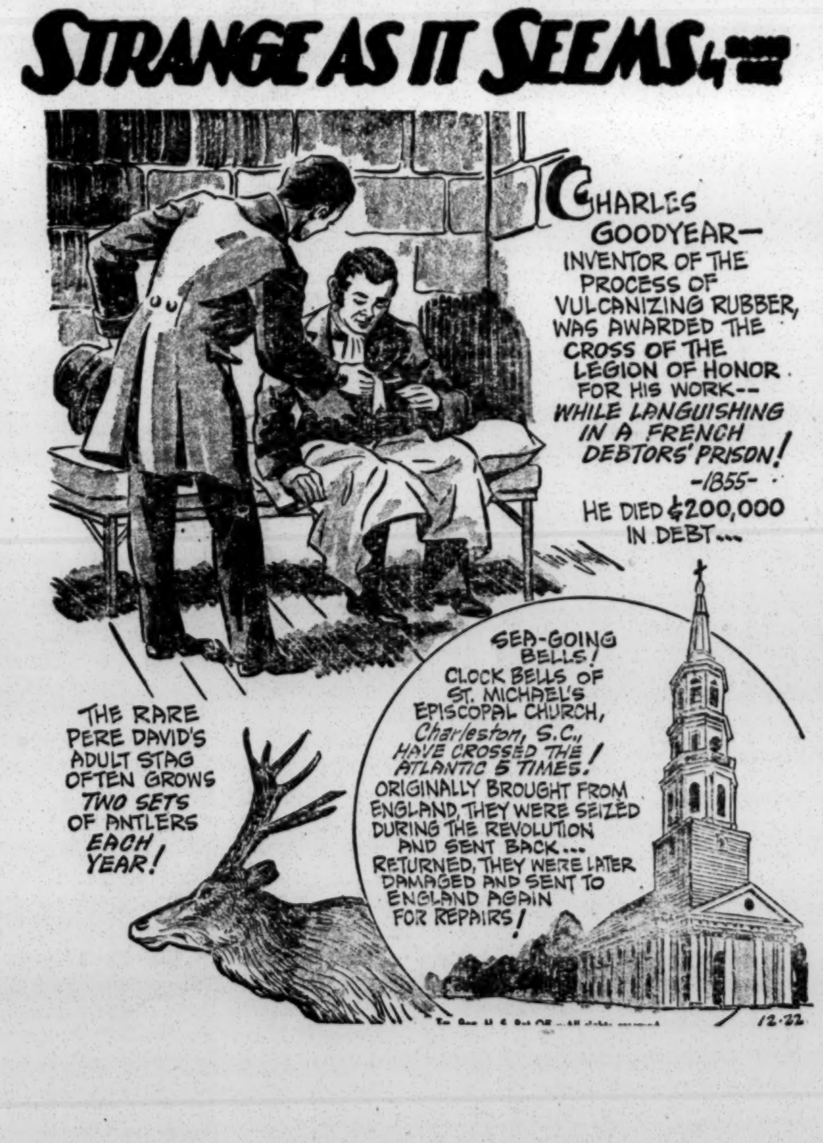
FRANK FULLER
County Administrator as Administrator d/b/n w/a
1214 William-Oliver Bldg.
Dec 8 15 22 29-x

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS

All creditors of the estate of **FRANK W. TAYLOR** late of Fulton County, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

December 5, 1958.

IONE PARILEE WOODBURY
Executrix
425 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 8, Ga.
Dec 8 15 22 29-x


STRANGE AS IT SEEMS
CHARLES GOODYEAR— INVENTOR OF THE PROCESS OF VULCANIZING RUBBER, WAS AWARDED THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR FOR HIS WORK-- WHILE LANGUISHING IN A FRENCH DEBTORS' PRISON! -1855-
HE DIED $200,000 IN DEBT...
THE RARE PERE DAVID'S ADULT STAG OFTEN GROWS TWO SETS OF ANTLERS EACH YEAR!
SEA-GOING BELLS! CLOCK BELLS OF ST. MICHAEL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Charleston, S.C., HAVE CROSSED THE ATLANTIC 5 TIMES! ORIGINALLY BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND, THEY WERE SEIZED DURING THE REVOLUTION AND SENT BACK... RETURNED, THEY WERE LATER DAMAGED AND SENT TO ENGLAND AGAIN FOR REPAIRS!
12-22

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for pecuniary gain or profit and it shall have no capital stock.

4. No part of the property of said corporation and no part of its net earnings shall ever inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

5. The corporation shall have the power and authority to accept members, charge dues, and accept gifts and contributions, whether made by will or otherwise, in any form of property, provided that the objects specified by the testator or donor are within the objects and purposes of the corporation. All such gifts and contributions shall be devoted to the objects and purposes and in all respects administered according to the provisions contained in said Will or other form of instrument making said gift or donation, to the end that the wishes and directions of the donor shall, in all respects, be faithfully observed and executed, provided, however, that the corporation shall not accept any contribution which is to be held or used for purposes other than for the purposes hereinbefore stated. The corporation shall have the power to establish branch offices, groups, clubs, and organizations in any municipality or school district in Georgia, according to present or future districting,

6. The governing body of the corporation shall consist of a Board of Directors of not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty (20) members. However, this limit shall increase by the addition of one (1) for every branch group,, club, or organization established outside of Fulton County, Georgia. The incorporators shall be the first members of the Board of Directors, to serve for life, but may resign at any time. Upon the death or resignation of any member of the Board, a majority of the remaining Directors shall choose his successor. Should a member of the Board of Directors become disabled or for any reason cease to function and the same continue for a period exceeding six (6) months, then the remaining members of the Board shall have the power to declare the office vacant and elect a successor Director in the manner provided above.

7. The Board of Directors, by majority vote, shall have the power to adopt all rules and by-laws consistent with the charter and conduct the affairs and activities of the corporation.

8. All contributions received and accepted shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes set forth in this charter, the corpus and the income therefrom being perpetually used for those purposes.

9. The corporation, unless otherwise required by the terms of any contribution, shall have the power in its descretion to retain all contributions in the original form in which they may have been received, and also to buy, sell, exchange and otherwise deal in stocks, bonds, real estate and any other forms of property at either public or private sale, without order of any court or other authority, to invest and reinvest any funds belonging to the corporation at any time in such securities and property, real and personal, as the Trustees in their sole discretion see fit, irrespective of whether such investments may not be legal investments for trust funds under the laws of Georgia. The corporation may use any bank or trust company in the State as its fiscal agent, and delegate to such institution the custody and management, investment and reinvestment of its funds, and compensate such agent for its services.

10. The officers of the corporation shall be a Chairman of the Board of Directors, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, the latter two offices may be held by one person, The Directors may appoint such committees and agents and create such other offices as to them shall seem best, and delegate to them such powers and duties as in the discretion of the Directors may seem appropriate.

11. The corporation, upon the vote of a majority of its Directors at the time then in office, shall have the power to do and perform any and all of the powers conferred by this charter, or the laws of the State of Georgia and shall likewise have all other powers, privileges and immunities which, under the laws of the State of Georgia, now, or hereafter may be vested in similar corporations.

12. Petitioners desire that they may be incorporated under the Corporation Act of 1938, as amended by the Acts of 1949, p. 953.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they may be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all rights, privileges and immunities hereinabove set out, and such other rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be conferred upon corporations of like character under the laws of Georgia.

C. LANIER RANDALL, JR.
Attorney for Petitioners
Room 102 944 Gordon St., S. W.
Atlanta 10, Ga.

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1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns, to be incorporated for a period of Thirty-Five (35) years, with the right of renewal as provided by law, under the name and style of:

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO., INC.

2. The purpose and object of said Corporation is pecuniary gain to itself and its stockholders.

3. The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted is as follows:

To transact the business of buying, selling, installing and repairing glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character, including the right to deal generally in glass and mirror supplies incidental to said business; to act as agent or broker in the sale and rental of glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character.

4. The maximum number of shares of stock shall be Five Hundred (500) Shares, with a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars per share.

5. The amount of capital with which the Corporation shall begin business shall be not less than Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars.

6. The post office addresses of each of the applicants is as follows:

P. M. Norris, Sr., 1731 Campbellton Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
P. M. Norris, Jr., 3935 Bakers Ferry Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
C. L. Norris, 2473 Old Colony Road, East Point, Georgia
Donald E. Norris, 2541 Rex Avenue, Ben Hill, Georgia

7. The principal office of the Corporation shall be located in Fulton County, Georgia, with the privilege of establishing offices elsewhere.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they may be incorporated under the aforesaid name and in the aforementioned particulars, with all of the rights, powers and privileges now or hereafter allowed to corporations of like character under the laws of this State.

JAMES L. BULLARD
Attorney for Petitioners
1503 Candler Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Jackson 3-1646

ORDER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

THE FOREGOING APPLICATION to obtain a charter under the name of

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO., INC.

having been examined by me, and it appearing that the application is legitimately within the purview and intention of the laws of this State, and that the name is available, the said application is hereby granted, and the Corporation is created under the said name with the right, powers, privileges and immunities prayed, and with the rights, powers, privileges and immunities given by law to corporations of like character.

This the 12th day of December, 1958.

s/ VIRLYN B. MOORE
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial Circuit.
Dec 15 22 29 Jan 5-x

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given of intention to apply for local legislation at the next regular session of the General Assembly of Georgia, convening in January, 1959, to amend an Act abolishing the fee system in the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Circuit as applied to the office of the Solicitor-General of said circuit approved August 11, 1924, (Ga. Laws 1924, p. 255) and the Acts amendatory thereof, by fixing the compensation of the Solicitor-General, the first assistant Solicitor-General, and the trial assistant Solicitors-General and for prescribing the number of assistant Solicitors-General and for other purposes.

This 2 day of December, 1958.

PAUL WEBB
Solicitor General,
Atlanta Judicial Circuit
Dec 15 22 29

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given of intention to apply to the January, 1959 session of the General Assembly of Georgia for local legislation to amend an Act establishing a method for providing fire prevention systems in the unincorporated portion of Fulton County, and for other purposes, approved February 21, 1951 (Ga. Laws 1951, p. 3068), and the several Acts amendatory thereof, so as to increase the sums which may be expended for fire prevention and protection without creating a fire district, to the total sum of $50,000.

HAROLD SHEATS,
Fulton County Attorney
Dec 15 22 29

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

To the Superior Court of said State and County:

1. **M. E. Hunter, Mrs. Johnnie L. Hunter, and John E. Feagin,** hereinafter called applicants, bring this application for the granting of a charter for a private corporation, and show to the Court the following facts:

2. They desire for themselves, their associates, and successors to be incorporated under the name and style of:

"WARNING LIGHTS & BARRICADES, INC."

The principal office and place of business of said corporation shall be located in Fulton County, Georgia, with the privilege of establishing branch offices and places of business in such other places as may be determined.

3. The purpose and object of said corporation is pecuniary gain and profit to its shareholders.

4. The general nature of the business is the manufacture, sale, and rental of safety equipment, including, but not limited to, warning signs, barricades, lights, and similar devices.

5. The authorized capital stock of the corporation shall be One Hundred (100) shares of no par value.

6. The amount of capital with which the corporation will begin business is Three Hundred ($300.00) Dollars.

7. The corporation shall have existence for thirty-five (35) years with the right of renewal as provided by law.

8. The names and post office addresses of the applicants for this charter are as follows:

M. E. Hunter, 1315 Christmas Lane, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Johnnie L. Hunter, 1315 Christmas Lane, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
John E. Feagin, 2686 Ridgemore Place, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with all the rights and privileges herein set out and such additional powers and privileges as may be necessary, proper, or incidental to the conduct of the business for which applicants are asking incorporation, and as may be allowed like corporations under the laws of Georgia, as they now or hereafter may exist.

MACDOUGALD & FEAGIN
By: s/ JOHN E. FEAGIN
Attorneys for Applicants
515 William-Oliver Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ORDER

The foregoing petition of M. E. Hunter, Mrs. Johnnie L. Hunter, and John E. Feagin, to be incorporated under the name of

"WARNING LIGHTS & BARRICADES, INC."

has been duly presented to me and read and considered; and it appearing that said petition is within the purview and intention of the laws applicable thereto, and that all of said laws have been fully complied with, including the presentation of a certificate from the Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation registered in the records of said Secretary of State;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that all the prayers of said petition are

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APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Said County

The petition of **Miss Theresa Ann Heisler, Mrs. Nell Hays** and **McCready Johnston,** all of 1110 Georgia Savings Bank Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia, respectfully shows:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns to be incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of:

DONUT STORES, INC.

for a term of thirty-five (35) years with the right of renewal as provided by law.

2. The principal office of the corporation shall be in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, with the right, however, to establish branch offices and places of business elsewhere.

3. The object of the corporation is pecuniary gain to itself and its stockholders.

4. The particular business of the corporation will be to purchase, improve, develop, lease, exchange, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal in real estate; to purchase, lease, build, construct, erect, occupy, and manage buildings of every kind and character whatsoever; to finance the purchase, improvement, development, and construction of land and buildings belonging to or to be acquired by this company, or any other person, firm or corporation.

To acquire by purchase or lease, or otherwise, lands and interests in lands and to own, hold, improve, develop and manage any real estate so acquired and to erect or cause to be erected on any lands owned, held, leased, or occupied by the corporation, buildings or other structures with their appurtenances, and to rebuild, enlarge, alter, or improve any buildings or other structures now or hereafter erected on any lands so owned, held or occupied, and to mortgage, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any lands or interests in lands, and in buildings or other structures.

To buy, trade, bargain, make, sell, and in every way to deal in doughnuts, coffee and confectionaries, and all of their various manufactured forms, whether in the form of preparation for beverages, doughnuts, pastries, confectionaries, or otherwise, as well as combinations thereof; and to own, manage, control use and operate all machinery, tools, implements, and other things required for the manufacture or process or franchise connected therewith.

5. The corporation shall have a minimum capital stock of 1,000 shares of common stock of the par value of One ($1.00) Dollar per share, and applicants desire that the corporation shall have the right at any time, or from time to time to increase by majority vote of stockholders entitled to vote, its outstanding capital stock to an amount or amounts not exceeding Forty Thousand ($40,000.00) Dollars. Applicants also desire that the corporation shall have the right to decrease by a similar vote of its stockholders, its capital stock at any time, or from time to time, but at no time shall the minimum stock be less than One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars.

6. The minimum capital with which the corporation shall begin business shall be One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars in cash paid in.

7. The corporation reserves the right to issue its stock and accept

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mencing at a point on the north side of East Fair Street one hundred (100) feet West of the North West corner of East Fair and Pearl Streets and running thence West along the north side of East Fair Street twenty-five (25) feet to Lot (35) of said plat, thence North along the line of Lot 35 one hundred (100) feet, thence East twenty-five (25) feet, thence South one hundred (100) feet to the beginning point. This deed is given in compliance of Bond for Title, dated July 1st, 1919. House known as **NO. 770 EAST FAIR.**

Terms: CASH

MRS. J. E. BENNETT, SR.,
Guardian

Dec 8 15 22 29

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Fulton County:

The petition of **R. J. Lipshutz, S. J. Zusmann, Jr.,** and **J. M. Sikes, Jr.,** hereinafter called petitioners, respectfully shows:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates and successors to be incorporated under the name of BARGAIN MILL STORES, INC., for a period of thirty-five (35) years with the privilege of renewal.

2. The object of said corporation is pecuniary gain.

3. The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted is as follows: to engage in the business of conducting and operating wholesale and retail stores and outlets for the sale of yardage, notions, dry goods, piece goods, and any and all other items of personal property of whatever nature or description, including the importing and exporting of same; to establish, purchase, lease as lessee, or otherwise acquire, to own, operate, and maintain, and to sell, mortgage, lease as lessor, and otherwise dispose of stores or departments therein, and to conduct a general merchandising business therein and therein to conduct the business of manufacturing, altering, repairing, wrecking, buying, selling, importing, exporting, or otherwise dealing in, in wholesale or retail quantities, personal property of every kind, nature and description; and the buying, selling, exchanging, leasing, subdividing and improving of real estate; to purchase, borrow, lease as lessor or lessee, mortgage, rent, lend, exchange, transfer, sell and otherwise deal in real, personal and intangible property of all kinds and entire business entities; to borrow and lend money; and, as an accommodation, or otherwise, to guarantee or become surety on any obligation; with all the usual and necessary services for itself and others in the aforesaid business and all other business related thereto.

4. Petitioners further desire that said corporation be vested with all of the rights and powers now or hereafter given to do any and all things which may be reasonable or proper in the operation of the above described business or businesses, and that said corporation have all of the powers enumerated in Sections 22-1827 and 22-1828, Georgia Code Annotated, and such powers as may hereafter be given by law.

5. The maximum number of shares of stock shall be Two Hundred (200) all of which shall be without par value. The amount of

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PETITION TO SURRENDER CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Said County:

The petition of **Vickers & Rutledge, Inc.** respectfully shows to the Court as follows:

1. That it is a corporation that was duly chartered in this Court on the first day of May, 1957.

2. That petitioner now desires to surrender its charter and franchise to the State of Georgia and be dissolved as a corporation.

3. That such dissolution may be had without injustice to any stockholder or to any person having any claim or demand of any character against said corporation.

4. That it has arranged or provided for the payment of every debt, demand or obligation owed by it to any person, and for the distribution of its assets among its stockholders.

5. That at a joint meeting of the Board of Directors and the stockholders held on the 20th day of November, 1958, at which all the outstanding stock of the corporation was represented, and which was held pursuant to the call of the Directors, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the affirmative vote of the entire capital stock authorizing and directing that the charter of said corporation be surrendered and the corporation dissolved.

A certified copy of the resolution is hereto attached.

WHEREFORE petitioner prays that an order be passed accepting the surrender of said charter and franchise and dissolving it as a corporation.

WILLIAM B. JONES
Attorney for Petitioner
Fairburn, Ga.

EXHIBIT "A"

I, John L. Vickers, do certify that I am President of the VICKERS & RUTLEDGE, INC., a corporation with its principal office and place of business in Fairburn, Ga., and that at a meeting of the stockholders, jointly with the Board of Directors, on November 20, 1958, at which the entire stock was represented, the following resolution was unanimously adopted,

"Be it resolved that the charter of VICKERS & RUTLEDGE, INC. be surrendered to the State of Georgia and that the corporation be dissolved. The officers of the corporation are hereby directed to take the necessary and proper steps and proceedings to accomplish this purpose in the manner provided for by law, and to do any or all other things necessary to such an end."

This the 26th day of November, 1958.

JOHN L. VICKERS
(Corporate Seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 26th day of November, 1958.

KATHERINE D. JONES
Notary Public, Georgia State at Large
By Commission expires October 4, 1960
(SEAL)

ORDER

The foregoing petition for surrender of charter and dissolution of the corporation, VICKERS & RUTLEDGE, INC., read and considered.

It appearing that the petition is legitimately within the purview and intention of the law, and that there

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NOTICE OF SALE UNDER POWER

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a deed to secure debt made by SOLOMON HANNA and MRS. JUANITA HANNA to Eugene Oberdorfer, as Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of Albert Steiner, Deceased, "Cemetery Fund", dated July 9, 1958, and recorded in Deed Book 3350, Folio 83, Fulton County Land Records, and because of a default under the terms thereof, there will be sold at public outcry before the door of the Court House of Fulton County, Atlanta, Georgia by said grantee, during the legal hours of sale on **the first Tuesday in January, 1959** to the highest and best bidder for cash the following described parcel of land:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the City of Atlanta, in Land Lot 189 of the 17th District of Fulton County, Georgia, being parts of Lots 9 and 10 in Block A of the Ware and Goldsmith Subdivision, more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at the point of intersection of the east side of Longley Avenue with the southwest side of West Marietta Street, and running thence southeasterly along the southwest side of West Marietta Street 100 feet; thence south along the west line of Lot No. 8 a distance of 100 feet; thence northwesterly 100 feet to the east side of Longley Avenue; thence north along the east side of Longley Avenue 100 feet to the point of beginning, being a portion of the property conveyed by Miss Sara Friedman to J. C. Gilley and Clara M. Gilley by deed dated January 17, 1946 and recorded in Deed Book 2097, page 374, Fulton County Records, and being improved property known as **NOS. 1116-1118 WEST MARIETTA STREET,** and **NO. 1101 LONGLEY AVENUE, N. W.,** according to the present system of numbering houses in the City of Atlanta.

This property will be sold subject to a loan deed from Solomon Hanna and Juanita Hanna to The Peoples Bank, dated April 24, 1958, recorded in Deed Book 3325, page 486, in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia.

Said property will be sold as the property of **SOLOMON HANNA** and **MRS. JUANITA HANNA,** subject to all unpaid taxes, liens, assessments, and restrictions of record, if any.

EUGENE OBERDORFER,
as Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of
ALBERT STEINER, Deceased, "Cemetery Fund,"
Attorney in Fact for
SOLOMON HANNA and MRS. JUANITA HANNA.

Ginsberg & Haskins, Attys.
603 Atlanta Fed Svgs Bldg.
Dec 8 15 22 29

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER POWER IN SECURITY DEED

GEORGIA, Fulton County

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a Deed to Secure Debt given by Irene Harrison, Josh Kimbro and Eva Kimbro to M. G. Greenberg, dated February 7, 1957, recorded in Deed Book 3194, Page 375 of the Records of Fulton County, Georgia, there will be sold at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder before the courthouse door of said county between the legal hours

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APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

The Petition of **Mr.** and **Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III** of 4795 Woodvale Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr.,** 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Lanier Randall, Jr.,** 2112 Cascade Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Hamilton Lokey,** 737 Woodward Way, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Harold B. Friedman,** 2690 Margaret Mitchell Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr. Kendall Weisiger,** 206 17th St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast,** 1700 W. Paces Ferry Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. Claude E. Jones, Jr.,** 1679 Lisbon Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Martha C. Bryant,** 1053 Astor Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Dan Burge,** 3979 Pine Hill Place, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. John I. Dickinson,** 870 Cardova Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Dr. Willis A. Sutton,** 930 Drewry St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr.,** 5285 Greenland Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, respectfully shows:

1. Petitioners desire to be incorporated and made a body corporate under the laws of this State under the name and style

"HOPE,
Help Our Public Education, Inc."

for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with full right of renewal as may be provided by law, with its principal office at such place in Fulton County, Georgia, as its Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

2. The object and purpose of the said corporation shall be to give direction, guidance, information and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of the public schools of this State.

3. The said corporation is not organized and shall not be operated for pecuniary gain or profit and it shall have no capital stock.

4. No part of the property of said corporation and no part of its net earnings shall ever inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

5. The corporation shall have the power and authority to accept members, charge dues, and accept gifts and contributions, whether made by will or otherwise, in any form of property, provided that the objects specified by the testator or donor are within the objects and purposes of the corporation. All such gifts and contributions shall be devoted to the objects and purposes and in all respects administered according to the provisions contained in said Will or other form of instrument making said gift or donation, to the end that the wishes and directions of the donor shall, in all respects, be faithfully observed and executed, provided, however, that the corporation shall not accept any contribution which is to be held or used for purposes other than for the purposes hereinbefore stated. The corporation shall have the power to establish branch offices, groups, clubs, and organizations in any municipality or school district in Georgia, according to present or future districting.

6. The governing body of the corporation shall consist of a Board of Directors of not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty (20) members. However, this limit shall increase

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ORDER

The foregoing petition of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., Lanier Randall, Jr., Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, Mrs. Harold B. Friedman, Mr. Kendall Weisiger, Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast, Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Martha C. Bryant, Mrs. Dan Burge, Mrs. John I. Dickinson, Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr., to be incorporated under the name of "HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc.", has been duly presented to me, and read and considered; and it appearing that said petition is within the purview and intention of the laws of this State applicable thereto; and it further appearing that all of said laws have been fully complied with;

IT IS THEREUPON CONSIDERED, ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and petitioners, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of "HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc.", for and during the period of 35 years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time, and with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities mentioned in said application, and with such additional rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are provided by the laws of Georgia as they now exist or may hereafter exist.

This the 12 day of December, 1958.

/s/ VIRLYN B. MOORE
Judge, Superior Court, A. J. C.
Dec 15 22 29 Jan 5-x

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Said County:

The petition of **P. M. Norris, Sr., P. M. Norris, Jr., C. L. Norris** and **Donald E. Norris,** respectfully shows to the Court the following facts:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns, to be incorporated for a period of Thirty-Five (35) years, with the right of renewal as provided by law, under the name and style of:

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO., INC.

2. The purpose and object of said Corporation is pecuniary gain to itself and its stockholders.

3. The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted is as follows:

To transact the business of buying, selling, installing and repairing glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character, including the right to deal generally in glass and mirror supplies incidental to said business; to act as agent or broker in the sale and rental of glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character.

4. The maximum number of shares of stock shall be Five Hundred (500) Shares, with a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars per share.

5. The amount of capital with which the Corporation shall begin business shall be not less than Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars.

6. The post office addresses of each of the applicants is as follows:

P. M. Norris, Sr., 1731 Campbellton Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
P. M. Norris, Jr., 3985 Bakers Ferry Road, S. W., Atlanta,

to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with all the rights and privileges herein set out and such additional powers and privileges as may be necessary, proper, or incidental to the conduct of the business for which applicants are asking incorporation, and as may be allowed like corporations under the laws of Georgia, as they now or hereafter may exist.

MACDOUGALD & FEAGIN
By: s/ JOHN E. FEAGIN
Attorneys for Applicants
515 William-Oliver Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ORDER

The foregoing petition of M. E. Hunter, Mrs. Johnnie L. Hunter, and John E. Feagin, to be incorporated under the name of

"WARNING LIGHTS & BARRICADES, INC."

has been duly presented to me and read and considered; and it appearing that said petition is within the purview and intention of the laws applicable thereto, and that all of said laws have been fully complied with, including the presentation of a certificate from the Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation registered in the records of said Secretary of State;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that all the prayers of said petition are granted and said applicants and their associates, successors and assigns are hereby incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of

"WARNING LIGHTS & BARRICADES, INC."

for and during the period of thirty-five (35) years with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time according to the laws of Georgia and that said corporation is hereby granted and vested with all the rights and privileges mentioned in said petition.

This the 5th day of December, 1958.

s/ GEORGE P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Circuit.

Dec 8 15 22 29-x

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER POWER

STATE OF GEORGIA,
County of Fulton.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a loan deed executed and delivered by Mrs. Velva Lee Gooch and M. M. Gooch to First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Atlanta, dated June 2, 1953, recorded in Deed Book 2851, pages 291-293, Fulton County Records, there will be sold at public outcry before the Court House door in said State and County by First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Atlanta, during the legal hours of sale on **the first Tuesday in January, 1959**, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Land Lot 90, 17th District, Fulton County, Georgia and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point marked by an iron pin on the north side of Allen Road two hundred forty-six (246) feet west from the northwest intersection of Allen Road and Roswell Road; and running thence north one hundred eighty-eight and four-tenths (188.4) feet to an iron pin; thence westerly one hundred ten and seven-tenths (110.7) feet to an iron pin; thence south one hundred eighty-seven and seven tenths (187.7) feet to an iron pin on the north side of Allen Road; thence east along the north side of Allen Road one hundred eleven and seven-tenths (111.7) feet to the point of beginning; being improved property known as **5 ALLEN ROAD.**

This property is the same property as that conveyed by G. E. Coleman to M. M. Gooch by Warranty Deed dated July 16, 1940, recorded in Deed Book 1817, page 197, Fulton County Records.

The debt secured by the said loan deed being in default, and the holder having declared the balance of the indebtedness due, this sale will be made for the purpose of paying the same and the proceeds thereof will be applied to the payment of said indebtedness and all charges and expenses in connection with this foreclosure, and the balance, if any, to be applied as provided by law.

The above described property will be sold as the property of **MRS. VELVA LEE GOOCH** and **M. M. GOOCH.**

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ATLANTA,
As Attorney-in-Fact for
MRS. VELVA LEE GOOCH and M. M. GOOCH.
Johnson, Hatcher & Meyerson,
Attorneys-at-Law,
46 Pryor Street, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dec 8 15 22 29

To buy, trade, bargain, make, sell, and in every way to deal in doughnuts, coffee and confectionaries, and all of their various manufactured forms, whether in the form of preparation for beverages, doughnuts, pastries, confectionaries, or otherwise, as well as combinations thereof; and to own, manage, control use and operate all machinery, tools, implements, and other things required for the manufacture or process or franchise connected therewith.

5. The corporation shall have a minimum capital stock of 1,000 shares of common stock of the par value of One ($1.00) Dollar per share, and applicants desire that the corporation shall have the right at any time, or from time to time to increase by majority vote of stockholders entitled to vote, its outstanding capital stock to an amount or amounts not exceeding Forty Thousand ($40,000.00) Dollars. Applicants also desire that the corporation shall have the right to decrease by a similar vote of its stockholders, its capital stock at any time, or from time to time, but at no time shall the minimum stock be less than One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars.

6. The minimum capital with which the corporation shall begin business shall be One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars in cash paid in.

7. The corporation reserves the right to issue its stock and accept payment therefor, in cash, or property, or services, or anything of value acceptable to the majority of the stockholders of the corporation.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they, their associates, successors and assigns be incorporated as a private corporation under the name and style aforesaid, with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities herein set forth, and with such other powers, privileges, and immunities as are now allowed or may hereafter be allowed under the laws of the State of Georgia to corporations of similar nature.

JOHNSTON AND BELL
BY: McCREADY JOHNSTON
Attorneys for Petitioners
1110 Ga. Savings Bank Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia
JAckson 5-0658

ORDER

The within application for charter having been examined by me, and it appearing that the application is legitimately within the purview and intention of the laws of this State; it further appearing from certificate of the Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and it appearing that the applicants have complied with all of the provisions of law relating to the granting of charters;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that said corporation be granted, and the corporation is created under the name and style of:

DONUT STORES, INC.

with all of the powers and privileges prayed for and all rights, powers, privileges and immunities which are now allowed or which may hereinafter be allowed under the laws of the State of Georgia to corporations of a similar nature.

This the 12th day of December, 1958.

s/ GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial Circuit.

Dec 15 22 29 Jan 6-x

GUARDIAN'S SALE

GEORGIA—Fulton County.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of said County, passed at the December Term, 1958, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder before the Court House door of said County, within the legal hours of sale, on **the first Tuesday in January,** 1959, the following described real estate, constituting part of the estate of **MRS. NANNIE BELLE WINBURN,** Incompetent, to-wit:

Of all that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the City of Atlanta, in Land Lot 20, of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the North side of East Fair Street, one hundred (100) feet West from the Northwest corner of East Fair and Pearl Streets; thence running West along the North side of East Fair Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence North one hundred (100) feet; thence East twenty-five (25) feet; thence South one hundred (100) feet to the point of beginning, being Lot 34 of the Adair property and known as No. 770 East Fair Street, according to the present numbering of houses in the City of Atlanta. also,

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the City of Atlanta in Land Lot 20 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, being Lot 34 as per plat of June 23rd, 1904 on file in the office of Forrest and George Adair; com-

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in, and to conduct a general merchandising business therein and therein to conduct the business of manufacturing, altering, repairing, wrecking, buying, selling, importing, exporting, or otherwise dealing in, in wholesale or retail quantities, personal property of every kind, nature and description; and the buying, selling, exchanging, leasing, subdividing and improving of real estate; to purchase, borrow, lease as lessor or lessee, mortgage, rent, lend, exchange, transfer, sell and otherwise deal in real, personal and intangible property of all kinds and entire business entities; to borrow and lend money; and, as an accommodation, or otherwise, to guarantee or become surety on any obligation; with all the usual and necessary services for itself and others in the aforesaid business and all other business related thereto.

4. Petitioners further desire that said corporation be vested with all of the rights and powers now or hereafter given to do any and all things which may be reasonable or proper in the operation of the above described business or businesses, and that said corporation have all of the powers enumerated in Sections 22-1827 and 22-1828, Georgia Code Annotated, and such powers as may hereafter be given by law.

5. The maximum number of shares of stock shall be Two Hundred (200) all of which shall be without par value. The amount of capital with which the corporation shall begin business shall be not less than Two Hundred ($200.00) Dollars.

6. The post office addresses of petitioners are:

R. J. Lipshutz, 1104 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia
S. J. Zusmann, Jr., 1104 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia
J. M. Sikes, Jr., 1104 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia

7. The principal office of the corporation is to be located in Fulton County, Georgia, but the privilege is desired of establishing branch offices and places of business, both within and without the State of Georgia.

8. Your petitioners herewith exhibit a certificate of the Secretary of State of Georgia, as provided by Section 22-1803, Georgia Code Annotated.

WHEREFORE, your petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities herein set forth, and such additional rights, powers and privileges as may be necessary, proper or incident to the conduct of the business aforesaid and as may be inherent in, or allowed to, like corporations under the laws of the State of Georgia as they now exist or may hereafter exist.

LIPSHUTZ & MACEY
Attorneys for Petitioners
1104 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

ORDER

The foregoing petition of R. J. LIPSHUTZ, S. J. ZUSMANN, JR., and J. M. SIKES, JR., to be incorporated under the name of BARGAIN MILL STORES, INC., has been duly presented to me, and read and considered, and it appearing that said petition is within the purview and intention of the laws of this State applicable thereto; and it further appearing that all of said laws have been fully complied with;

IT IS, THEREFORE, CONSIDERED, ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and the petitioners, their associates, successors, and assigns are hereby incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of BARGAIN MILL STORES, INC., for and during the period of thirty-five (35) years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time, and with all of the rights, powers, privileges and immunities mentioned in said application and with such additional rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are provided by the laws of the State of Georgia as they now exist or may hereafter exist.

This 12th day of December, 1958.

s/ GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial Circuit.

Dec 15 22 29 Jan 6-x

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given that the City of Atlanta intends to apply for the passage of local legislation at the 1959 session of the General Assembly of Georgia, which convenes on Monday, January 12, 1959, to amend the charter of the City of Atlanta, the title to such bill or bills to be as follows:

"An Act to amend an Act establishing a new charter for the City of Atlanta, approved February 28, 1874, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes."

This December 18, 1958.

City of Atlanta
BY: J. C. Savage
City Attorney

Dec 22 29 Jan 5 12

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with its principal office and place of business in Fairburn, Ga., and that at a meeting of the stockholders, jointly with the Board of Directors, on November 20, 1958, at which the entire stock was represented, the following resolution was unanimously adopted,

"Be it resolved that the charter of **VICKERS & RUTLEDGE, INC.** be surrendered to the State of Georgia and that the corporation be dissolved. The officers of the corporation are hereby directed to take the necessary and proper steps and proceedings to accomplish this purpose in the manner provided for by law, and to do any or all other things necessary to such an end."

This the 26th day of November, 1958.

JOHN L. VICKERS
(Corporate Seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 26th day of November, 1958.

KATHERINE D. JONES
Notary Public, Georgia State at Large
By Commission expires October 4, 1960
(SEAL)

ORDER

The foregoing petition for surrender of charter and dissolution of the corporation, **VICKERS & RUTLEDGE, INC.,** read and considered.

It appearing that the petition is legitimately within the purview and intention of the law, and that there is no reason why the corporation should not be dissolved and its charter surrendered to the State of Georgia,

It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the prayers of said petition be, and the same are hereby granted, and said corporation is hereby dissolved and its charter surrendered to the State of Georgia.

This the 5th day of December, 1958.

s/ GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
J. S. C. A. C.

Dec 8 15 22 29-x

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You are hereby notified that **Max Conway Hilton Love** by n/f has filed his petition in the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, Case No. A-71015, to change his name, which if granted will be known as **Max Conway Hilton Webber** and you will make known any objections you may have to the prayers of said petition on the first Monday in March, 1959, at 9:30 A. M., in said Court, before the judge in Chambers at the Court House in Atlanta, Georgia, or petition will be granted as prayed.

Witness the **Hon. Virlyn B. Moore,** Judge of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, this 5 day of December, 1958.

J. W. SIMMONS
Clerk of Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia.
(Seal of Superior Court)
Jos. U. McDow, Atty.
212 Haynes Bldg.,
534 N. McDonough St.,
Decatur, Ga.

Dec 8 15 22 29

This property will be sold subject to a loan deed from Solomon Hanna and Juanita Hanna to The Peoples Bank, dated April 24, 1958, recorded in Deed Book 3325, page 486, in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia.

Said property will be sold as the property of **SOLOMON HANNA** and **MRS. JUANITA HANNA,** subject to all unpaid taxes, liens, assessments, and restrictions of record, if any.

EUGENE OBERDORFER,
as Trustee under the Last Will and Testament of
ALBERT STEINER, Deceased, "Cemetery Fund,"
Attorney in Fact for
SOLOMON HANNA and MRS. JUANITA HANNA.
Ginsberg & Haskins, Attys.
603 Atlanta Fed Svgs Bldg.

Dec 8 15 22 29

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER POWER IN SECURITY DEED

GEORGIA, Fulton County

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a Deed to Secure Debt given by Irene Harrison, Josh Kimbro and Eva Kimbro to M. G. Greenberg, dated February 7, 1957, recorded in Deed Book 3194, Page 375 of the Records of Fulton County, Georgia, there will be sold at public outcry for cash to the highest bidder before the courthouse door of said county between the legal hours of sale on **the first Tuesday in January, 1959,** by M. G. Greenberg, as attorney-in-fact for Irene Harrison, Josh Kimbro and Eva Kimbro the following described property:

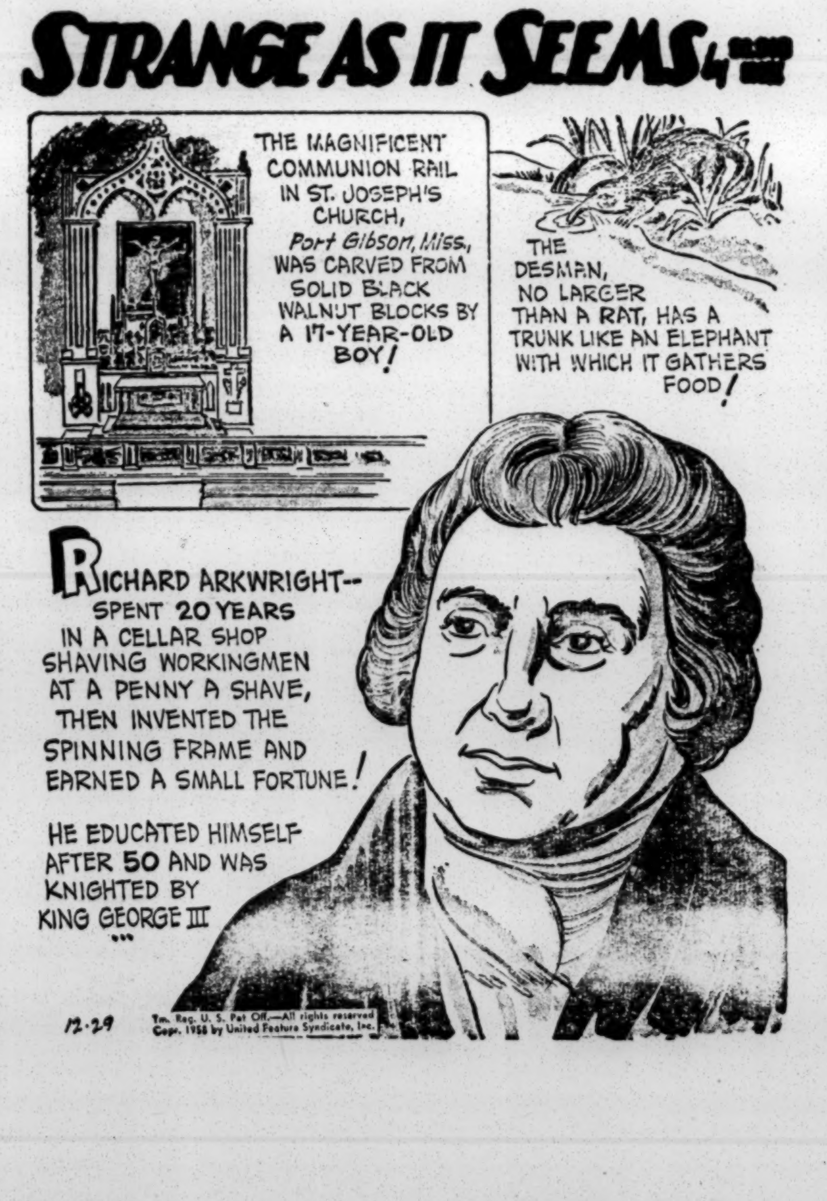
All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the City of Atlanta, in Land Lot No. 83 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the east side of Vine Street twenty-four and five tenths (24.5) feet south of the southeast corner of Vine Street and Delbridge Street, running thence south along the east side of Vine Street twenty-four and five tenths (24.5) feet; thence east one hundred ten (110) feet; thence north twenty-four and five tenths (24.5) feet; thence west one hundred ten (110) feet to the point of beginning, being improved property known as **NO. 101 VINE STREET, N. W.,** according to the present system of numbering houses in the City of Atlanta.

The notes secured by said Deed to Secure Debt being in default, principal and interest, the undersigned as holder thereof, will offer said property for sale pursuant to the powers contained in said Deed to Secure Debt for the purpose of paying said indebtedness, principal and interest and the costs of this sale.

M. G. GREENBERG
As Attorney-in-fact for:
IRENE HARRISON
JOSH KIMBRO
EVA KIMBRO
Joseph L. Llop, Attorney
1104 William-Oliver Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
MU. 8-8211

Dec 8 15 22 29-x


STRANGE AS IT SEEMS
THE MAGNIFICENT COMMUNION RAIL IN ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Port Gibson, Miss., WAS CARVED FROM SOLID BLACK WALNUT BLOCKS BY A 17-YEAR-OLD BOY!
THE DESMAN, NO LARGER THAN A RAT, HAS A TRUNK LIKE AN ELEPHANT WITH WHICH IT GATHERS FOOD!
RICHARD ARKWRIGHT-- SPENT 20 YEARS IN A CELLAR SHOP SHAVING WORKINGMEN AT A PENNY A SHAVE, THEN INVENTED THE SPINNING FRAME AND EARNED A SMALL FORTUNE!
HE EDUCATED HIMSELF AFTER 50 AND WAS KNIGHTED BY KING GEORGE III
12-29
Tm. Reg. U. S. Pat Off.—All rights reserved
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shall have

4. No part of the property of said corporation and no part of its net earnings shall ever inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

5. The corporation shall have the power and authority to accept members, charge dues, and accept gifts and contributions, whether made by will or otherwise, in any form of property, provided that the objects specified by the testator or donor are within the objects and purposes of the corporation. All such gifts and contributions shall be devoted to the objects and purposes and in all respects administered according to the provisions contained in said Will or other form of instrument making said gift or donation, to the end that the wishes and directions of the donor shall, in all respects, be faithfully observed and executed, provided, however, that the corporation shall not accept any contribution which is to be held or used for purposes other than for the purposes hereinbefore stated. The corporation shall have the power to establish branch offices, groups, clubs, and organizations in any municipality or school district in Georgia, according to present or future districting,

6. The governing body of the corporation shall consist of a Board of Directors of not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty (20) members. However, this limit shall increase by the addition of one (1) for every branch group,, club, or organization established outside of Fulton County, Georgia. The incorporators shall be the first members of the Board of Directors, to serve for life, but may resign at any time. Upon the death or resignation of any member of the Board, a majority of the remaining Directors shall choose his successor. Should a member of the Board of Directors become disabled or for any reason cease to function and the same continue for a period exceeding six (6) months, then the remaining members of the Board shall have the power to declare the office vacant and elect a successor Director in the manner provided above.

7. The Board of Directors, by majority vote, shall have the power to adopt all rules and by-laws consistent with the charter and conduct the affairs and activities of the corporation.

8. All contributions received and accepted shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes set forth in this charter, the corpus and the income therefrom being perpetually used for those purposes.

9. The corporation, unless otherwise required by the terms of any contribution, shall have the power in its descretion to retain all contributions in the original form in which they may have been received, and also to buy, sell, exchange and otherwise deal in stocks, bonds, real estate and any other forms of property at either public or private sale, without order of any court or other authority, to invest and reinvest any funds belonging to the corporation at any time in such securities and property, real and personal, as the Trustees in their sole discretion see fit, irrespective of whether such investments may not be legal investments for trust funds under the laws of Georgia. The corporation may use any bank or trust company in the State as its fiscal agent, and delegate to such institution the custody and management, investment and reinvestment of its funds, and compensate such agent for its services.

10. The officers of the corporation shall be a Chairman of the Board of Directors, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, the latter two offices may be held by one person, The Directors may appoint such committees and agents and create such other offices as to them shall seem best, and delegate to them such powers and duties as in the discretion of the Directors may seem appropriate.

11. The corporation, upon the vote of a majority of its Directors at the time then in office, shall have the power to do and perform any and all of the powers conferred by this charter, or the laws of the State of Georgia and shall likewise have all other powers, privileges and immunities which, under the laws of the State of Georgia, now, or hereafter may be vested in similar corporations.

12. Petitioners desire that they may be incorporated under the Corporation Act of 1938, as amended by the Acts of 1949, p. 953.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they may be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all rights, privileges and immunities hereinabove set out, and such other rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be conferred upon corporations of like character under the laws of Georgia.

C. LANIER RANDALL, JR.
Attorney for Petitioners
Room 102 944 Gordon St., S. W.
Atlanta 10, Ga.

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selves, their associates, successors and assigns, to be incorporated for a period of Thirty-Five (35) years, with the right of renewal as provided by law, under the name and style of:

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO., INC.

2. The purpose and object of said Corporation is pecuniary gain to itself and its stockholders.

3. The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted is as follows:

To transact the business of buying, selling, installing and repairing glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character, including the right to deal generally in glass and mirror supplies incidental to said business; to act as agent or broker in the sale and rental of glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character.

4. The maximum number of shares of stock shall be Five Hundred (500) Shares, with a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars per share.

5. The amount of capital with which the Corporation shall begin business shall be not less than Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars.

6. The post office addresses of each of the applicants is as follows:

P. M. Norris, Sr., 1731 Campbellton Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
P. M. Norris, Jr., 3985 Bakers Ferry Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia
C. L. Norris, 2473 Old Colony Road, East Point, Georgia
Donald E. Norris, 2541 Rex Avenue, Ben Hill, Georgia

7. The principal office of the Corporation shall be located in Fulton County, Georgia, with the privilege of establishing offices elsewhere.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they may be incorporated under the aforesaid name and in the aforementioned particulars, with all of the rights, powers and privileges now or hereafter allowed to corporations of like character under the laws of this State.

JAMES L. BULLARD
Attorney for Petitioners
1503 Candler Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Jackson 3-1646

ORDER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

THE FOREGOING APPLICATION to obtain a charter under the name of

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO., INC.

having been examined by me, and it appearing that the application is legitimately within the purview and intention of the laws of this State, and that the name is available, the said application is hereby granted, and the Corporation is created under the said name with the right, powers, privileges and immunities prayed, and with the rights, powers, privileges and immunities given by law to corporations of like character.

This the 12th day of December, 1958.

s/ VIRLYN B. MOORE
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial Circuit.

Dec 15 22 29 Jan 5-x

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given of intention to apply for local legislation at the next regular session of the General Assembly of Georgia, convening in January, 1959, to amend an Act abolishing the fee system in the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Circuit as applied to the office of the Solicitor-General of said circuit approved August 11, 1924, (Ga. Laws 1924, p. 255) and the Acts amendatory thereof, by fixing the compensation of the Solicitor-General, the first assistant Solicitor-General, and the trial assistant Solicitors-General and for prescribing the number of assistant Solicitors-General and for other purposes.

This 2 day of December, 1958.

PAUL WEBB
Solicitor General,
Atlanta Judicial Circuit

Dec 15 22 29

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given of intention to apply to the January, 1959 session of the General Assembly of Georgia for local legislation to amend an Act establishing a method for providing fire prevention systems in the unincorporated portion of Fulton County, and for other purposes, approved February 21, 1951 (Ga. Laws 1951, p. 3068), and the several Acts amendatory thereof, so as to increase the sums which may be expended for fire prevention and protection without creating a fire district, to the total sum of $50,000.

HAROLD SHEATS,
Fulton County Attorney

Dec 15 22 29

Notice

Effective now, legal notices for Friday's paper must be in the office of the Fulton County Daily Report by noon of the preceding Thursday.

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

The Petition of **Mr.** and **Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III** of 4795 Woodvale Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr.,** 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Lanier Randall, Jr.,** 2112 Cascade Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Hamilton Lokey,** 737 Woodward Way, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Harold B. Friedman,** 2690 Margaret Mitchell Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr. Kendall Weisiger,** 206 17th St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast,** 1700 W. Paces Ferry Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. Claude E. Jones, Jr.,** 1679 Lisbon Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Martha C. Bryant,** 1053 Astor Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. Dan Burge,** 3979 Pine Hill Place, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mrs. John I. Dickinson,** 870 Cardova Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Dr. Willis A. Sutton,** 930 Drewry St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; **Mr.** and **Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr.,** 5285 Greenland Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, respectfully shows:

1. Petitioners desire to be incorporated and made a body corporate under the laws of this State under the name and style

"HOPE,
Help Our Public Education, Inc."

for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with full right of renewal as may be provided by law, with its principal office at such place in Fulton County, Georgia, as its Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

2. The object and purpose of the said corporation shall be to give direction, guidance, information and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of the public schools of this State.

3. The said corporation is not organized and shall not be operated for pecuniary gain or profit and it shall have no capital stock.

4. No part of the property of said corporation and no part of its net earnings shall ever inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

5. The corporation shall have the power and authority to accept members, charge dues, and accept gifts and contributions, whether made by will or otherwise, in any form of property, provided that the objects specified by the testator or donor are within the objects and purposes of the corporation. All such gifts and contributions shall be devoted to the objects and purposes and in all respects administered according to the provisions contained in said Will or other form of instrument making said gift or donation, to the end that the wishes and directions of the donor shall, in all respects, be faithfully observed and executed, provided, however, that the corporation shall not accept any contribution which is to be held or

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they may be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all rights, privileges and immunities hereinabove set out, and such other rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be conferred upon corporations of like character under the laws of Georgia.

C. LANIER RANDALL, JR.
Attorney for Petitioners
Room 102 944 Gordon St., S. W.
Atlanta 10. Ga.

ORDER

The foregoing petition of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., Lanier Randall, Jr., Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, Mrs. Harold B. Friedman, Mr. Kendall Weisiger, Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast, Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Martha C. Bryant, Mrs. Dan Burge, Mrs. John I. Dickinson, Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr., to be incorporated under the name of "HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc.", has been duly presented to me, and read and considered; and it appearing that said petition is within the purview and intention of the laws of this State applicable thereto; and it further appearing that all of said laws have been fully complied with;

IT IS THEREUPON CONSIDERED, ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and petitioners, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of "HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc.", for and during the period of 35 years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time, and with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities mentioned in said application, and with such additional rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are provided by the laws of Georgia as they now exist or may hereafter exist.

This the 12 day of December, 1958.

/s/ VIRLYN B. MOORE
Judge, Superior Court, A. J. C.
Dec 15 22 29 Jan 5-x

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Said County:

The petition of **P. M. Norris, Sr., P. M. Norris, Jr., C. L. Norris** and **Donald E. Norris,** respectfully shows to the Court the following facts:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns, to be incorporated for a period of Thirty-Five (35) years, with the right of renewal as provided by law, under the name and style of:

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO.,
INC.

2. The purpose and object of said Corporation is pecuniary gain to itself and its stockholders.

3. The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted is as follows:

To transact the business of buying, selling, installing and repairing glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character, including the right to deal generally in glass and mirror supplies incidental to said business; to act as agent or broker in the sale and rental of glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character.

4. The maximum number of shares of stock shall be Five Hun-

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Fulton County:

The petition of **Morton P. Levine,** 1240 Citizens & Southern National Bank Building, Atlanta, Georgia; **Julian B. Turk,** 1240 Citizens & Southern National Bank Building, Atlanta, Georgia; and **Marilyn Witherington,** 1240 Citizens & Southern National Bank Building, Atlanta, Georgia, respectfully shows:

1. The petitioners desire for themselves, their associates and successors to be granted a corporate charter under the name of

"CERTIFIED DISTRIBUTORS,
INC."

for a period of thirty-five (35) years with the right of renewal at the expiration of said time.

2. The object of said Corporation is pecuniary gain to itself and stockholders.

3. The general nature of the business to be transacted is that of dealing in real estate, including the right to buy, sell, lease, hold, improve, repair and develop real property of every kind and description, to borrow and lend money, secured or unsecured, to deal in chattels of every kind, nature and description, to buy, sell, trade and deal in stocks, bonds and securities of every nature, and contracts for the future delivery of commodities of every nature, on margin or otherwise, and, in connection therewith to borrow money and to pledge any and all stocks, bonds, securities, commodities and contracts for the future delivery, thereof; to manufacture, buy, sell, lease, install, repair, import, export, and generally deal in radio tubes and all kinds of apparatus, equipment, and appliances for the transmission or reception of radio and wireless messages, the reproduction of sound or pictures from records or otherwise, or the transmission or reception of images or photographs and also bulbs, cells, lamps, and all kinds of devices and inventions relating to or to be used in connection with any system of heating, illumination, power development, or transmission by electricity or otherwise, whether patented or not, or now known or yet to be discovered or invented; to manufacture, buy, sell, lease, install, repair, import, export and generally deal in machinery, mechanical devices, and engineering appliances; to purchase, acquire, construct, hire, sell, lease, use, install, repair, and operate motors, batteries, generating, receiving, and propelling apparatus, radio, wireless, sound, and picture-reproducing, or television, telephoto, and telephone equipment, heating, illuminating, power development, receiving or transmission agencies and appliances of every kind and nature whatsoever, and all parts, devices, appliances, accessories, and machinery which are or can be properly used or adapted to or for use in connection therewith, and to do a general wholesale and retail business in radio and wireless receiving and broadcasting equipment, in apparatus for the reproduction of sound and pictures from records or otherwise, and the transmission or reception of images or photographs, and in heating, illuminating, and power development or transmission instruments and appliances, and in all parts, devices, equipment, supplies,

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APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING AMENDMENT

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF FULTON

To the Superior Court of Said County:

The petition of **Majestic Food Shops, Inc.,** respectfully shows:

1. Petitioner was incorporated by order of this court on January 31, 1957.

2. Petitioner desires to amend its charter by striking therefrom paragraph four (4) in its entirety and substituting in lieu thereof a new paragraph four (4) to read as follows:

RESOLVED: That the charter of the corporation be amended by striking therefrom paragraph four (4) in its entirety and substituting therefor a new paragraph four (4) to wit: The capital stock which the corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any time shall be divided into One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "A" voting stock and One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "B" non-voting stock, each share of stock both voting and non-voting to have a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars; said stock to constitute the entire capital stock of the corporation, and shall be subject to such restrictions as to transfer as may be provided in the By-Laws of the corporation, and on the certificate of stock issued by the corporation.

3. Petitioners, stockholders, have voted unanimously to amend the corporate charter in the manner and style set forth hereinabove as shown by the certificate signed by the petitioner's Secretary and attached hereto as Exhibit A.

WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that its charter be amended as hereinabove set forth.

JOHN P. KANES
Attorney for Petitioner
849 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 8, Georgia

EXHIBIT A
CERTIFICATION

I, G. C. Kliros, do certify that I am Secretary of Majestic Food Shops, Inc., and do hereby certify that the following is a copy of the resolution unanimously adopted by the stockholders, at a special meeting held December 1, 1958, at which meeting all stockholders were present and voted unanimously in favor of the resolution:

RESOLVED: That the charter of the corporation be amended by striking therefrom paragraph four (4) in its entirety and substituting therefor a new paragraph four (4), to wit: The capital stock which the corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any time shall be divided into One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "A" voting stock and One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "B" non-voting stock, each share of stock both voting and non-voting to have a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars; said stock to constitute the entire capital stock of the corporation, and shall be subject to such restrictions as to transfer as may be provided in the By-Laws of the corporation, and on the certificate of stock issued by the corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the corporation, this 12/1/58 day of December 1958.

MAJESTIC FOOD SHOPS, INC.
G. C. KLIROS
Secretary
(SEAL)

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA: Fulton County:

To the Superior Court of said County:

The petition of **Armintie B. Alsup, Kathryn Geldrich** and **Hardy Pickering,** whose addresses are 1618 Fulton National Bank Building, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, respectfully shows:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their successors and assigns to be incorporated under the name and style of

ALCO MANUFACTURING
COMPANY

for a period of thirty-five years with the privilege of renewal.

2. The principal office and place of business shall be in Fulton County, County, Georgia, but petitioners desire the privilege of establishing other places of business, within and without the State of Georgia.

3. The purpose and object of said corporation is pecuniary gain and profit to its stockholders.

4. The general nature of the business to be transacted and the corporate powers desired are those of buying, processing, manufacturing, selling, and trading in property of all kinds, whether real, personal or intangible; to engage in the business of manufacturing all kinds of metal, fiber and similar type products; to enter into contracts of guaranty whether or not directly or indirectly interested in the subject matter; to organize subsidiaries; to acquire, hold, improve and trade in real property, or any rights or interests therein or appurtenant thereto necessary for its purposes; to mortgage and otherwise encumber its property whether real or personal or both, by note, loan deed, or otherwise, and to have any and all of the powers incident to and conferred upon corporations of similar nature by the laws of Georgia, without limitations by reason of the powers specifically enumerated herein.

5. The authorized capital stock of the corporation is Fifty Thousand Dollars, divided into Five Thousand shares of common stock of the par value of Ten ($10.00) Dollars per share. The common stock shall have cumulative voting.

6. The amount of paid-in capital with which the corporation will begin business will be not less than Five Thousand Dollars.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with the powers, privileges and immunities herein set out, and such others as are now or may hereinafter be granted corporations of similar character under the laws of the State of Georgia.

CAMPBELL NAPIER
Attorney for Petitioners
1618 Fulton Nat'l Bk Bldg.

ORDER

The within petition for a charter having been examined and it appearing to the Court that the petition is legitimately within the purview and intent of the laws of the State and that the petitioners have secured a certificate from the Secretary of State certifying that the proposed name is not in conflict with any other existing corporation now registered in the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia, to-wit:

ALCO MANUFACTURING
COMPANY

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Said County:

The petition of **D. R. Friedman, R. Schreiber** and **H. Resnick,** respectfully shows to this Honorable Court, as follows:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns, the privilege of incorporating for a period of thirty-five (35) years with the privilege of amendment and renewal thereof, under the name and style of

CHARDELL CORPORATION

2. The object of said corporation is pecuniary gain and profit.

3. The principal office and place of business shall be in the City of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, with the privilege of maintaining branch offices elsewhere, in accordance with the law.

4. The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted is as follows:

To carry on a business of operating a dental laboratory as well as the manufacture and sale of merchandise, hard and soft goods, wares and commodities of all kinds and descriptions, and to deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise, and real and personal property of every class and description, as well as the buying, selling, leasing, exchanging, subdividing, improving, repairing, constructing, and otherwise dealing in real property, for itself and others; and to purchase and otherwise acquire, or own, mortgage, pledge and sell real and personal property of every kind and description; and to hold, own, guarantee, sell, assign, exchange, transfer, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate and factor all kinds of bonds, stocks, merchandise, mortgages, debentures, notes, and other securities, obligations, contracts accounts receivable or payable, choses in action, and evidences, of indebtedness of any corporation, association, partnership, syndicate or person, and this corporation shall have the right to make such guarantees or pledges regardless if such guarantees or pledges benefit this corporation; and to become a partner, general or limited in any partnership, association or syndicate; and to do and perform all things necessary, convenient, expedient and ancillary or in aid to the accomplishment of the foregoing.

5. The authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) and the same shall consist of fifty thousand (50,000) shares of Common Stock with a par value of One Dollar ($1.00) per share.

6. The amount of capital with which the corporation shall begin business shall not be less than TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ($200.00).

7. The stock may be issued and disposed of for such consideration, money, property, or services as may be fixed from time to time by the stockholders at any Stockholders' Meeting, or by the Board of Directors from time to time when acting under general or special authority granted by the Stockholders.

8. The names and post office addresses of the applicants are as follows:

D. R. Friedman, 1230 Stillwood Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
R. Schreiber, 2554 Peachtree

ORDER

The foregoing petition read and considered and it appearing by Certificate of The Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation and that the application is legitimately within purview and intention of the laws of this State, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that said application be and it is hereby granted and petitioners are hereby incorporated under the name and style of

"PETROLEUM TRANSIT, INC."

with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities as prayed for in said application and as may now or hereafter be authorized by the laws of this State.

This the 24th day of December, 1958.

/s/ GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial Circuit.
Dec 29 Jan 5 12 19-x

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Said County

The petition of **Miss Theresa Ann Heisler, Mrs. Nell Hays** and **McCready Johnston,** all of 1110 Georgia Savings Bank Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia, respectfully shows:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns to be incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of:

DONUT STORES, INC.

for a term of thirty-five (35) years with the right of renewal as provided by law.

2. The principal office of the corporation shall be in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, with the right, however, to establish branch offices and places of business elsewhere.

3. The object of the corporation is pecuniary gain to itself and its stockholders.

4. The particular business of the corporation will be to purchase, improve, develop, lease, exchange, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal in real estate; to purchase, lease, build, construct, erect, occupy, and manage buildings of every kind and character whatsoever; to finance the purchase, improvement, development, and construction of land and buildings belonging to or to be acquired by this company, or any other person, firm or corporation.

To acquire by purchase or lease, or otherwise, lands and interests in lands and to own, hold, improve, develop and manage any real estate so acquired and to erect or cause to be erected on any lands owned, held, leased, or occupied by the corporation, buildings or other structures with their appurtenances, and to rebuild, enlarge, alter, or improve any buildings or other structures now or hereafter erected on any lands so owned, held or occupied, and to mortgage, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any lands or interests in lands, and in buildings or other structures.

To buy, trade, bargain, make, sell, and in every way to deal in doughnuts, coffee and confectionaries, and all of their various manufactured forms, whether in the form of preparation for beverages, doughnuts, pastries, confectionaries, or otherwise, as well as combinations thereof; and to own, manage, control use and operate all machinery, ty, Georgia, as its Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

2. The object and purpose of the said corporation shall be to give direction, guidance, information and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of the public schools of this State.

3. The said corporation is not organized and shall not be operated for pecuniary gain or profit and it shall have no capital stock.

4. No part of the property of said corporation and no part of its net earnings shall ever inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

5. The corporation shall have the power and authority to accept members, charge dues, and accept gifts and contributions, whether made by will or otherwise, in any form of property, provided that the objects specified by the testator or donor are within the objects and purposes of the corporation. All such gifts and contributions shall be devoted to the objects and purposes and in all respects administered according to the provisions contained in said Will or other form of instrument making said gift or donation, to the end that the wishes and directions of the donor shall, in all respects, be faithfully observed and executed, provided, however, that the corporation shall not accept any contribution which is to be held or used for purposes other than for the purposes hereinbefore stated. The corporation shall have the power to establish branch offices, groups, clubs, and organizations in any municipality or school district in Georgia, according to present or future districting,

6. The governing body of the corporation shall consist of a Board of Directors of not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty (20) members. However, this limit shall increase by the addition of one (1) for every branch group,, club, or organization established outside of Fulton County, Georgia. The incorporators shall be the first members of the Board of Directors, to serve for life, but may resign at any time. Upon the death or resignation of any member of the Board, a majority of the remaining Directors shall choose his successor. Should a member of the Board of Directors become disabled or for any reason cease to function and the same continue for a period exceeding six (6) months, then the remaining members of the Board shall have the power to declare the office vacant and elect a successor Director in the manner provided above.

7. The Board of Directors, by majority vote, shall have the power to adopt all rules and by-laws consistent with the charter and conduct the affairs and activities of the corporation.

8. All contributions received and accepted shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes set forth in this charter, the corpus and the income therefrom being perpetually used for those purposes.

9. The corporation, unless otherwise required by the terms of any contribution, shall have the power in its descretion to retain all contributions in the original form in which they may have been received, and also to buy, sell, exchange and otherwise deal in stocks, bonds, real estate and any other forms of property at either public or private sale, without order of any court or other authority, to invest and reinvest any funds belonging to the corporation at any time in such securities and property, real and personal, as the Trustees in their sole discretion see fit, irrespective of whether such investments may not be legal investments for trust funds under the laws of Georgia. The corporation may use any bank or trust company in the State as its fiscal agent, and delegate to such institution the custody and management, investment and reinvestment of its funds, and compensate such agent for its services.

10. The officers of the corporation shall be a Chairman of the Board of Directors, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, the latter two offices may be held by one person, The Directors may appoint such committees and agents and create such other offices as to them shall seem best, and delegate to them such powers and duties as in the discretion of the Directors may seem appropriate.

11. The corporation, upon the vote of a majority of its Directors at the time then in office, shall have the power to do and perform any and all of the powers conferred by this charter, or the laws of the State of Georgia and shall likewise have all other powers, privileges and immunities which, under the laws of the State of Georgia, now, or hereafter may be vested in similar corporations.

12. Petitioners desire that they may be incorporated under the Corporation Act of 1938, as amended by the Acts of 1949, p. 953.

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Said County:

The petition of **P. M. Norris, Sr.**, **P. M. Norris, Jr.**, **C. L. Norris** and **Donald E. Norris**, respectfully shows to the Court the following facts:

1. Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns, to be incorporated for a period of Thirty-Five (35) years, with the right of renewal as provided by law, under the name and style of:

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO., INC.

2. The purpose and object of said Corporation is pecuniary gain to itself and its stockholders.

3. The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted is as follows:

To transact the business of buying, selling, installing and repairing glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character, including the right to deal generally in glass and mirror supplies incidental to said business; to act as agent or broker in the sale and rental of glass and mirror windows, fixtures and appliances of every character.

4. The maximum number of shares of stock shall be Five Hundred (500) Shares, with a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars per share.

5. The amount of capital with which the Corporation shall begin business shall be not less than Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars.

6. The post office addresses of each of the applicants is as follows:

P. M. Norris, Sr., 1731 Campbellton Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia

P. M. Norris, Jr., 3985 Bakers Ferry Road, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia

C. L. Norris, 2473 Old Colony Road, East Point, Georgia

Donald E. Norris, 2541 Rex Avenue, Ben Hill, Georgia

7. The principal office of the Corporation shall be located in Fulton County, Georgia, with the privilege of establishing offices elsewhere.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they may be incorporated under the aforesaid name and in the aforementioned particulars, with all of the rights, powers and privileges now or hereafter allowed to corporations of like character under the laws of this State.

JAMES L. BULLARD
Attorney for Petitioners
1503 Candler Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Jackson 3-1646

ORDER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

THE FOREGOING APPLICATION to obtain a charter under the name of

A.C.D. GLASS & MIRROR CO., INC.

having been examined by me, and it appearing that the application is legitimately within the purview and intention of the laws of this State, and that the name is available, the said application is hereby granted, and the Corporation is created under the said name with the right, powers, privileges and immunities prayed, and with the rights, powers, privileges and immunities given by law to corporations of like character.

This the 12th day of December, 1958.

s/ VIRLYN B. MOORE
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial Circuit.
Dec 15 22 29 Jan 5-x

APPLICATION TO REGISTER A BUSINESS TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER A TRADE NAME

STATE OF GEORGIA,
County of Fulton.
Clerk's Office, Superior Court.

The undersigned does hereby certify that he is President of Photo Graphic Supply Company and that it is conducting a business under the name of

PEERLESS - SOUTHERN

and that the business to be conducted is dealing in photographic and duplicating equipment, materials, supplies and machines and the address of the principal office of said corporation is

PHOTO GRAPHIC SUPPLY COMPANY,
571 Dutch Valley Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

CHARLES BRITTIAN GASTON
J. W. DeLANY
Notary Public, Georgia DeKalb County
My Commission Expires January 10, 1960
(SEAL)

Filed in office, this 26th day of December, 1958.

J. W. SIMMONS
Clerk, Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.
Poole, Pearce & Hall, Attys.
1202 Candler Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Dec 29 Jan 5-x

kinds of devices and inventions relating to or to be used in connection with any system of heating, illumination, power development, or transmission by electricity or otherwise, whether patented or not, or now known or yet to be discovered or invented; to manufacture, buy, sell, lease, install, repair, import, export and generally deal in machinery, mechanical devices, and engineering appliances; to purchase, acquire, construct, hire, sell, lease, use, install, repair, and operate motors, batteries, generating, receiving, and propelling apparatus, radio, wireless, sound, and picture-reproducing, or television, telephoto, and telephone equipment, heating, illuminating, power development, receiving or transmission agencies and appliances of every kind and nature whatsoever, and all parts, devices, appliances, accessories, and machinery which are or can be properly used or adapted to or for use in connection therewith, and to do a general wholesale and retail business in radio and wireless receiving and broadcasting equipment, in apparatus for the reproduction of sound and pictures from records or otherwise, and the transmission or reception of images or photographs, and in heating, illuminating, and power development or transmission instruments and appliances, and in all parts, devices, equipment, supplies, and accessories relating thereto; to acquire, equip, and operate laboratories and to conduct experimental and research work therein for the purpose of testing, developing, improving, or inventing any agency, appliance, device, formula, or process which is or may be used or adapted to use in connection with any apparatus, equipment, or product manufactured or dealt in by this corporation; to engage in such businesses as may be approved by the Board of Directors and to be granted such other powers as are now or may be hereafter granted to corporations by the law of the State of Georgia.

4. The principal office or place of business of said corporation shall be Fulton County, Georgia, but said corporation shall have the right to establish branch offices or places of business elsewhere.

5. The maximum number of shares shall be Five thousand (5,000) of the par value of ten ($10.00) dollars per share, all of which shall be common stock. The amount of capital with which the corporation shall begin business shall be not less than three hundred ($300.00) Dollars.

WHEREFORE, THE PETITIONERS PRAY to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid and to be granted the charter with all the rights, powers and privileges herein set forth and all others allowed by law.

LEVINE AND TURK
BY JULIAN B. TURK
Attorneys at Law
1240 C & S National Bank Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JA 1 1624

ORDER

The within and foregoing petition having been read and considered and it appearing by certificate of the Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation, "CERTIFIED DISTRIBUTORS, INC." is not the name of any existing corporation in the records of the Secretary of State, and appearing further that the said petition and application conforms to the existing laws of the State,

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby ordered and adjudged that the prayers of the petitioners be and are hereby granted and that the petitioners are incorporated under the name and style of "CERTIFIED DISTRIBUTORS, INC." as prayed, with all the rights, powers and privileges permitted to corporations under the Laws of the State of Georgia.

This, the 24th day of December, 1958.

GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Circuit.
Dec 29 Jan 5 12 19-x

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Notice is hereby given that the City of East Point intends to apply for the passage of local legislation at the session of the General Assembly of Georgia convening in January, 1959, the title to such bill or bills to be as follows:

"An Act to amend an Act establishing a new charter for the City of East Point in Fulton County, approved August 19, 1912 (Ga. L. 1912, p. 862, et seq.) and the several Acts amendatory thereof; and for other purposes."

This 17th day of November, 1958.

CITY OF EAST POINT
By EZRA A. PHILLIPS
CITY ATTORNEY
1301 Fulton Natl. Bank Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Nov 17 24 Dec 1 8 tfn

Shops, Inc., and do hereby certify that the following is a copy of the resolution unanimously adopted by the stockholders, at a special meeting held December 1, 1958, at which meeting all stockholders were present and voted unanimously in favor of the resolution:

RESOLVED: That the charter of the corporation be amended by striking therefrom paragraph four (4) in its entirety and substituting therefor a new paragraph four (4), to wit: The capital stock which the corporation is authorized to have outstanding at any time shall be divided into One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "A" voting stock and One Thousand (1000) shares of Class "B" non-voting stock, each share of stock both voting and non-voting to have a par value of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars; said stock to constitute the entire capital stock of the corporation, and shall be subject to such restrictions as to transfer as may be provided in the By-Laws of the corporation, and on the certificate of stock issued by the corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the corporation, this 12/1/58 day of December 1958.

MAJESTIC FOOD SHOPS, INC.
G. C. KLIROS
Secretary
(SEAL)

ORDER

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF FULTON

The foregoing application for amendment to charter of Majestic Food Shops, Inc., having been examined and considered; and it appearing to the court that the proposed charter amendment is within the purview and intent of the laws of this State, said application is granted and the charter of said corporation is amended and the particulars set out in said petition.

This 12th day of December, 1958.

s/ GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, Superior Court, Fulton County.
Dec 15 22 29 Jan 6-x

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given of intention to apply for local legislation at the next regular session of the General Assembly of Georgia, convening in January, 1959, to amend an Act abolishing the fee system in the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Circuit as applied to the office of the Solicitor-General of said circuit approved August 11, 1924, (Ga. Laws 1924, p. 255) and the Acts amendatory thereof, by fixing the compensation of the Solicitor-General, the first assistant Solicitor-General, and the trial assistant Solicitors-General and for prescribing the number of assistant Solicitors-General and for other purposes.

This 2 day of December, 1958.

PAUL WEBB
Solicitor General,
Atlanta Judicial Circuit
Jan 5 tfn

of the corporation is Fifty Thousand Dollars, divided into Five Thousand shares of common stock of the par value of Ten ($10.00) Dollars per share. The common stock shall have cumulative voting.

6. The amount of paid-in capital with which the corporation will begin business will be not less than Five Thousand Dollars.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with the powers, privileges and immunities herein set out, and such others as are now or may hereinafter be granted corporations of similar character under the laws of the State of Georgia.

CAMPBELL NAPIER
Attorney for Petitioners
1618 Fulton Nat'l Bk Bldg.

ORDER

The within petition for a charter having been examined and it appearing to the Court that the petition is legitimately within the purview and intent of the laws of the State and that the petitioners have secured a certificate from the Secretary of State certifying that the proposed name is not in conflict with any other existing corporation now registered in the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia, to-wit:

ALCO MANUFACTURING COMPANY

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said application be and the same is hereby granted and the petitioners, their associates and successors are hereby incorporated under the aforesaid name for a period of thirty-five years with all the rights, powers and privileges granted by the laws of this State to corporations of like character.

This 29th day of December, 1958.

VIRLYN B. MOORE
Judge Superior Court Atlanta Judicial Circuit.
Dec 29 Jan 5 12 19-x

APPLICATION TO REGISTER A BUSINESS TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER TRADE NAME

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

IN PERSON BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, appeared CECIL C. GILHAM, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is President of FULTON AIR SERVICE, INC., a Fulton County corporation and a legal domiciliary of said County, and that said corporation is engaged in business at 3999 Gordon Road, S. W., in the City of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, in its own name and in the trade name **"FULTON COUNTY AIR SERVICE"**, and that the nature of said business is that of providing flight training and instruction; the sale and rental of aircraft, parts, accessories, and service; furnishing repairs and maintenance to aircraft; and providing charter service, and that the address of said corporation is that shown above.

/s/ CECIL C. GILHAM,
903 Hall, S. W., Atlanta.

Filed in Office this the 29th day of December, 1958.

s/ J. W. SIMMONS, Clerk
Dec 29 Jan 5-x

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS
A MAPLE TREE IS 40 YEARS OLD BEFORE IT IS TAPPED AND MANY TREES ARE STILL PRODUCING WHEN THEY ARE 200 YEARS OLD!
Tm. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.—All rights reserved
Copr. 1959 by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.
THE BRITISH ISLES COMPRISE MORE THAN 5,000 ISLANDS!
ROBERT AND MARY LILLY-- American colonials, LIVED IN 3 DIFFERENT CENTURIES! BOTH BORN IN 1696, ROBERT DIED AT 114, MARY AT 111 YEARS OF AGE... THEIR DESCENDANTS NUMBER OVER 30,000!

this corporation shall have the right to make such guarantees or pledges regardless if such guarantees or pledges benefit this corporation; and to become a partner, general or limited in any partnership, association or syndicate; and to do and perform all things necessary, convenient, expedient and ancillary or in aid to the accomplishment of the foregoing.

5. The authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) and the same shall consist of fifty thousand (50,000) shares of Common Stock with a par value of One Dollar ($1.00) per share.

6. The amount of capital with which the corporation shall begin business shall not be less than TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ($200.00).

7. The stock may be issued and disposed of for such consideration, money, property, or services as may be fixed from time to time by the stockholders at any Stockholders' Meeting, or by the Board of Directors from time to time when acting under general or special authority granted by the Stockholders.

8. The names and post office addresses of the applicants are as follows:

D. R. Friedman, 1230 Stillwood Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

R. Schreiber, 2554 Peachtree Road, N .W., Atlanta, Georgia

H. Resnick, 710 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia

9. Petitioners desire that said corporation shall have all of the rights and powers, and be subject to the limitations fixed by the Corporation Act of 1938, as amended, from time to time insofar as the provisions of such Act are applicable to the corporation hereby sought to be chartered.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities herein set forth, and such others as are now or may hereafter be allowed a corporation of similar character under the laws of the State of Georgia .

HAAS, HOLLAND & ZINKOW
By S. JARVIN LEVISON
Attorneys for Petitioners
1116 First National Bank Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ORDER

The foregoing application having been presented, READ AND CONSIDERED; and

It appearing to the Court that this petition sets out the required declarations under the law and is permissible under the laws of this State, and that the certificate of the Secretary of State as required by law having been presented to the Court, and there appearing to be no reason why application should not be granted,

IT IS ORDERED that the prayers of the petitioners be and the same are hereby granted, and the petitioners are incorporated under the name of

CHARDELL CORPORATION

This the 12th day of December, 1958.

/s/ GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, S. C. A. C.
Dec 15 22 29 Jan 6-x

APPLICATION FOR AND ORDER GRANTING CHARTER

GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Superior Court of Said County

The petition of **E. Floyd Smith** and **Leonore M. Smith**, of 4160 Old Fairburn Road, Route #1, College Park, Fulton County, Georgia, and **G. E. Millican, Jr.**, 1610 Doncaster Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, shows:

1. That petitioners desire to be incorporated under the name and style of

"PETROLEUM TRANSIT, INC."

for a period of thirty-five years.

2. The principal place of business shall be in Fulton County, Georgia, with the privilege of establishing branch offices and places of business elsewhere within or without the State of Georgia.

3. The object of the business will be pecuniary gain and the nature of the business will be transportation and storage of all kinds and types of petroleum products and allied products by motor vehicle or otherwise.

4. Petitioners desire the privilege of issuing up to 100 shares of common stock at par value of $100.00 per share. The minimum capital with which the corporation shall begin business shall not be less than $200.00.

WHEREFORE, Petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities which are now or may hereafter be allowed by law to corporations of similar nature.

MILTON G. FARRIS &
JACK K. BOHLER
Attorneys for Petitioners
609 Ashby Street, S. W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

dispose of and otherwise deal in real estate; to purchase, lease, build, construct, erect, occupy, and manage buildings of every kind and character whatsoever; to finance the purchase, improvement, development, and construction of land and buildings belonging to or to be acquired by this company, or any other person, firm or corporation.

To acquire by purchase or lease, or otherwise, lands and interests in lands and to own, hold, improve, develop and manage any real estate so acquired and to erect or cause to be erected on any lands owned, held, leased, or occupied by the corporation, buildings or other structures with their appurtenances, and to rebuild, enlarge, alter, or improve any buildings or other structures now or hereafter erected on any lands so owned, held or occupied, and to mortgage, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any lands or interests in lands, and in buildings or other structures.

To buy, trade, bargain, make, sell, and in every way to deal in doughnuts, coffee and confectionaries, and all of their various manufactured forms, whether in the form of preparation for beverages, doughnuts, pastries, confectionaries, or otherwise, as well as combinations thereof; and to own, manage, control use and operate all machinery, tools, implements, and other things required for the manufacture or process or franchise connected therewith.

5. The corporation shall have a minimum capital stock of 1,000 shares of common stock of the par value of One ($1.00) Dollar per share, and applicants desire that the corporation shall have the right at any time, or from time to time to increase by majority vote of stockholders entitled to vote, its outstanding capital stock to an amount or amounts not exceeding Forty Thousand ($40,000.00) Dollars. Applicants also desire that the corporation shall have the right to decrease by a similar vote of its stockholders, its capital stock at any time, or from time to time, but at no time shall the minimum stock be less than One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars.

6. The minimum capital with which the corporation shall begin business shall be One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars in cash paid in.

7. The corporation reserves the right to issue its stock and accept payment therefor, in cash, or property, or services, or anything of value acceptable to the majority of the stockholders of the corporation.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they, their associates, successors and assigns be incorporated as a private corporation under the name and style aforesaid, with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities herein set forth, and with such other powers, privileges, and immunities as are now allowed or may hereafter be allowed under the laws of the State of Georgia to corporations of similar nature.

JOHNSTON AND BELL
BY: McCREADY JOHNSTON
Attorneys for Petitioners
1110 Ga. Savings Bank Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia
JAckson 5-0658

ORDER

The within application for charter having been examined by me, and it appearing that the application is legitimately within the purview and intention of the laws of this State; it further appearing from certificate of the Secretary of State that the name of the proposed corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and it appearing that the applicants have complied with all of the provisions of law relating to the granting of charters;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that said corporation be granted, and the corporation is created under the name and style of:

DONUT STORES, INC.

with all of the powers and privileges prayed for and all rights, powers, privileges and immunities which are now allowed or which may hereinafter be allowed under the laws of the State of Georgia to corporations of a similar nature.

This the 12th day of December, 1958.

s/ GEO. P. WHITMAN, SR.
Judge, Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial Circuit.
Dec 15 22 29 Jan 6-x

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS

All creditors of the estate of **LOVE A. CARAWAY** late of Fulton County, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

December 22, 1958.

ROY NORTON
Executor
463 Lynnhaven Dr., S. W.
Dec 22 29 Jan 5 12-x

[Charter for HOPE, a closely allied organ'n.]

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

The Petition of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III of 4795 Woodvale Dr., N. W., Atlanta Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Breedon, Jr., 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Lanier Randall, Jr., 2112 Cascade Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, 737 Woodward Way, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Harold B. Friedman, 2690 Margaret Mitchell Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. Kendall Weisiger, 206 17th St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast, 1700 W. Paces Ferry Road, N. W.; Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Jones, Jr., 1679 Lisbon Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Martha C. Bryant, 1053 Astor Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Dan Burge, 3979 Pine Hill Place, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. John I. Dickinson, 870 Cardova Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. Willis A. Sutton, 930 Drewry St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr., 5285 Greenland Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, respectfully shows:

1. Petitioners desire to be incorporated and made a body corporate under the laws of this State under the name and style

"HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc."

for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with full right of renewal as may be provided by law, with its principal office at such place in Fulton County, Georgia, as its Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

2. The object and purpose of the said corporation shall be to give direction, guidance, information and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of the public schools of this State.

3. The said corporation is not organized and shall not be operated for pecuniary gain or profit and it shall have no capital stock.

4. No part of the property of said corporation and no part of its net earnings shall ever inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

5. The corporation shall have the power and authority to accept members, charge dues, and accept gifts and contributions, whether made by will or otherwise, in any form of property, provided that the objects specified by the testator or donor are within the objects and purposes of the corporation. All such gifts and contributions shall be devoted to the objects and purposes and in all respects administered according to the provisions contained in said Will or other form of instrument making said gift or donation, to the end that the wishes and directions of the donor shall, in all respects, be faithfully observed and executed, provided, however, that the corporation

shall not accept any contribution which is to be held or used for purposes other than for the purposes hereinbefore stated. The Corporation shall have the power to establish branch offices, groups, clubs, and organizations in any municipality or school district in Georgia, according to present or future districting.

6. The governing body of the corporation shall consist of a Board of Directors of not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty (20) members. However, this limit shall increase by the addition of one (1) for every branch group, club, or organization established outside of Fulton County, Georgia. The incorporators shall be the first members of the Board of Directors, to serve for life, but may resign at any time. Upon the death or resignation of any member of the Board, a majority of the remaining Directors shall choose his successor. Should a member of the Board of Directors become disabled or for any reason cease to function and the same continue for a period exceeding six (6) months, then the remaining members of the Board shall have the power to declare the office vacant and elect a successor Director in the manner provided above.

7. The Board of Directors, by majority vote, shall have the power to adopt all rules and by-laws consistent with the charter and conduct the affairs and activities of the corporation.

8. All contributions received and accepted shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes set forth in this charter, the corpus and the income therefrom being perpetually used for those purposes.

9. The corporation, unless otherwise required by the terms of any contribution, shall have the power in its descretion to retain all contributions in the original form in which they may have been received, and also to buy, sell, exchange and otherwise deal in stocks, bonds, real estate and any other forms of property at either public or private sale, without order of any court or other authority, to invest and reinvest any funds belonging to the corporation at any time in such securities and property, real and personal, as the Trustees in their sole discretion see fit, irrespective of whether such investments may not be legal investments for trust funds under the laws of Georgia. The corporation may use any bank or trust company in the State as its fiscal agent, and delegate to such institution the custody and management, investment and reinvestment of its funds, and compensate such agent for its services.

10. The officers of the corporation shall be a Chairman of the Board of Directors, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, the latter two offices may be held by one person. The Directors may appoint such committees and agents and create such other offices as to them shall seem best, and delegate to them such powers and duties as in the discretion of the Directors may seem appropriate.

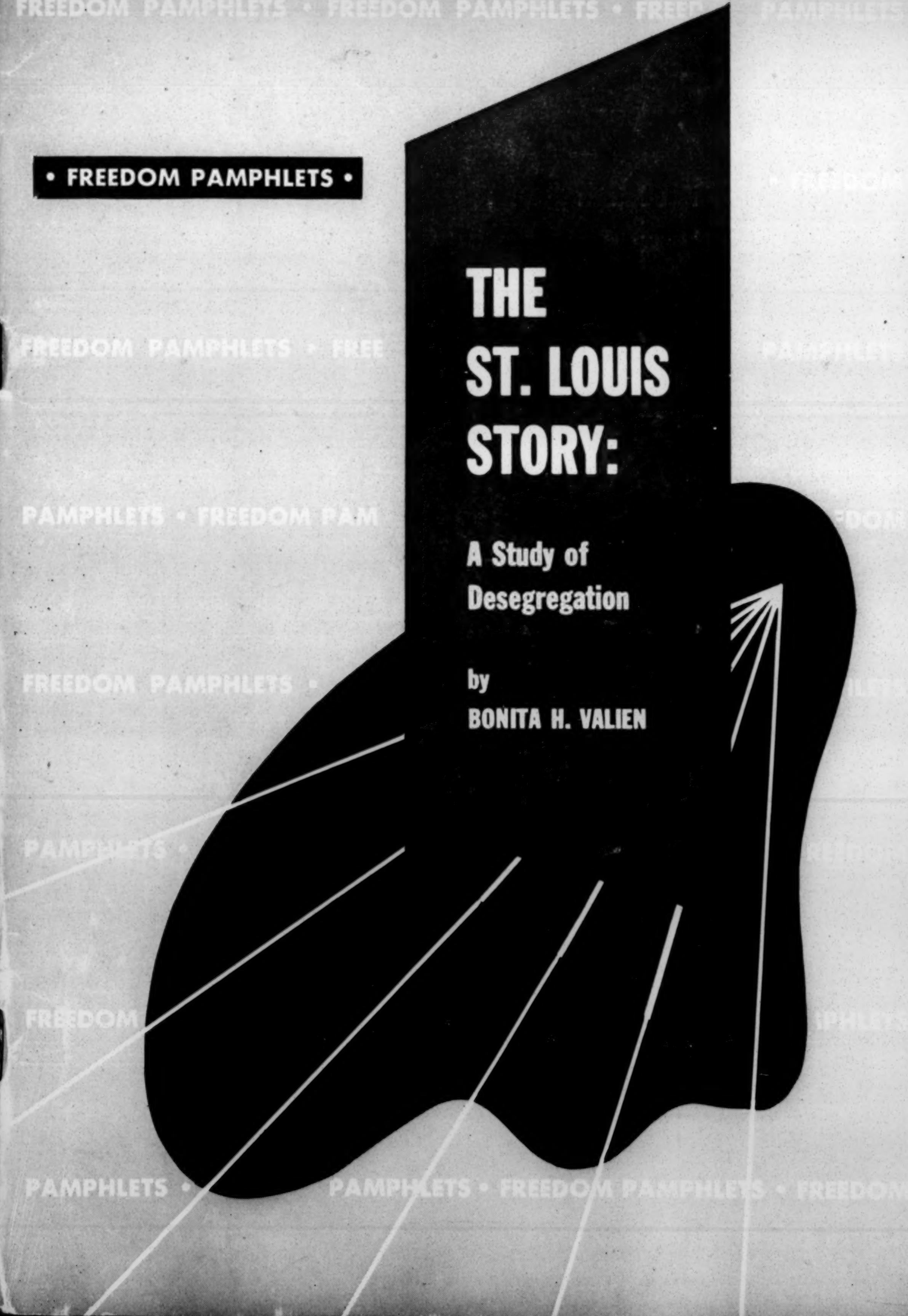
11. The corporation, upon the vote of a majority of its Directors at the time then in office, shall have the power to do and perform any and all of the powers conferred by this charter, or the laws of the State of Georgia, and shall likewise have all other powers, privileges and immunities which, under the laws of the State of Georgia now, or hereafter may be vested in similar corporations.

12. Petitioners desire that they may be incorporated under the Corporation Act of 1938, as amended by the Acts of 1949, p. 953.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they may be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all rights, privileges and immunities hereinabove set out, and such other rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be conferred upon corporations of like character under laws of Georgia.

Lanier Randall
Attorney for Petitioners

• FREEDOM PAMPHLETS •



THE ST. LOUIS STORY:

A Study of Desegregation

by

BONITA H. VALIEN

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

INCREASED EXCELLENCE AND EFFICIENCY FOR SCHOOLS IN THE 1960'S

REPORT
OF THE LOCAL
EDUCATION
COMMISSION
OF ATLANTA
AND
FULTON
COUNTY,
GEORGIA

VOLUME II:
REPORT
TO THE
COMMISSION
BY
ITS EDUCATION
COUNCIL

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

INCREASED EXCELLENCE AND EFFICIENCY FOR SCHOOLS IN THE 1960'S

REPORT
OF THE LOCAL
EDUCATION
COMMISSION
OF ATLANTA
AND
FULTON
COUNTY,
GEORGIA

VOLUME I:
The
Commission's
Findings
and
Recommendations

Minutes of Civic and Service Organizations

May 8, 1961

Co-chairman Quinn Pugh presided over a well-attended meeting.

After an opening prayer, he asked General Chairman Mrs. Philip Hammer to restate the purpose and objectives of this group: to help create a climate which will permit peaceful desegregation to take place next fall, in the 11th & 12th grades, as determined by the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan.

Mrs. Hammer also reported that

(1) Maps of the High School areas are unavailable

(2) The proposed TV program will take place, and Dr. Letson will inform us of details when the plans are set

(3) Mayor Hartsfield asks that we request all candiates for Mayor, Aldermen, Bd. of Education to include in their platform a plea for peaceful desegregation.

Mrs. David Neiman was asked to read the letter composed by herself, Mr. Art Levin, and the over-all Steering Committee. This she did, and showed the very nice letter-head stationery on which it will be sent, along with some carefully selected enclosures. The letter-head carries the new name OASIS, meaning "Organizations Assisting Schools in September." She asked that each organization let us know how many letters and enclosures they will need. They can be secured from 813 Atlanta National Building, beginning with Thursday of this week.

Mr. Pugh called on Mrs. Harris to give the report from this Section's Steering Committee and Resources Committee.

Mrs. Harris presented the Steering Committee's report by calling attention to the fact that it had been mailed to each member. The Resources Committee is working on compiling a list of printed and mimeographed materials, which will be available at the above address, by the end of this week. Participating organizations were urged to contribute to these Resources with their own literature, film-strips, etc.

Mr. Pugh then asked the group to determine a specific program for this Section. To start "the wheels turning," Mrs. Harris was asked to share highlights from the plans of the other Sections:

Religious Groups' Program Plans.

1. As a follow-up of the "OASIS"letter, they will send another one to each clergyman, suggesting specific actions, with a time-schedule for each church and synagogue. Some of these suggestions are: statements from each denomination; statements from lay groups; "Law & Order" Sunday, with special sermons.

2. An "Emergency Stand-By Committee," to act quickly to help harrassment victims, etc.

Youth Groups' Program Plans.

Leadership Training June 1 or 2. This will involve the men and women who work directly with teen-agers. A panel will present various phases of the problem, all directed at helping these youth workers to be more effective in preparing the young people for this new experience.

Speakers Bureau Program Plans.

They are busy securing more well-qualified speakers, as well as filling speaking engagements. So far, their requests have come from a college-age group at Peachtree Christian Church, a Ga. Tech student group, and several civic clubs. They are set up to serve all three Sections, so call on them.

Mr. Pugh asked that a Sub-committee on "Community Contacts" be considered. He called on Mrs. Wm. Green to outline how such a committee might operate, which she did, as follows:

1. Compile names from all reputable sources, especially in communities with no organized Councils.

2. Divide list so that 4 or 5 people can work to-gether in each High School area.

3. Procedure with each list: call each person and invite her to a neighborhood "coffee" to discuss "how we shall prepare ourselves and our children to meet our responsibility as citizens, as it relates to the possible desegregation of the High School nearest us."

4. Plan and conduct the meeting along the lines suggested in Discussion Topics (see enclosure) plus ideas of your own (such as use of Speakers Bureau, etc.)

Mr. Joe Scott then spoke on the great importance of reaching out into the "grassroots", especially in communities with no organized way of communication.

After more discussion and suggestions, the group voted to have Mr. Scott appoint a "Community Contacts" Sub-committee, whose nucleus will be the"Members-at-Large" of this section. This same committee might also organize a "Telephone Chain" for quick contact.

Several helpful suggestions were made on how to secure names of people who would be good community contacts:

1. Mr. George Goodwin suggested that PTA presidents and principals be encouraged by Board Chairman Jim O'Callahan, to help in this effort.

   Mrs. Hammer said that she and Mrs. Breeden will talk to him regarding this.

2. Each organization of this section was urged to mail or pnone in names to the above-mentioned address.

It was decided that the Steering Committee of this section be asked to serve as a "Central Intelligence": to collect and clarify facts and rumors; to channel information to member groups as to how they might aid certain situations. The steering committee, with Mrs. Hammer and Mrs. Neiman will also decide when joint statements should be issued.

No vote was taken to act on Mayor Hartsfield's suggestions, although there were indications of approval.

Mr. Pugh asked for brief reports. Mrs. Pauley clarified the activities of the Human Relations Council, in regard to their presence at the City Hall, and in their efforts to transport the children whose parents had decided to ask for transfers. She said that Council members were present at City Hall, at the request of Dr. Letson. She expressed regret that the press report made it difficult for some people to interpret correctly the Council's participation.

The question of publishing the names and addresses of the Negro applicants was discussed. It was agreed that this procedure only serves to put an unnecessary burden on the children, and is apt to create unnecessary tension. Each organization was encouraged to contact Mr. O'Callahan at once to ask if this practice cannot be discontinued.

Future meetings of the Section were left to the discretion of the Chairman and to the Steering Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty Harris
Staff Assistant

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

May 17, 1961

Dear Friend:

We believe that now there is a great need for letting parents express their worries, fears, and hopes regarding the desegregation of Atlanta High Schools in September.

We believe that this can best be done, with constructive guidance in small, informal, unpublicized neighborhood groups.

Will you serve as a discussion leader, to bring "constructive guidance" in your community?

We urge you to attend one of two planned leadership training sessions, to be held as follows:

1. Monday, May 22, Eastern Branch YMCA, 1765 Memorial Drive, SE, 7:30 - 10:00 P.M.
2. Tuesday, May 23, Atlanta Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n Building (corner Peachtree & Piedmont), 7:30-10:00 P.M.

At the meeting you choose to attend, you will be given a Discussion Guide, and other helpful materials.

The time is short and the hour is late. You can make a real contribution toward peaceful transition, by serving in this capacity.

Sincerely,

Joe Scott

W. Joe Scott

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Friday, May 19, 1961

Celestine Sibley

Even the Non-Joiners Now Feel A Surge of Community Spirit

Anytime you find yourself feeling dubious about the achievements of the so-called 'j'iner" just take a look at the Atlanta organization man and woman and child, please. These "pack people" are no mere eat-meeters. They are joining forces to see their high schools through that touchy business of desegregation next fall. It's enough to make the most militant non-joiner feel a great surge of community spirit and rush out and beg to get in some club, society, association, troop or circle.

I've been going over some material sent out by OASIS. (Organizations Assisting Schools in September.) And I'm lost in admiration for the forethought and intelligence of this group action.

Forty-six organizations were in at the launching of the project which is to sponsor discussion of the desegregation plan and to help it move along without incident. A total of 1,300 organizations have been apprised of the project and asked to cooperate in bringing to their members "the facts of the Atlanta plan, its effects upon our public school system, and the contribution each individual can make toward maintaining the good will and responsible citizenship for which our city is noted."

Each is getting a digest of the Atlanta pupil placement plan, a guide for speakers and other background material. There's a speakers bureau and they expect that before the summer is over practically every gathering of any kind will have had somebody to discuss the desegregation plan and ways in which responsible people of goodwill can insure compliance with the law.

The benefits of talking about a new and untried thing always astonish me. There are numbers of us in Atlanta who have come to regard desegregation as thinkable only in comparatively recent days. Maybe we were prejudiced. We didn't know it. We came from Deep South communities, small towns, farms, sawmill and turpentine settlements where the question had never been raised. We took it for granted that most Negroes were like the ones we knew — ignorant and happy in their ignorance. Loving and depending on many of them, we presumed that they were born for subservience and content in it.

An Atlanta friend, a novelist who no longer lives here, was the first person to suggest to me that I was totally ignorant of the capabilities, the hopes and aspirations and, yes, the rights, of that great segment of the American population which is Negro. I don't remember all he said, except that he began with a furious, "My God, you talk like a fool!" But it was that conversation that shook up some of my lifelong notions and caused me to think and read and ask questions about a matter that had never concerned me before.

Now desegregation is here. It seems silly to have to remind us of our civic and moral responsibility, to point out that anthropologists have long known that race is not a factor in determining intelligence, that the quality of instruction in our schools need not decrease if Negroes are admitted. But I know from my own experience it is not silly. I didn't know until somebody told me. Talking about these things in groups or friend-to-friend, is going to increase understanding.

May 22, 1961

Discussion Sheet

(prepared by Community Contacts Sub-committee,
of Section: Civic & Service Organizations, in OASIS)

Topic: Peaceful Desegregation in Atlanta

I. It is important to establish goals that will unite rather than divide the group.

- a. Some of the foremost concerns may be:
  1. Continuing uninterrupted public education for our children. Keeping standards high.
  2. Safety of the children. Protection against harassment.
  3. Compliance with the plans and directives set up by the Board of Education and the school authorities.
  4. Pride in school. Pride in city. For parents this may hinge on the economic impact that violence and defiance of law bring to a city.
  5. Establishing a sense of "Peace Corps" mission locally. Building morale.
- b. What pitfalls must we try to avoid?
  1. Trying to suggest changes of plans already accepted.
  2. Debating the subject of segregation versus desegregation.
  3. Spreading unfounded rumors.
  4. Letting one person or one viewpoint be expressed to the exclusion of other persons or viewpoints.

II. It is important to allow time for letting people express their fears, worries and hopes which may express themselves as questions on:

- a. Health -- sharing of toilet facilities.
- b. Standards of education lowered.
- c. How are social affairs to be handled.
- d. Intimidation by trouble makers.
- e. How morale is to be kept high.

Whatever the fears are they should be expressed so that wherever possible they can be answered factually.

III. Have as much factual information as possible:

- a. Refer to OASIS office for information on experience of other places, like Chattanooga, Louisville, Virginia, etc.
- b. Know all the regulations of the School Administration and if possible the reasons.

IV. Discuss the part we can each play informally as interested individuals.

- a. Person to person discussion with friends.
- b. Taking a stand for public education by keeping your own children in school and by being calm about it.
- c. Try to be ready to take one step at a time and not borrow troubles that may never occur.
- c. Establish other small informal groups with friends.

  ("Each one, teach one" idea.)

OASIS

813 Atlanta National Building

Invitation to Learning!

By request of a number of discussion leaders, OASIS announces two training sessions:

Monday, June 5, 7:30 - 9:30 P.M.

Tuesday, June 6, 7:30 - 9:30 P.M.

at the Atlanta Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n, corner of Peachtree and Piedmont.

Each session will be limited to 20 persons, to enable the leader to demonstrate methods and techniques of handling a "discussion-sized" group.

Please respond immediately by phone (Ja 5-8469) or by postal, indicating which session you prefer.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Joseph Gross will be in charge of these sessions.

Betty M. Harris
Staff Assistant

May 26, 1961

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

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SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

June 15, 1961

M E M O

TO: Community Contacts Committee Member, both new and old, Section of Civic & Service Organizations of OASIS

FROM: Lydia Shelfer, Chairman

Re: Our big job: recruiting neighborhood hostesses and/or hosts -

--- first, a hearty welcome to new members, whether or not you were able to come to "your" meeting to-day! Those who came generously responded by taking from 15 to 75 names to call and/or offering to be hostess to a discussion group.

Because of the interest you have shown, we are sending you 30 names, each of whom has received the enclosed material. Please call them as soon as you can, to find out if and when they will invite groups (encourage them to do so before July is over, if possible). Quickly mail results to us, so we can let them know who their discussion leaders will be.

--- next, a similar request to "old" members! We will "start you" with 30 names each, but will be delighted if you will ask for more.

--- finally, may we ask the entire committee to consider undertaking two more activities for the good of the cause?

1) secure other telephoners, who will contact one or more sheets of names, which we will mail to them.

2) be hostess (if married, you and your husband might have an evening group) to a neighborhood discussion. Pick your own leader, or ask us to furnish one.

We are looking to the members of the Community Contacts Committee to help "get this off the ground". Successful meetings with good discussions will sell the idea like nothing else can.

Thank You!

Encls.
Letter & Guide
Sheets of names

OASIS

June, 1961

A "Dramatic Springboard"

--- for discussions

If you are wondering how to introduce the subject of school desegregation to your particular group of teen-agers or adults, perhaps you would like to take advantage of this interesting offer:

A group of professional actors and actresses have volunteered their services to improvise, or act out situations that might occur in desegregated schools this fall.

The settings for these dramatizations can be club meetings, church groups, camp units, community centers, or other appropriate places. It is suggested that the minimum number in the participating audience be twelve. The physical plant should determine the maximum number.

The actors' material must be carefully planned to suit the particular needs of each group, so your suggestions would be needed at this point.

After the actors have performed thier "improvisations," the audience is divided into groups of six to eight persons, with a discussion leader to guide the conversation for approximately ten minutes. Next comes brief reports from each group to the total number present.

This procedure may be repeated with from two to four improvisations comprising the program.

A summation concludes the program. If possible, this should be done by speakers from both races.

This medium is an excellent one to help people talk about what they feel, and get their hopes and fears out in the open.

PROCEDURE:

Call JA 5-8469 to make your request for a cast of actors, at least two weeks in advance, if possible. This will give time to consult on the material, and to work out other details.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

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SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

June, 1961

MEMO

TO: OASIS Supporters

FROM: Joe Scott, Chairman, Section of Civic & Service Organizations
Lydia Shelfer, Chairman of Community Contacts Sub-committ

Re: Need for hosts and hostesses for Neighborhood discussion groups, Now!

Over 100 trained discussion leaders are ready to receive invitations to come to small groups assembled in homes, or in other informal meeting places -- to help thousands of Atlantans learn, or receive the facts of the school desegregation plan, and to discuss their roles in effecting a peaceful transition.

All of us know that informed, responsible citizens can make the difference in the kind of image we present to the world on August 30.

So, we turn to you, as concerned individuals and groups already active in this vital citizens' effort, to give still another service, namely:

1. Invite a group into your home (see enclosure)
2. Ask each person (or married couple) in your organization to do likewise. We suggest that you use the enclosed guide with your own cover letter then put a telephone committee on the important "follow-up" job.

Note: This does not have to be labeled "an OASIS meeting".

Finally, you may need to remind some of your members that our city's reputation is at stake, so it behooves all of us to view our roles as citizens of Atlanta, rather than of a small corner which may or may not have a desegregated school in its midst.

Let's look wide: City-wide, State-wide, Nation-wide, World-wide. Let's take pride in meeting this historic change as loyal Atlantians, Georgians, Americans, and citizens of the world.

OASIS Community Contacts Committee MINUTES
July 18, 1961

Present: Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Chairman, Mrs. Ed. S. Cook, Jr., Mrs. Geo. Douglas, Mrs. Wm. Green, Carl Harm (guest), Mrs. R. W. Schiffman, Miss Elizabeth Wellington, and the Writer.

Mrs. Shelfer introduced Carl Harm, who was invited to share his experiences in community organization, as related to citizen participation and reaction to radio and TV panel presentations.

Mr. Harm described in detail how programs and people were organized in two communities in California and Illinois. He stressed the following points:

--- panel composed of well-known people from various segments of the population (i.e. government, management, labors, religion, etc). These people did not "make speeches" but talked among themselves. These "status people" are, by making strong public statements, influencing the so-called "authoritarian persons" who have a healthy respect for the law, even tho they may disagree with it.

---people listened in homes, and in regularly scheduled organization meetings; they called in questions which were rapidly sorted, and directed to certain people on the panel.

--- preparation included publicity to "the saturation point", handbills, etc.

Other suggestions made by Mr. Harm were (1) the frequent use in spot announcements of strong statements authorized by the Mayor, Police Chief, and School Supt., and (2) barber shop and beauty parlor dates scheduled purposefully the week before schools open, to enable supporters of peaceful desegregation to bring up the subject casually, and thus reach many who might otherwise be missed.

After questions and discussions, the committee voted unanimously to recommend to the over-all Co-ordinating Committee that the Communications Specialists try to arrange for all TV and radio stations to present a panel, as close to the opening of schools as possible. Participants suggested were: Mayor Hartsfield, Chief Jenkins, Dr. Letson or chairman of the Board of Education, if possible; Ben Gilmer, Pres. of Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; labor representing the largest possible number, Rev. Van Gibson, Pres. Atlanta Christian Council; a mother with one or more children in one of the four high schools.

The recommendation should include the offer of this committee to help in any way, especially in the organization of the "parlor groups." Mr. Harm volunteered to help work on the details.

Mr. Scott was asked to present the recommendation to the Co-ordinating Committee at its meeting to-morrow, July 19. It was the consensus that this type of program might well be the way to reach the thousands of people not reached in the small discussion groups in homes.

Committee agreed to help with the follow-up telephoning necessary to pin-point dates for discussion groups. Mrs. Harris will delegate these jobs as needed.

Mrs. Shelfer reported that a number of telephone calls are being made, urging parents to keep their children at home. It was suggested that one method of combating this might be securing signatures of a number of parents on a "statement of purpose."

Mrs. Shelfer reported that Dr. Rual Stephens said that trouble-makers among students would be dealt with but that their punishment would not be previously announced.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Staff Adviser

From OASIS
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
JA 5-8469

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 23, 1961

STEPHENS COMMENDS OASIS LEADERS

More than 50 key community leaders met this morning at the Downtown YWCA for a last minute briefing session with Dr. Rual W. Stephens, Deputy Superintendent of the Atlanta Public Schools. Speaking for himself and Dr. John Letson, Dr. Stephens said that the favorable climate of opinion for peaceful desegregation "would not have been possible without the contribution made by OASIS. (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) We are grateful for your successful, sincere, extraordinary contribution. We respect you and love you for it. . . What you have done has been effective in all Atlanta," Dr. Stephens said.

Dr. Stephens told the group about the security and precautionary measures planned for opening day at the four desegregated high schools, which include ground rules for teachers, students, parents and the news media. All are designed to prevent tension, reduce confusion, and permit normal operations within the schools. Dr. Stephens also read the letter sent to every parent with children in Brown, Grady, Murphy and Northside.

Following Dr. Stephens' report, each of the four OASIS sections told of work accomplished over the summer months. Reporting for the Religious Section, Rev. Norman Shands, Pastor of the West End Baptist Church, told the group that 750 churches and synagogues of all faiths and denominations will participate in a special day of prayer during "Law and Order Weekend", August 25th through August 27th. In addition, a statement from prominent laymen of all faiths is in preparation for release on Sunday. Dr. Arthur Van Gibson, President of the Greater Atlanta Council of Churches told of the hundreds of meetings and discussion groups held in Atlanta churches on this subject in the past few weeks.

W. Joe Scott, former principal of Bass High School and Chairman of OASIS' Civic and Service Section, said that more than 100 neighborhood discussion groups have been held on peaceful desegregation. Volunteer discussion leaders, specially trained for this job were on call for each meeting, armed with resource material prepared by OASIS. Mr. Scott also said that the 53 member organizations of OASIS have conducted meetings for their own members, using their own speakers and OASIS resource material.

Mrs. John Steinhaus, reporting for OASIS Youth-Serving Section, told of the Youth Advisor's Conference held in June before the start of Summer Camps and youth clubs. As a result of this conference, youth group leaders were able to prepare teen-agers all summer long for desegregation with dignity on August 30. Part of this preparation included improvised skits put on by a troupe of Theater Atlanta players at Y-camps and youth centers.

Serving all these sections the Speakers' Bureau, chaired by Warren Jones, reported that "every request for a speaker or discussion leader was filled on the first contact with an OASIS volunteer."

A complete list of the organizations affiliated with OASIS was released for the first time at this meeting. The list follows:

Civic and Service Organizations Section:

American Association of University Women
Active Voters of Georgia
Anti-Defamation League
Atlanta Council on Human Relations
Atlanta Council of PTA
Atlanta PTA Council
B'nai Brith Women of Atlanta
Community Councils:
    Bass, Fulton, Hoke Smith, Southwest, Southside Co-ordinating Council
Council of Jewish Women
Council of Service Clubs
The Equity Club
Federation of Women's Clubs, 5th District
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Hadassah
HOPE, Inc.
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
Jewish Community Council
Jewish War Veterans
Junior Chamber of Commerce
League of Women Voters: Atlanta, DeKalb County, Georgia
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Urban League
Women's League for Peace and Freedom
YWCA National Staff

Youth-Serving Organizations Section:

Atlanta Boys Clubs
Atlanta Girls Clubs
Atlanta Jewish Community Center
Bethlehem Community Center
B'nai Brith Youth Organization
Girl Scouts
Grady Homes Community Girls Club
Interdenominational Youth Center
Religious Education Association
Salvation Army
Temple Youth Group
Wesley Community House
YMCA
YWCA

Religious Organizations Section:

Atlanta Chapter, American Jewish Committee
Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
Georgia Council of Churches
Greater Atlanta Council of Churches
Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
United Church Women of Atlanta and Georgia
Churches of every faith: Catholic, Eastern and Greek Orthodox, Jewish and Protestant; and every denomination within each faith:

Jewish: Orthodox, Conservative, Reform

Protestant: Alliance, Assembly of God, Baptist, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Church of God, Congregational, Episcopal, Friends, Holiness, Latter Day Saints, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, United Liberal, Unity.

# # # #

FROM: OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September)
Room 813 - 50 Whitehall Street, S. W. - Atlanta 3 - JA 5-8469

HOLD FOR RELEASE UNTIL
Sunday, August 27, 1961

850 PROMINENT LAYMEN
CALL FOR PEACEFUL SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

---

850 Atlanta laymen, of the three major faiths, of 14 denominations and of 82 different churches and synagogues, called upon fellow parishioners and citizens to accept school desegregation "with dignity" in a statement released today.

The statement, "A Layman's Letter to his Child" on the eve of school opening, asks the school children of Atlanta "To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered."

In releasing the statement, a spokesman for the group said that an effort was made to enlist representative or key laymen of the different faiths and congregations rather than a large number of signatures.

The letter was circulated only among the congregations of the white community.

"Our ministers, priests, and rabbis have spoken out," said a committee spokesman. "So have our Negro citizens. We felt it was time for us, the white laymen of the city, to make our views known."

Faiths and denominations represented are: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Science, Congregational Episcopal, Jewish, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Quaker, Seventh Day Adventist, and Unitarian.

The names of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant laymen whose signatures were received by today's release deadline are available upon request. Those signing did so as individual laymen, not as officials or representatives of their churches and synagogues.

Following is the text of the Layman's Letter:

A LAYMAN'S LETTER TO HIS CHILD

"Soon you will be going back to school again. That day you will stand alone. You depend now upon me for guidance in your conduct as the schools are desegregated.

"You depend now upon my years, my judgment, and whatever godliness I possess to guide you as I have cherished and instructed you from the cradle.

"Therefore, as a layman who worships Almighty God, and who acknowledges our need for a peace and guidance greater than the world gives, I say to you:

"This change is now come, and I counsel you to accept it with dignity, doing no act of defiance or ill manners, which can reflect on you, your faith, your rearing, or your community.

"No matter where I may have stood in the debates of my generation, I now counsel you to cling to the Golden Rule and to meet the unfamiliar with calmness, dignity and peace;

"To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered;

"To hold fast to our teaching that hatred, lack of charity, and scorn for any human is unworthy of us;

"And to accept this change prayerfully, praying with me that we be not fearful but sustained; not vengeful but understanding; not wilful but worthy; not faithless but assured of God's grace to help and guide us;

"And that in this my judgment, governing your lifetime more than mine, I may be in the memory of you who are God's matchless gift to me, not small, but godly."

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

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Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

August 29, 1961

Dear Friends:

We are most grateful to you for agreeing to be "stand-by parents," to help our schools.

We expect schools to open quietly, but we feel that it is most important for us to remain on a stand-by basis, in case we are needed.

Enclosed is a copy of the minutes of our Monday meeting, including the names of the couples who agreed to be the co-ordinators of this effort in the four school areas. Please keep in touch with the couple in your area, and report any development, so that it can be transmitted to the OASIS office

In addition, we are sending you a fact sheet so that you may know who is distributing the majority of the so-called "hate literature."

Perhaps the best service we can render at this time is to show confidence in our city, school, and police authorities, in every way we can.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Leon Smith
rh
Parents Committee, by
Leon Smith

LS/rh

Co-ordinating Committee meeting of OASIS
10:30 AM, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1961
at the OASIS office

Those present: Mrs Lydia Shelfer, Allison Williams, Joe Scott, Warren Jones, Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Mrs. Nancy Perkins, Mrs. Jean Steinhaus , Mrs. Judy Neiman, and Mrs. Grace Hamilton.

The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Shelfer.

The Rev. Mr. Nat Long's letter of resignation was reported; however, separate action on it was deemed unnecessary as those present voted to terminate OASIS. This would be consistent with the clearing of the financial obligations. Mr. Williams and Mrs. Shelfer desired to inform the OASIS workers by letter of this decision.

There were those who expressed concern over this: i.e. Mr. Bonnano, by note; Mr. Scott and later, Mrs. Hamilton. However, it was noted that Atlanta HOPE was also to terminate, their date being October 15, 1961. Thus, tho' community grass roots groups are always wise, it was felt that future groups should arise from the needs of the future and under the new administration.

It was ascertained that the only expense remaining outstanding was the $1000 - 1200 for the "Background: Atlanta" booklets. Judy Neiman and Allison Williams were to pursue this matter: - either in terms of the city making payment and hence also taking the remaining booklets, or perhaps "Forward Atlanta" contributing, or perhaps Judy writing a letter to the supporting organizations of OASIS stating the need for contributions now. In the case of the letter, it was decided to enclose also a reprint of Ralph McGill's editorial on citizenship.

Regarding funds, it was agreed that HOPE should be reimbursed. Grace Hamilton motioned, and it passed unanimously, that any remaining funds to be given to Atlanta League of Women Voters.

After much discussion, it was decided to place all remaining resource materials archives and files in the hands of the Southern Regional Council. Mrs. Paschall was asked to talk with them about this, after which Ruth Howard will send a letter spelling out the disposition of the records.

The letter regarding the giving of OASIS power of attorney to Mr. Maurice Maloof in order to conclude negotiations with the Internal Revenue Service was signed by Mr. Allison Williams, notarized and mailed. It had previously been signed also by Mrs. Jane Hammer.

Mr. Joe Scott expressed the feelings of each as he bade a fond farewell to OASIS and to each of its workers.

Sincerely submitted,

Jean Steinhaus, acting secretary

OASIS
Organizations Assisting Schools In September
ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

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SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

The Purpose of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

OASIS was formed in February, 1961 to Assist Schools in September, 1961--as the name states. The Atlanta Board of Education had been ordered by a federal court to cease discrimination in admission of students to the public schools, effective September, 1961. Knowing that the cessation of discrimination would mean great changes in community thought and action, and knowing that citizens have a responsibility and a duty to prepare for these changes, representatives of organizations have together assumed leadership for educating the community to accept and implement these changes positively and peacefully.

Representatives of forty-eight organizations, constituting a broad cross-sectio of the entire community, are seeking to stimulate and promote educational programs and activities of many kinds. Separately and together--that is, within their own structure and functions as well as in joint programs and activities--community education is being carried out on many levels. From interracial conferences of the leaders (for the first time in Atlanta broadly representative) to small informal neighborhood discussion groups, opportunities are being created for frank and full p sentation of facts and exchange of ideas. OASIS appeals to individuals to assume their responsibilities as citizens for upholding the law and maintaining the peace.

No effort is being made to achieve unanimity of sentiment on the part of either the participants or the community as a whole. Organizations bear the responsibility for their own programs. These programs differ widely, both in philosophy and in action. OASIS feels that its great strength stems from its common concern for peac ful and orderly desegregation, in support of city and school officials. This we are determined to widen and deepen through information and calm expression.

RESOURCE MATERIAL FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS GROUP OF OASIS
(materials marked * may be secured from OASIS office, Room 813, 50 Whitehall Street)

I. Religious Background

"The Bible Speaks on Race," Board of Christian Social Concerns, the Methodist Church, 100 Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C. (single copies free; $2.00 per hundred).

"The Church Speaks on Race," statements and actions of the Episcopal Church, The National Council, 281 Park Avenue, South, New York 10, ($.10).

* "Discrimination and the Christian Conscience," statement of the Catholic Bishops of the U.S., 1958.

Haselden, Kyle, The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective, New York, Harper, 1959. ($3.50)

Hays, Brooks, A Southern Moderate Speaks, Chapel Hill, Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1959. ($3.50)

* Hill, Haywood N., M.D., "This I Believe," (a message by teacher of adult class and elder in the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Atlanta), 1961.

Maston, T. B., Segregation and Desegregation, New York, McMillan, $3.50.

Maston,T.B., The Bible and Race, Broadman Press, $2.95.

Mays, Benjamin, "Seeking to Be Christian in Race Relations," New York, Friendship Press, 1957. ($1.00)

Packet on Race Relations, (resource pamphlets and program guides) Committee of Christian Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches, 289 Park Avenue South, N.Y. 10 ($1.00)

Pope, Liston, The Kingdom Beyond Caste, Boston, Mass., The Pilgrim Press, 14 Beacon Street. ($1.25)

"Race in America," Christianity and Crisis, Vol. xxi, No. 9, May 29, 1961. ($.35)

Root, Robert, "Progress Against Prejudice" - the church confronts the race problem, N.Y., Friendship Press, 1957.($1.25)

* "Symposium: Christianity and Race," The Perkins School of Theology Journal, Summer School 1958.

* Tarplee, Cornelius, "The Church in Areas of Racial Tension," National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church (address given before the National Convocation of the Church in Town and Country in Louisville, Ky., October 20, 1959).

Tilson, Everett, Segregation and Race, Cokesbury Press. ($2.50)
Vorspan & Lipman, Justice and Judaism, New York, Union of American Hebrew Congregations. ($3.50)

(over)

II. General Resource

* Collins, Leroy, "The South and the Nation," pamphlet, 1960. Message by Florida's former governor, emphasis on international aspects of orderly social change in the South. 15¢ single copy.

* Miller, Helen Hill, "Private Business and Public Education in the South," 14 page reprint from Harvard Business Review, 1960. An analysis of the stake and the role of business in orderly school desegregation.

* L-Reports:

L-11: "Little Rock Reports....What Has Happened Since the School Crisis?" Excerpts from an on-the-spot study of Little Rock's business and professional life.
L-24: Excerpts from addresses by Malcolm Bryan, President, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; Councilman Fred J. Cassibry of the New Orleans City Council; and New Orleans' Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison. Statements on disastrous effects of community tension on economic progress.

Movie: "A City Decides." Desegregation in St. Louis. 27½ min. 16 mm., rental $7.50 per booking. Contemporary Films, 13 East 37th Street, N.Y. 16.

* "School Desegregation: the first six years," 1959, $.25. 35-page pamphlet setting forth in question and answer form some of the pertinent facts facing the South with school desegregation.

III. Case Studies of Peaceful School Transition

* Carmichael, Omer, and James, Weldon: "The Louisville Story," 1957.

* Knoll, Erwin: "The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools," reprint from the Washington Post, pamphlet, 1958.

* "Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools," pamphlet published by Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations and Baltimore Commission on Human Relations, 1955.

FACT SHEET FOR OASIS DISCUSSION LEADERS

1. Must Atlanta desegregate its schools?

There is no legal way to maintain a segregated public school system in Atlanta. The reason is pointedly stated by the Sibley Committee's Majority Report: in 1954 the United States Supreme Court ruled that separate schools are inherently unequal, and therefore, unconstitutional. The decision exists; it is binding on the lower federal courts; it will be enforced. The U. S. District Court has enjoined racial discrimination in the Atlanta public schools. There are no delaying tactics which have not been attempted and overruled; there is no alternative.

2. What are the provisions of the Atlanta plan?

In 1961-62,pupil assignment in the 11th & 12th grades will be made without regard to race or color. In each successive year the plan will be expanded to the immediate lower grade, until all grades are included.

Current assignments will continue unless transfers are directed or approved by the City Superintendent of Schools or his representatives.

Certain criteria, known as the "Pupil Placement" program will determine transfers:

available room & teaching capacity
transportation facilities
effect of new pupils on academic programs
effect of new pupils on academic standards
effect of new pupils on academic progress of other students
scholastic aptitude & relative intelligence of pupil
adequacy of academic preparation of pupil
psychological qualification of pupil
psychological effect upon pupil
ability of pupil to conform to new educational environment
morals, conduct, health and personal standards of pupil
suitability of curricula for pupil
choice & interests of pupil
home environment of pupil
request or consent to transfer of parents, & reasons therefor
maintenance or severance of established relationships of pupil with other pupils & teachers
possibility or threat of friction or disorder
possibility of breaches of peace or ill will

3. How is the Atlanta plan being applied?

Applications for transfer to be obtained from Superintendent's office by applicant, his parent or guardian; when completed, forms to be notarized and returned to student's principal, during period May 1 - 15.

Data to be submitted to Area Superintendent, who then schedules an interview with student and parents (this year, interviews were held with selected number of students after tests administered) and arranges for series of tests (standardized achievement tests, aptitude tests, and personality adjustment test). This information, along with a report of the characteristics of the school to which transfer is requested shall then be transmitted to the Deputy Superintendent.
A Student Transfer Reviewing Committee, including the Deputy Superintendent, one or more Area Superintendents, the AssistantSupt for Pupil Personnel Services (or Director of Psychological Services the Assistant Superintendent for Instructional Services (or Director of Instruction), and any other personnel that may be considered desirable, shall meet to study the completed folder of each student. Interviews with the student may be scheduled at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent.
Recommendations of this Reviewing Committee will be submitted to the Superintendent.
Notice of action taken on transfers will be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th, and will be final, unless the action is appealed.

4. What are the provisions for appeal of a denied transfer?

Appeals are to be made in writing within ten days of the mailing of the notice of action. The Board may conduct hearings if it desires. Every appeal shall be concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

5. What have been the developments in other cities that have adopted grade-a-year plans?

Nashville - In 1957, Nashville began desegregation with the first grade under a court-approved plan. Grades one through four are now desegregated, with 159 Negro children presently enrolled in 10 predominantly white schools. This number is only about one-third of the Negro children eligible by residence to attend white schools; the others requested and were granted transfers to all-Negro schools. Last year only 44 Negro pupils were registered in predominantly white schools; in 1958-59, there were 34, and in 1957-58, there were 19. Surrounding Davidson County desegregated its first four grades in 1960-61, and 41 Negro students are now in interracial classes there.

Knoxville & Houston - In 1960-61, non-discriminatory school assignment was begun in Knoxville and Houston. In Knoxville, 28 Negro students attend white schools; in Houston, there are 12 Negro students attending white schools.

6. How many Negro pupils are attending previously all-white schools?

Although it has been seven years since the Supreme Court decision, there are now only 4,313 Negro children in the previously all-white schools of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee,

Texas and Virginia. This figure represents 169 school districts, desegregated between 1956-60. In North Carolina, for example, four years after desegregation, there are only 2 Negro children in school with white children in Charlotte, 9 in Winston-Salem, and 5 in Greensboro. Although efforts to limit the desegregation to a "token" number of Negroes may be responsible for this minimal total in some districts, "token" desegregation is not the procedure of the majority of these school boards. The following figures show that the total has increased by less than 1,000 in five years.

NEGROES IN DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS

State	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Arkansas	34	91	73	94	113
Florida	0	0	0	512 c	27
North Carolina	0	11	14	34	82
Tennessee	6 a	19 a	82	169	383
Texas	3,400	3,600	3,250	3,300	3,500
Virginia	0	0	30	103	208
Total	3,440 a	3,721 a	3,449	4,212	4,313

a - plus Oak Ridge
c - only a handful of whites stayed with 490 Negroes in the racially changing neighborhood of Orchard Villa school near Miami.

7. Will desegregation result in lowering of academic standards?

In March 1959, administrators of 17 desegregated school systems participated in a conference held at Nashville before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Not one of the twelve administrators who dealt with the question reported that desegregation had harmed the academic progress of white students, or had lowered academic standards. Following are excerpts from some of their testimony:

Dr. Ward I. Miller, Supt. of Schools, Wilmington, Del.

> .... (We have) over the last 4 years developed our grouping program to a point where we classify our youngsters according to performance and scholastic achievement, and those standards are set for each particular track on which the youngsters run. The accomplishment of the average white student is better than it was. The accomplishment of the above average and the advance placement and honor classes is truly remarkable...
>
> Question: In other words, what you are saying is that there has been no diminution of quality resulting from this integration.
>
> Dr. Miller: We feel it is better.

Mr. William Henry Oliver, Supt. of Schools, Nashville, Tenn.

> ...Our children are all in school, and are, we believe, achieving normal success in their studies...
> ... I haven't noticed any effect one way or another on the educational success of the children, either white or colored, where they are together.

Dr. John H. Fischer, then Supt. of Schools, Baltimore, Md.

> ... There is no doubt at all that Negro children are receiving better educational opportunities in Baltimore now than they did under segregation. The opportunities of white children have been in no way diminished. Indeed, they have been increased, not as a result of desegregation, but by our general effort to improve our offerings for all children over the past 5 years.

The Late Dr. Omer Carmichael, Supt. of Schools, Louisville, Ky.

> ... Now, you asked, if I got your question, in the desegregation, what, if any, changes, we have observed. It happens that one of our principals on sabbatical leave last year wrote a doctor's thesis on what happens to scholarship or to achievement of pupils in a school system in the process of desegregating. His findings can be summarized in about this statement, that there was definite improvement in the 2-year period in the achievement of both races. The achievement of the Negro children increased markedly more than did the achievement of the white children....there was certainly improvement, and it is statistically significant for the Negro at all levels, and the white did not suffer. The white slightly improved, but not as much as the Negro.

None of these communities employed pupil assignment criteria which might have selected for desegregation the Negro students with the highest academic standings. That is, desegregation affected all Negro students, both those of highest and lowest achievement, with transfers made solely on the basis of school districts.

In Washington, D. C. where city-wide pupil testing immediately after desegregation revealed that many Negro pupils lagged far behind white children in school achievement, findings on five years of public school desegregation (published as "Addendum: A Five Year Report" by District School Supt. Carl F. Hansen) reveal:

> Integration has not retarded the advancement of high-quality students, Negro or white, and educational standards in the District public schools, when examined in relation to students' preparation and ability for learning, are high.

City-wide averages on standardized tests have climbed steadily since desegregation to approach -- and in some instances match or surpass -- national norms, Mr. Hansen reports.

8. Does desegregation create new disciplinary problems?

The Superintendent of the Washington, D. C. school district reports ("Addendum"), "serious incidents that seem to be primarily racial in origin are relatively infrequent. The records of the central school office reveal reports of few such cases."

Statistics show that "juvenile delinquency as reported in cases per thousand between 1954 and 1958 has decreased, although data for 1958-59, not yet available in cases per thousand, shows an increase over the year before....The District of Columbia Commissioners' 1959 report... reveals the following delinquency

rates for children 5 to 17:

> For non-white children a decline from 37.1 cases per thousand in 1954 to 21.2 cases in 1958.
> For white children, 15.3 cases per thousand in 1954 to 15.2 cases in 1958."

Dr. Hansen concludes from these data: "The schools do not claim credit for this development. But one conclusion is clear: Desegregation has not resulted in an increase in the rate of juvenile delinquency."

How behavioral problems have been affected by desegregation in some localities is shown in the following excerpts from the report of the Commission on Civil Rights:

> Dr. Omer Carmichael, the Louisville Superintendent, stated that in his desegregated schools there had been somewhat greater difficulty in matters of discipline, due more to the emotional reaction to desegregation than anything else, but that it had been substantially less than he had feared.
>
> In the Baltimore schools, Dr. John H. Fischer...has found no problems attributable to race as such...: "...No Negro child has ever brought into any of our schools a problem that had not already been presented somewhere by a white child. Nor has any white child been able to claim much originality for his race in inventing new forms of misbehavior. We find that these are a function of the child's total life-situation and are always due to a number of factors. It is never possible to explain a child's behavior simply in terms of his race, or to classify children's problems on a racial basis."

9. Will desegregation result in increased health problems in the schools?

In a study conducted by Phi Delta Kappa, an honorary international education fraternity, teachers of mixed schools reported that:

> Negroes coming from a low socio-economic group have health problems, but not in any greater proportion than whites of the same background. According to teachers, most Negro parents send their children to school so scrubbed they shine. Negro parents are evidently conscious of white people's stereotypes and try thus to change them.
>
> St. Louis and Baltimore school superintendents reported that desegregation did not create any new or difficult health problems.

10. Will school desegregation lead to intermarriage?

Dr. Hansen's report on five years of desegregation in Washington states that "...considering the extent of desegregation here,

and the limited number of intermarriages following school attendance together -- one confirmed, two rumored -- it is unlikely that proximity in school has contributed significantly to interracial marriages. This fear that proximity in school will induce intermarriage seems not to have been realized." The Washington experience supports the findings of psychiatrists and social scientists; after investigation it has been concluded that no evidence exists to prove that desegregation of the schools and the mixing of white and Negro children in and of themselves lead to intermarriage.

The Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry (GAP) has stated:

> The many factors that determine fluctuations in the rate of racial intermarriage are far from clear. In Boston, where legal school desegregation has been in effect for decades, there was a relatively high rate in the years immediately after 1900 and a marked decrease in the next decades despite a constant ratio of Negroes to the total population. In urban New York State, other than New York City, the ratio climbed between 1916 to 1924 and then dropped steadily for the next ten years. No satisfactory explanation for this shift has been established. The facts conclude that legal school desegregation per se does not influence the rate of intermarriage in ways that are yet predictable.

GAP, drawing on available evidence, observes that "The expectation voiced by many people that school desegregation will result in a great rise in the rate of intermarriage seems to be an expression of their bias and fear, rather than a reliable prediction."

The Committee on School Desegregation of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues arrives at the same conclusion:

> One ungrounded fear is that intermarriage will result from desegregation. Statistics show that in parts of the United States where there has been no segregation, intermarriage is a rare thing indeed... Fear of something new and different makes many otherwise reasonable people believe such myths and discount contradicting facts....

11. Will there be disturbances in Atlanta this fall?

No one can predict with certainty what will happen; however, incidents of violence in connection with school desegregation have, in fact, been few indeed, both within schools and in the community. In only seven instances has the situation become so explosive that a real crisis threatened or major violence occurred; these incidents are spread over the seven years in which 778 school districts have desegregated -- proof that violence is not an inevitable effect of school desegregation. There is no example of sustained disturbances where public officials and law enforcement personnel have taken a firm and

early position in support of law and order. In Atlanta, both the Mayor and the Chief of Police have promised the people of the city that no disturbance of the peace of the community will be tolerated.

12. Do white people move away from desegregated school districts?

This question is usually raised by citation of the majority report of the House sub-committee (the Davis Committee) which in 1956 investigated the Washington, D. C. schools. The majority report deplored the preponderance of Negro pupils in Washington schools, asserting that "just a few years ago" 59,582 white students and 33,498 Negroes were enrolled. It was later discovered from enrollment records that "just a few years ago" was November 1, 1935, and that the date marked an all-time high in white enrollment in the District schools. In fact, the change in racial composition in Washington began some 20 years before the Supreme Court's decision, a product of a national trend -- a movement to "suburbia" by whites, and an influx of rural non-whites into the downtown central city areas. There have been conspicuous growths, for example, in the Negro populations of Atlanta, Charleston and Nashville during the last two decades. Yet only one of these three cities has a desegregated school system. Richmond had a 42% Negro enrollment in 1953-54, but in 1959-60, Negroes comprised 54% of the total school enrollment; Richmond schools were not desegregated until September 1960.

13. Did not the Davis Report show that desegregation led to serious problems in Washington, D. C.?

The majority report of the Davis Committee presented so questionable a picture of the effects of desegregation in Washington that a recap of some of the facts is in order. The subcommittee of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, created by a vote of only 11 of the 25 members of the larger committee, was chaired by Rep. James C. Davis of Georgia; the majority report of its "findings" and "recommendations" was signed by only four of its six members, all Southerners. Two of its members submitted a minority statement which included the following: "In a close reading of the hearings we must come to the conclusion that the technical staff presented leading questions to a selected group of witnesses. Persons with views not in accord with those of the Counsel were not given full and fair opportunity to testify." Editorially, all three of Washington's daily newspapers discounted the objectivity and deplored the tactics of the investigation. The Washington Evening Star, for example, stated: "The Davis investigation of integration in Washington is of course designed to delay its acceptance elsewhere. The committee will supply ammunition in that respect in the form of testimony by responsible witnesses, under guidance of a skilled interrogator who knows precisely what sort of information he wants in the record."

. . . .

When asked, during the course of the hearings, if integration had been carried out "smoothly and without incident," the then Asst. Supt. of District Schools, Dr. Carl Hansen, testified: "It would be fantastic to say 'without incident.' I think that the integration program in this city has been a miracle of social adjustment." Various subsequent investigations have confirmed Dr. Hansen's observation. The Richmond Times Dispatch, for example, sent staff reporter Larry Weekley to Washington to see how school integration was developing in 1959. "After four and a half years," Weekley wrote on Feb. 9, 1959, "the integrated public schools of the District of Columbia remain remarkably free of racial strife."

14. What is the cost of violence and tension to a community?

Intangible costs aside, this question can be answered by a look at cold cash losses in communities tolerating violence and tension. Because of its school crisis, Little Rock lost, at lowest estimates, five new industrial plants worth a million dollars and employing a total of 300 persons. Not one single commitment for location of a new factory in the city was signed from the day Gov. Faubus ordered National Guard troops to block the entry of Negroes to Central High until after stability was restored two years later. The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, and other responsible sources attribute the halt in Little Rock's booming industrial growth to racial tensions and uncertainty in connection with public schools.

Department store sales in New Orleans, already running low, declined sharply as segregationist demonstrations and racial clashes hit the city in November 1960. New Orleans' largest department store, for example, reported a 20% to 30% drop in sales during the first week of near-riots -- a drop which necessitated a 50% slash in advertising outlays, and a halt in buying merchandise. Even loan companies were hurt: "Business has stopped cold," one reported, citing a 50-60% decrease in money loaned. Racial tension sparks a chain reaction of economic losses. Interruptions and stoppages of vital production are also probable -- as in the rubber manufacturing plants in and around Tuscaloosa, Ala. during riots protesting a desegregation attempt at the state university. When mobs gathered as Negro students marched to the state Capitol in 1960, Georgia taxpayers paid for "$75,000 in lost man and woman hours of state employes who left their jobs to watch the demonstration or to see that it did not come off," State Auditor Thrasher reported -- the latter reference to state troopers, who were stationed around Capitol grounds.

Business losses as a result of retaliatory boycotts and counter boycotts, losses from destruction of property, public monies spent to maintain national guard forces: when violence has been permitted, these have been items on the bill.

Outline of Activities of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

1. Meetings of representatives of civic, religious and other organizations:
    - A. For discussion of common goals and purposes
    - B. For informing the participants as to facts about the Board of Education's policies and procedures
    - C. For outlining and implementing plans of education and communication
    - D. For apprising school and other officials of community needs for information, etc.
    - E. For organization of a continuing body
    - F. For organizing special groups, such as community contacts committee.
2. Communications and Reports:
    - A. Three large mailings (1500-2000). One done, one in process, one scheduled for late August.
        1. Inspirational and factual information
        2. Enclosures: e.g. Summary of Atlanta Plan; Suggestions for Programs for Groups and for Individual Action on Opening Day; How to Have a Home Discussion Group.
    - B. Reports of Sections and Co-ordinating Committee
    - C. Wide dissemination of printed and mimeographed materials.
3. Programs:

    These are of two kinds: 1. Those directly sponsored by OASIS, 2. Those sponsored by one or more organizations which were stimulated to action by OASIS.

    - A. For whole sections, for example, the Youth Advisers Conference, which stimulated other constructive activities among groups serving young people.
    - B. For organizations
        1. Discussions stimulated by presentations of panels, socio drama, etc.
        2. Speakers and discussion leaders provided: PTA's, service clubs, civic groups, women's clubs, Y-Teens, etc.
        3. Communications: success stories from other communities, quotes, facts, general exchange of ideas.

C. For individuals in homes—discussion groups

  1. 125 leaders recruited and trained

  2. Hosts recruited and duties outlined

  3. Follow-up and carry-over from one group to another stimulated.

D. Special groups

  1. Unusual activity of the Religious leaders of all faiths and every denomination and race (see attached).

    a. Stimulation of sermons, speeches and discussion in churches and synagogues, for both adults and youth.

    b. Stimulation of statements of governing of governing bodies of religious organizations.

    c. Lay religious men's manifesto—in preparation.

    d. "Law and Order Weekend" planned to take place the last weekend preceding the opening of school:

      (1) Sermons from every pulpit

      (2) Use of mass media

      (3) Cooperation of other organizations encouraged for city-wide simultaneous discussions.

  2. Community Councils — already in existence in school neighborhoods.

    a. Programs presented by OASIS and by the Councils

    b. Leadership recruited and put to work

    c. Member organizations stimulated to put on their own programs.

4. Statements

Individuals and organizations encouraged to make public statements and resolutions. Examples: Session of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Principal of Brown High School, Atlanta Bar Association, Christian Index (Baptist publication), Religious Lay Leaders (forthcoming), etc.

5. Public Relations:

   A. Press, radio and TV

      1. Press coverage good--sympathetic stories

      2. Radio tape made with excellent participants

      3. TV documentation USIA, WSB. Spots planned

      4. TV panel of officials and status figures

      5. Review of Atlanta Story planned.

   B. Press kits to be prepared:

      1. Needed for out-of-town reporters

      2. Cooperation with papers, school officials; facts about Atlanta, schools, civic movements and opposition activities.

OASIS — Organizations Assisting Schools in September

General Chairman, Mrs. Philip Hammer

Civic and Service Organizations Section:

Chairman, Mr. W. Joe Scott

Co-Chairman, Reverend R. Quinn Pugh

- American Association of University Women
- Active Voters of Georgia
- Anti-Defamation League
- Atlanta Council on Human Relations
- Atlanta Council of PTA
- Atlanta PTA Council
- B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta
- Community Councils:
  - Bass
  - Fulton
  - Hoke Smith
  - Southwest
  - Southside Co-ordinating Council
- Council of Jewish Women
- Council of Service Clubs
- The Equity Club
- Federation of Women's Clubs — 5th District
- Georgia Council on Human Relations
- Hadassah
- HOPE, Inc.
- International Ladies Garment Workers Union
- Jewish Community Council
- Jewish War Veterans
- Junior Chamber of Commerce
- League of Women Voters:
  - Atlanta
  - DeKalb County
  - Georgia
- National Association for Advancement of Colored People
- Urban League
- Women's League for Peace and Freedom
- YWCA National Staff

Youth-Serving Organizations Section:

Chairman, Mrs. John Steinhaus

Co-Chairman, Mrs. R. H. Brisbane

- Atlanta Boys Clubs
- Atlanta Girls Clubs
- Atlanta Jewish Community Center
- Bethlehem Community Center
- B'nai B'rith Youth Organization
- Girl Scouts
- Grady Homes Community Girls Club
- Interdenominational Youth Center
- Religious Education Association
- Salvation Army
- Temple Youth Group
- Wesley Community House
- YMCA
- YWCA

Religious Organizations Section:

Co-Chairmen: Reverend Nat Long
Reverend Norman Shands

- Atlanta Chapter, American Jewish Committee
- Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
- Georgia Council of Churches
- Greater Atlanta Council of Churches
- Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
- United Church Women of Atlanta and Georgia

Churches of every faith:

Catholic, Eastern and Greek Orthodox, Jewish and Protestant; and every denomination within each faith:

Jewish: Orthodox, Conservative, Reform.

Protestant: Alliance, Assembly of God, Baptist, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Church of God, Congregational, Episcopal, Friends, Holiness, Latter Day Saints, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, United Liberal, Unity.

Minutes of Community Contacts Committe, March 13, 1961

A short, called meeting immediately followed the conference with Dr. Stephens and the three area superintendents to plan "next steps".

These decisions were made:

1) To suggest that the two subcommittees on Community Contacts and PTA be merged, since their goals are so similar,

2) To secure names from the HOPE files in as many high schools as possible (where there are no community councils),

3) To make contact with these people as soon as posible, with the hope of establishing a nucleus around which community leadership can be built,

4) To expedite these contacts by the Chairman assigning areas to certain people who, in turn, can pull in others to help if need be.

The following tentative plan was made:

Area 3 - North Fulton, Northside, Dykes - Mrs. Green, Miss Park.

Area 4 - Mrs. Oze Horton (working through Southwest Community Council)

Area 5 - plus Grady - Mr. Scott, Mr. Pugh

Note: Hopefully, Mrs. Cook and the Fishers will be added to the "teams", provided they agree to merging the efforts of the two committees. Also, other people may be added as needed.

Mr. Scott agreed to call Mr. Paul Todd to ascertain if we may meet with the community council in his area.

It was decided not to call a meeting of the Committee until after the conferences with Dr. Letson and the Southwest Council.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Acting Secretary

Community Contacts Sub-Committee

As directed by the Section of Civic and Service Organizations, Mr. Joe Scott appointed the following to serve, with others to be added as soon as possible:

Mrs. William Green, 1846 Ardmore Rd., NW
Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE
Mrs. George Douglas, 2545 Potomac Ave., NE
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher, 668 Cresthill Ave., NW
Mrs. Stanley Harris, 790 Briar Park Ct., NE
Mrs. Ozo Horton, 1970 Walthall Dr., NW
Mrs. Nahum Medalia, 247 Springdale Dr., NE
Mrs. Cornelius J. Murphy, 2628 Arlene Way, NE
Miss Katherine Park, 1143 Brookhaven Dr., NE
Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE
Miss Elizabeth Wellington, 849 St. Charles Ave., NE
(We hope each of you will serve.)

The committee will choose its own chairman, at its first full meeting on Tuesday, May 16, 10:30 A.M., at 813 Atlanta National Building.

Following the Section meeting on May 8, six members of this sub-committee ate lunch to-gether, and began some plans to get this program underway, since time is of the essence.

On Friday, May 12th, Miss Wellington, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Medalia, and one other person (to be asked by Mrs. Medalia) will convene, in order to compose a "Discussion Sheet." This will be used as a guide to Discussion Leaders, who will be secured by this Sub-Committee.

It was further decided to have at least one training session for Discussion Leaders. Paul Rilling is an expert in this field, and will conduct a session Monday, May 22, 7:30-10:00 P.M., at Eastern Branch YWCA, 1765 Memorial Dr., SE, and one on Tuesday, May 23, 7:30-10:00 P.M., at Atlanta Federal Savings & Loan Assn, 3235 Peachtree Rd., NE (corner Piedmont & P'tree).

Beginning now, will you think about people you know who would either,

a. lead a discussion for a neighborhood "morning or evening coffee"

or

b. be a hostess or host to a "morning or evening coffee."

We will need to know who will serve as discussion leaders, as soon as possible, so that they can be invited to attend one of the training sessions. As you talk to potential leaders, please give them the details of the date, time, and place of the session, so they can put it on their calendars. When we receive their names and addresses from you, we will send them a letter and a "discussion sheet."

Please call me if you have questions about these plans, and do try to be with us on Tuesday, May 16.

Betty M. Harris
Staff Assistant

May 22, 1961

Discussion Sheet

(prepared by Community Contacts Sub-committee,
of Section: Civic & Service Organizations, in OASIS)

Topic: Peaceful Desegregation in Atlanta

I. It is important to establish goals that will unite rather than divide the group.

- a. Some of the foremost concerns may be:
    1. Continuing uninterrupted public education for our children. Keeping standards high.
    2. Safety of the children. Protection against harassment.
    3. Compliance with the plans and directives set up by the Board of Education and the school authorities.
    4. Pride in school. Pride in city. For parents this may hinge on the economic impact that violence and defiance of law bring to a city.
    5. Establishing a sense of "Peace Corps" mission locally. Building morale.
- b. What pitfalls must we try to avoid?
    1. Trying to suggest changes of plans already accepted.
    2. Debating the subject of segregation versus desegregation.
    3. Spreading unfounded rumors.
    4. Letting one person or one viewpoint be expressed to the exclusion of other persons or viewpoints.

II. It is important to allow time for letting people express their fears, worries and hopes which may express themselves as questions on:

- a. Health -- sharing of toilet facilities.
- b. Standards of education lowered.
- c. How are social affairs to be handled.
- d. Intimidation by trouble makers.
- e. How morale is to be kept high.

Whatever the fears are they should be expressed so that wherever possible they can be answered factually.

III. Have as much factual information as possible:

- a. Refer to OASIS office for information on experience of other places, like Chattanooga, Louisville, Virginia, etc.
- b. Know all the regulations of the School Administration and if possible the reasons.

IV. Discuss the part we can each play informally as interested individuals.

- a. Person to person discussion with friends.
- b. Taking a stand for public education by keeping your own children in school and by being calm about it.
- c. Try to be ready to take one step at a time and not borrow troubles that may never occur.
- c. Establish other small informal groups with friends.

  ("Each one, teach one" idea.)

Community Contacts Committee - Minutes

Section of Civic and Service Organizations

May 29, 1961

The committee met, with the following in attendance: Leonard Fisher, Mrs. Wm. Green, Mrs. Philip Hammer, Joe Scott, Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, Miss Elizabeth Wellington, Mrs. J. C. Harris.

Mrs. Shelfer was elected chairman, with perogative to appoint a vice-chairman, and to delegate jobs as needed.

Three items were discussed in some detail:

1) enlargement of this committee: Names were suggested,to be invited to help with the big job of securing hosts for neighborhood discussion. Mrs. Shelfer, Mr. Scott, and Mrs. Harris will meet with this group at 2 P.M., Wednesday, June 14, Y.W.C.A.

2) ways and means of securing hosts for neighborhood discussions:

-- it was decided t at requests be written to selected people, and that follow-up phone calls be made to as many as possible.

People to be asked should include parents (in HOPE files) with high school children; other selected HOPE supporters; OASIS participants.

3) another effort to secure support of PTAs, in high school areas:

-- it was decided to invite immediate past presidents of the 17 white high school PTAs, to discuss with us the project of neighborhood group meetings. The letter was drafted, and names divided among committee, to be called subsequently. The meeting was set for 10:30 Wednesday, June 14 at the Y.W.C.A.

The committee agreed that great care should be taken in setting up the first discussion groups, so that their success will encourage others.

Church Bulletins were mentioned as a possibility of securing discussion hosts.

The need for more contacts in S.E. and S.W. Atlanta was stressed. It was suggested that we might call on ex-PTA presidents, and ministers, to give names of potential hosts.

June 14, 10:30 A.M.

Mrs. Shelfer, Mr. Scott, and Mrs. Harris had a constructive conversation with the one PTA person who came. Sixteen others were not heard from.

Helpful suggestions were made re: involving Womens Clubs.

June 14, 2 P.M.

The same three people met with the following, who answered the plea for additional members: Mrs. Dan Burge, Mrs. Rives Chalmers, Mrs. Sidney Janus, Mrs. Fred Patterson, Mrs. Richard Shiffman. (Others who expressed interest, but were unable to attend the meeting were Mrs. Thomas Bockman, Mrs. Warren Bradley, Mrs. Wesley Buck, Mrs. John Correll, Mrs. Reuben Crimm, Mrs. Stanley Daugert, Mrs. J. Fraser Durrett, Mrs. Joseph Glazer, Mrs. Dixon Hall, Mrs. Irwin Hyatt, Mrs. R. C. Melton, Mrs. Kirby Seinbenthal, Mrs. Marvin Sneed, Mrs. Cecil Thornton).

Those present agreed to work with us in the all-out effort to secure hosts for neighborhood meetings. Names were distributed; others will be mailed to the absentee members, of the Community Contacts Committee.

It was decided that the OASIS office should be the co-ordinating center of activity, to supply hosts with discussion leaders. People doing the follow-up phoning were asked to send reports to the office as soon as possible; reports should include dates of group meetings if possible, and phone numbers of people called.

Mrs. Burge, from her experience of organizing "morning coffees" two years ago, stressed the importance of deadlines. She suggested that we try to complete the job before August.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Staff Consultant

August 8, 1961

Report of Contingency Planning Committee to Jane Hammer, Betty Harris

The Contingency Planning Committee met Monday, August 7. The Committee will meet again next week. Growing out of a discussion at the first meeting, the committee makes the following recommendations to OASIS.

(1) That OASIS representatives in discussions with Dr. Letson: (a) discuss with him the handling of possible problems arising within the schools, to encourage pre-planning for such problems and to learn, if possible, what arrangements have been made, if any. While honoring Dr. Letson's desire to handle problems within the schools through his own channels, the groups associated with OASIS have a natural concern for such matters. (b) Discuss with Dr. Letson the handling of publicity connected with attendance figures. This will be of considerable importance if there is a boycott attempt. Would it be wise for school attendance figures not to be made public during the first week? If they are released, can there be some interpretation made noting such things as the tendency of many people not to enter their children in school until after Labor Day, et cetera. The public airing of attendance figures was a major factor in helping the boycott momentum in New Orleans. (c) Request Dr. Letson to urge PTA groups at the four schools to welcome all parents. (d) Suggest that school administration arrange some sort of orientation contact with the new Negro students before school opens so that possibility of disruption may be minimized by counseling with these students and easing their insecurity and fears. (e) That Dr. Letson be urged to call one or more off-the-record meetings of some of the teachers, counselors, and school administrators concerned in these four schools so that they may benefit from the training that some academic personnel received at the Boston University Human Relations Center this summer, and to provide an opportunity for consultation. (f) Ask Dr. Letson to urge principals in the four schools, if they have not done so, to appoint one or more teachers to keep in touch with the desegregation situation and any problems that might arise. (g) To discuss with Dr. Letson the possible handling of problems growing out of a boycott. What attitude would the school administration take? Would truancy laws be applicable? Et cetera.

(2) The Committee suggests that OASIS representatives confer with Chief Jenkins to express support and appreciation for his planning and to consider with him what specific preparations are planned. Such representatives might have recommendations to make to the Chief, and might indicate that there are certain questions that have been asked at discussion groups and elsewhere concerning the role of citizens, et cetera.

(3) We urge OASIS to develop contacts of ten or so dependable parents in each of the four schools. These parents may or may not be convened by a school prior to desegregation. They would be available for consultation and activity in the case of boycotts or other emergency.

(4) We suggest that OASIS have on hand the names and telephone numbers of all parents at the four schools. The purpose would be to initiate immediate telephone campaigns to these parents if a boycott threat became real.

(5) The Committee suggests that OASIS also have on file the names of one or more sympathetic teachers at each school who might be sources of information concerning crises within the schools, et cetera.

Copy: Leon Smith
Florence Robin

Report of Contingency Planning Committee
No. 2

Meeting August 17, the Contingency Planning Committee noted the following developments and made the following additional recommendations.

It was noted that in at least one or two cases Northside parents had reported receiving calls urging school boycott. OASIS should continue to try to run down the truth of these reports and determine the size of the effort, if any. Copies of the White American were mailed to at least one student in a local high school which is to be desegregated. We cannot yet tell whether this was an accidental mailing or part of a pattern of efforts to reach the families in these four schools. Copies of The Thunderbolt were passed out in front of Brown High School on Wednesday of this week to teachers attending a routine pre-school-opening meeting. This was reported to the police and license numbers (one Alabama, one Georgia) were taken. It is known that Ed Field, editor of The Thunderbolt, from Birmingham, is or has been in Atlanta recently. We can expect a concentration of such activities here and probably a flood of hate literature.

1. The Anti-Defamation League has agreed to prepare a fact sheet on these hate papers and the men behind them. The committee recommends that the sheet be sent to the superintendent's office and to school principals and to clergy of Atlanta when it is ready.

2. If and when the distribution of hate literature in Atlanta has reached a high point, the committee recommends that OASIS then urge statements by leading officials or ministers of the area deploring or exposing this kind of material.

3. It is recommended that OASIS take steps to urge the Sanitation Department ot clean up around the four schools with particular care, so that no bottles, bricks, sticks, or other potential weapons are available during the first week of school. This might best be handled by suggesting that such requests come from the school administration or from the mayor's office.

4. The committee recommends that the school administration make a public statement concerning the laws and school policies relating to truancy. If such policies would handicap any student who might participate in a boycott, these facts should be known early and publicly. This can be done in a calm and normal fashion, without threatening or raising fears, we believe.

5. The committee feels that OASIS should be prepared to take a more open and specific role as of approximately a week before schools are scheduled to open. The committee therefore urges the coordinating committee of OASIS to authorize two or three appropriate officials of OASIS to speak for OASIS from day to day as developments unfold in connection with school opening.

It is possible that OASIS will be able to play a very constructive role by publicly pointing out certain facts and responding to certain developments.

(6) The committee believes that it would be helpful if some sort of mailing could be sent to families of all students of the four schools. Such a mailing might include a special message to the students from Mayor Hartsfield.

(7) It is important that OASIS be in contact with the Negro families and others who are potential victims of intimidation or reprisal. For this reason, we hope that OASIS will support and encourage two efforts of cooperating organizations. The Atlanta Council on Human Relations has asked a white family to act as contact and friend of each of the Negro families. The United Churchwomen are planning to set up a stand-by group of clergy and laymen who will be ready to express a concern and to contact and assist victims of intimidation or to be of service in case of tension and difficulty.

August 18, 1961

Not for distribution - Information only

TO: Members of the Co-ordinating Committee and the Contingency Planning Committee

FROM: Jane Hammer

Re: Information concerning ground rules and other plans for school opening gained from general conferences with Letson, Stephens, and Jenkins and from press conference held August 17.

Aim of all plans: operate school program and inform public and press of their responsibilities.

Parents and children: Parents are asked to remain home on opening day. Answers to questions should be obtained before Aug. 30. Children will come to school in regular way, walking or driving, and may disembark at any door. No effort will be made to take Negro children to rear door, though all should realize that if there is a crowd at front walk, the choice many be made to drive around to another door. Negro children will presumably come with their parents or friends. Streets adjacent to the schools will be kept open, but no one will be allowed to park or to stop, except to let children out of cars.

Press and public: may move on sidewalks on opposite side of streets adjacent to the schools, but no gathering of crowds will be permitted. Accredited persons will have access to these areas continously unless crowding occurs in which case police reserve the right to disperse. (Laws previously reported. Section 26-6913 (424 P.C.) of state code makes interrupting or disturbing schools, either within or without, a misdemeanor. I have been told by Jenkins that violations of law are also a federal offense, interfering with federal court edict, and that police are armed with dossiers on known offenders coming from other states or communities, supplied by FBI.) School buildings and grounds are off limits to public and press and this will be enforced. The curb on opposite side is limit.

Provisions for press, including OASIS representatives requesting press passes: Press room will be set up in Council Chamber room on second floor of City Hall with private lines to principals' offices in the four schools. Voices on other end of lines will be amplified to instantaneous communication. Police radio will be piped into press room. Area superintendent or representative will be in each school, and questions will be answered. Cokes and coffee will be provided by Coca-Cola Co. and OASIS may act as hostesses according to Chief, though Mr. Munroe at City Hall (in charge of arrangements) thought there would be no need. There will be a press conference at 8 P.M., night of August 29 in Chamber and press kit (a SPLENDID printed pamphlet) will be distributed along with press passes, for which individuals have to sign and which will be non-transferrable, at that time. (Note: Jenkins indicated no decision had been made on the number to be given to an organization , but after the press conference indicated my request for 10 would be granted, perhaps more. Number should be kept within reason, however). Let me know immediately if you want one. There will be a bus tour, cocktail party, and dinner August 30 for press. Police radio will be piped into buses and into entertainment halls.

School protection of children from home to home is within authority of school and "it is hoped that they can come and go free of discussions and questions of a kind that might create incidents. No effort can be made to enforce this."

Second plan of police department if trouble or crowding is too great is to barricade streets adjacent to the schools and move red line marking limits around schools (this is mapped on school maps that will be included in press pamphlet) to two blocks away on each side of school. Press will have to be moved back if people are moved back. (Press requested that press be allowed freedom of access across street regardless.) Policemen will be stationed inside schools as well as outside.

Trouble if it comes will come from outside, the Mayor said. Cheif Jenkins said J. B. Stoner and Fields of American Nazi Party are distributing literature and are under observation. No reporters with whom we have talked have any evidence of planning of boycott or disturbance at any school, and parents meetings have not uncovered any. All four principals express complete confidence in children and teachers.

School plans: No figures on attendance will be given out. General statements such as "attendance is normal, attendance has increased slightly," will be made from the superintendant's office, as principals will not have information for the system. Superintendant will have private phones to four schools manned by designated officials. Regarding welcoming of parents of Negro children into PTA, principals have indicated they see no barrier. National Congress of Parents and Teachers has no race barriers to membership. Youth Section is working on plans to welcome newcomers first day, and to distrubute "CODE of Ethics" cards to students in the four high schools.

Four teachers in each school will be assigned task of helping with problems and keeping close observation, etc. Stephens requested OASIS to detail 10 or more parents of children in each school to be prepared to contact, discuss, and generally handle emergencies.

(It seems to me that the proper way to get names of parents in each school is to have these 10 parents,or members of the Community Contacts Committee, ask the principals for them. They are available only through the offices even to the PTA. Last years lists of PTAs are potentially available.)

Discipline will be handled by 4 principals. Consultation with Supt. on serious problems insures unanimity. Truancy laws are now operative.

Negro students have been registered with exception of one, and have had some orientation at schools. All students will be treated the same way, as far as school plans go.

A couple of Atlanta educators are unofficially convening a few teachers from the four high schools. In the group will be the three who attended a Human Relations Institute this summer.

General information of interest:

Junior Chamber of Commerce is now an OASIS participant and is handling a project of enclosing a law and order statement in pay envelopes.

Senior Chamber plans a paid ad in the paper Sunday, and a panel program on TV, WSB having donated the time, "if needed". Conditions seems premised on basis that if things are quiet neither will be needed. Several strategic individuals are pushing to get them to do it anyway. There is a fine letter included in press pamphlet.

OASIS will be subject of Our Town program on WAGA Friday, 7 a.m.

I will attend meeting of Labor Council next Wednesday to enlist action.

We need money!

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

File Copy

August 29, 1961

Dear Friends:

We are most grateful to you for agreeing to be "stand-by parents," to help our schools.

We expect schools to open quietly, but we feel that it is most important for us to remain on a stand-by basis, in case we are needed.

Enclosed is a copy of the minutes of our Monday meeting, including the names of the couples who agreed to be the co-ordinators of this effort in the four school areas. Please keep in touch with the couple in your area, and report any development, so that it can be transmitted to the OASIS offic

In addition, we are sending you a fact sheet so that you may know who is distributing the majority of the so-called "hate literature."

Perhaps the best service we can render at this time is to show confidence in our city, school, and police authorities, in every way we can.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Parents Committee, by
Leon Smith

LS/rh

Meeting of parents from Brown, Grady, Murphy, and Northside, called by OASIS - Aug. 28, 1961

Mrs. William Shelfer, OASIS Vice-chairman welcomed the group. She explained that school authorities approved of this particular effort; that it is not PTA sponsored, but that parents are asked to cooperate as individuals. She introduced Rev. Leon Smith who had been asked to conduct the meeting, as a member of the OASIS Contingency Planning Committee.

After individual introductions, Mr. Smith asked for a discussion of possible contingencies, and in which ways parents might help. A summary follows:

1. Pranks of students (i.e. a rumor that some may come to school "black faced")

   School and police authorities will deal with misdemeanors, and infractions of rules promptly. Only a few entrances to schools will be used, and these will be manned by teachers.

2. Boycott

   There seems to be no real threat at the present, although a few phone calls and letters were reported. It was decided that each group of parents in the four schools should make the necessary preparations to combat a boycott, should the need arise:

   a. use 1960 Student Directories to organize a "telephone chain," beginning with the ten couples in each school. The responsibility to get this underway was given to the following "key couples":

      Brown High - Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Harwell
      Grady High - Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher
      Murphy High - Mr. & Mrs. Wm. C. Sparrow
      Northside High - Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Pournelle

   b. Mr. Rilling, who has had first-hand knowledge of boycotts in other places, pointed out that a concerted effort on the telephone could serve to strengthen the determination of parents to send their children to school

3. Intimidation of sympathetic students by unfriendly students. Extreme cases should be reported to OASIS office.

4. "Anti-mailings" should be reported to OASIS, who will channel information to the proper authorities. It will be decided later whether or not this should be countered with mailings of a positive and constructive nature.

There was some discussion re: athletic events, especially foot-ball games. It was recommended that OASIS make the following requests of school and police authorities:

--- that there be adequate police protection
--- that games be postponed if there is a threat of violence
--- that no person be allowed to distribute leaflets, etc. or to leave them in cars.

It was decided that each "Parent Group" will meet on call, as the need arises.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

THE THUNDERBOLT - the official organ of the National States Rights Party formerly published in Louisville, Kentucky, now published in Birmingham, Alabama, official headquarters of the National States Rights Party. This racist publication is violently anti-semitic and frequently has attacked the FBI and has made personal attacks on J. Edgar Hoover. The Thunderbolt has been widely distributed in Atlanta during the last several months.

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP) - this party was formed in August 1958 and its leadership includes many anti-semites of long standing, such as Dr. Edward R. Fields and J. B. Stoner.

DR. EDWARD R. FIELDS - although listed as information-director of the NSRP and editor of The Thunderbolt, he is in fact the principal figure of this organization. Fields has a long background of anti-semitic activity despite the fact that he is only thirty years of age. Fields presently resides in Birmingham, Alabama but makes frequent trips to the Atlanta area.

J. B. STONER - is an attorney licensed to practice in the state of Georgia and of late has been defending Klansmen and others of their ilk who have been apprehended committing acts of violence. Stoner is the leader of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, P. O. Box 48, Atlanta. He formerly headed an organization known as the "Christian Anti-Jewish Party". Stoner and Fields have a close working relationship and the former is sometimes listed as "Attorney for the NSRP".

THE WHITE AMERICAN - official organ of the National White Americans Party, P.O. Box 2013, Atlanta 1, Georgia. First issue, published August 1961, given widespread distribution in this city. It is similar in content and form to The Thunderbolt. It is violently racist and anti-semitic and is edited by Robert A. Bowling.

ROBERT A. BOWLING - was one of those indicted for the bombing of The Temple in Atlanta in 1958. His indictment was later nole prosse. Robert Bowling and his brother, Richard, were formerly active in J. B. Stoner's "Christian Anti-Jewish Party". The two Bowling brothers took part in a picketing demonstration staged by the "Christian Anti-Jewish Party" in front of The White House in 1954. Robert Bowling was one of the three men who distributed The White American and carried placards attacking Ralph McGill and the Atlanta newspapers in front of the Journal-Constitution Building on August 9, 1961.

PRIVATE WHITE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION - P. O. Box 6551, Station "G", Atlanta 15, Georgia. This organization is given prominent mention in the August 1961 issue of The Thunderbolt. The telephone number (MA 2-4850) listed by this Association is also the same number used by the NSRP in Atlanta.

EMORY BURKE - now resides in Montgomery, Alabama. Burke was a leader of the Columbians. He maintains close ties with old associates such as Fields. The Columbians were a storm trooper type organization active in Atlanta after the Second World War. Several of its leaders were imprisoned because of their activities.

JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS - is the former head of the defunct White Circle League, which was located in Chicago. Beauharnais is a long time racist and anti-semitic activist and has been closely associated with Fields and other members of the NSRP. His last known residence is Macon, Ga. Within the last few months, Beauharnais formed an organization known as The National Segregation Party. He has been observed in the Atlanta area within the last month or so.

PETER XAVIER - is a veteran anti-semitic writer, formerly living in Dayton, Ohio, but now residing in Macon. Xavier has been arrested for cross-burnings in the Dayton area.

NOTICE:

This fact sheet was prepared by the Anti-Defamation League at the request of OASIS.

August, 1961

BROWN

Principal - Mr. Ivey

Transfer Students - Tommy Welch (Binkley)

Madelin Nix (Adley)

Key Teacher - Mr. Fannen

Area Sup't - Mr. Hydecker

PARENTS

Rev. & Mrs. Leon Smith

Mrs. Robert C. Davis

Mrs. Frank King

Somer

GRADY

Principal - Mr. Detthick - TR 6-0311

Key Teacher - Miss Morrison

Transfer Students - Mary James McMullen (Mrs. Rob't L. Brown)

Lawrence Jefferson (Rev. " ")

Area Sup't - Mr. Warren Jackson

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fisher- TR 2-5152

Rev. & Mrs. Ed Brown

MURPHY

Principal - Mr. McCord - DR 3-8126

Key teacher - Mr. Evans

Ad. person - G. Y. Smith

Transfer Students - Martha Ann Holmes (Masuck)

Rosalyn Walton (Nancy Perkins)

Mr. & Mrs. Sparrow - DR 3-8636

NORTHSIDE

Principal - Mr. Kelly - CE 7-4686

Key teacher - Miss Binns

Ad. pers on - Joe Cheshire

Transfer Students - Willie Jean Black (Nan Pendergrast)

Donita Gaines (Geo. Douglas)

Arthur Simmons (Arnold)

(Dukie Green) TR 2-1208

Jean Steinhaus - 636-5670

Mrs. Pourelle

BROWN HIGH SCHOOL

Harwell, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Harwell, 3145 Spreading Oak Dr., SW - 344-1328 - CHAIRMAN

Alexander, Mr. & Mrs. J. L., 1280 Beecher St., SW - PL 8-5282

Clark, Mr. & Mrs. W. L., 1305 Westboro Dr., SW - Pl 8-3097

Clodfelter, Mr. & Mrs. N. R., 1753 S. Alvarado Terr., SW - PL 5-2793

George, Mr. & Mrs. C. H., 306 Dargan Pl., SW - PL 5-7993

Kane, Mr. & Mrs. Daniel L., 1626 Rogers Ave., SW - Pl 5-5226

King, Mr. & Mrs. Frank E., 1694 Westhaven Drive, SW - Pl 5-3853

McClure, Mr. & Mrs. Clarence, 1125 Mathews, SW - PL 5-6997

Reaves, Mr. & Mrs. Harold, 1690 Deery Ave., SW - PL 3-2920

Smith, Rev. & Mrs. Leon, 793 Park St., SE - PL 8-6348

MURPHY HIGH SCHOOL

Sparrow, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. C., 2678 Rupelo St., SE - DR 3-3636 - CHAIRMAN

Bowden, Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence, 2481 Blvd Drive, SE

Bridges, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph H., 145 Clay St., SE

Burrows, Mr. & Mrs. W. H., 150 Palatka St., SE

DeLang, Mr. & Mrs. Judson W., 2873 Alston Drive, SE

Giesler, Mr. & Mrs. Jarnett, 2161 Oakview Rd., SE

Morris, Mr. & Mrs. G. W., 259 Club Place, SE

Sneed, Mr. & Mrs. Marvin, 145 E. Lake Dr., SE

Tate, Mr. & Mrs. E. C., 810 Moreland Ave., SE

Wright, Mr. & Mrs. T. P., 2155 Blvd Drive, SE

MURPHY HIGH SCHOOL

Sparrow, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. C., 2678 Rupelo St., SE - DR 3-3636 - CHAIRMAN

Bowden, Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence, 2481 Blvd Drive, SE

Bridges, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph H., 145 Clay St., SE

Burrows, Mr. & Mrs. W. H., 150 Palatka St., SE

DeLang, Mr. & Mrs. Judson W., 2873 Alston Drive, SE

Giesler, Mr. & Mrs. Jarnett, 2161 Oakview Rd., SE

Morris, Mr. & Mrs. G. W., 259 Club Place, SE

Sneed, Mr. & Mrs. Marvin, 145 E. Lake Dr., SE

Tate, Mr. & Mrs. E. C., 810 Moreland Ave., SE

Wright, Mr. & Mrs. T. P., 2155 Blvd Drive, SE

Bowden, Mr. + Mrs. Lawrence 2481 Blvd Dr. N.E.
Bridges, Mr. + Mrs. Joseph H 145 Clay St. S.E.
Burrows, Mr. + Mrs. W. H 150 Palatka St. S.E
De Lang, Mr. + Mrs. Judson W. 2873 Alston Dr. S.E.
Giesler, Mr. + Mrs. Jarnett 2161 Oakview Rd. S.E.
Morris, Mr. + Mrs. G. W. 259 Club Pl. S.E.
Sneed, Mr. + Mrs. Marvin 145 E. Lake Dr. S.E
Tate, Mr. + Mrs. E. C. 810 Moreland Ave S.E
Wright, Mr. + Mrs. T. P. 2155 Blvd Dr. S.E.
*Sparrow, Mr. + Mrs. Wm E, Jr. 2678 Tupelo S.E. Dr. 38636

Murphy High

★ Mr. & Mrs. Wm. E. Sparrow Jr
2678 Tupelo S.E. Dr. 3-8634

★ chrm –

NORTHSIDE HIGH SCHOOL

Pournelle, Mr. & Mrs. W. B., 320 Hascall Rd., NE - TR 2-8144 - CHAIRMAN

Ehrlich, Mr. & Mrs. D. C., 1605 P't ee Battle, NW - CE 7-4012; JA 3-7471; PO 1-1103

Gerakitis, Mr. & Mrs. George, 1929 Ardmore Rd., NW

Green, Mr. & Mrs. Wm., 1846 Ardmore Rd., NW - TR 2-1208

Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Harold, 2895 Normandy Dr., NW - CE 3-2308

Ney, Mr. & Mrs. Nathan, 2095 Northside Dr., NW - TR 5-3917

Purvis, Mr. & Mrs. Frank, 2185 Monterey Drive, NW

Satterfield, Mr. & Mrs. M. B., 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW - CE 7-6381

Simmons, Mr. & Mrs. James M., 2912 Normandy Drive, NW - CE 3-8793

Styring, Mr. & Mrs. H. E., 230 Brighton Rd., NE - TR 6-5642

Whitaker, Dr. & Mrs. Wm. G., 2865 Habersham Rd., NW - CE 3-5844

NORTHSIDE HIGH SCHOOL

Pournelle, Mr. & Mrs. W. B., 320 Hascall Rd., NE - TR 2-8644 - CHAIRMAN

Ehrlich, Mr. & Mrs. D. C., 1605 P't ee Battle, NW - CE 7-4012; JA 3-7471; PO 1-1103

Gerakitis, Mr. & Mrs. George, 1929 Ardmore Rd., NW

Green, Mr. & Mrs. Wm., 1846 Ardmore Rd., NW - TR 2-1208

Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Harold, 2895 Normandy Dr., NW - CE 3-2308

Ney, Mr. & Mrs. Nathan, 2095 Northside Dr., NW - TR 5-3917

Purvis, Mr. & Mrs. Frank, 2185 Monterey Drive, NW

Satterfield, Mr. & Mrs. M. B., 2900 Nancy Creek Rd., NW - CE 7-6381

Simmons, Mr. & Mrs. James M., 2912 Normandy Drive, NW - CE 3-8793

Styring, Mr. & Mrs. H. E., 230 Brighton Rd., NE - TR 6-5642

Whitaker, Dr. & Mrs. Wm. G., 2865 Habersham Rd., NW - CE 3-5844

Northside High School

Blumenthal, Mr. + Mrs. S. M.	140 S.W. Wesley Rd	Ce 3	7232
Erlich, Mr. + Mrs. D. C.	1605 P'tree Battle, N.W.	Ja Ce 7	3-7471 4012
Gerakitis, Mr. + Mrs. George,	1929 Ardmore Rd N.W.	P01-	1103
Green, Mr. + Mrs. Wm.	1846 Ardmore Rd. N.W.	Tr 2	1208
Martin, Mr. + Mrs. Harold	2895 Normandy Dr. N.W.	Ce 3	2308
Ney, Mr. + Mrs. Nathan	2095 N'side Dr. N.W.	Tr 5	3917
*Pownelle, Mr. + Mrs. W. B.	320 Hascall Rd. N.W.	Tr. 2	8144
Purvis, Mr. + Mrs. Frank	2185 Monterey Dr. N.W.		
Satterfield, Mr. + Mrs. M. B.	2900 Nancy Creek Rd N.W.	Ce 7	6381
Simmons, Mr. + Mrs. Jas. M.,	2912 Normandy Dr. N.W.	Ce 3	8793
Styring, Mr. + Mrs. H. E.	230 Brighton Rd. N.E.	Tr 6	5642
Whitaker, Dr. + Mrs. Wm. G.	2865 Habersham Rd. N.W.	Ce 3	5844

* chm.

HENRY GRADY HIGH SCHOOL

Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard,Sr., 668 Cresthill Ave., NE, Chairman - TR 2-5152

Alterman, Mr. & Mrs. Dave, 1785 Lenox Road, NE

Brown, Rev. & Mrs. Edward M., 826 Hillpine Dr., NE, TR 4-0866

Fierman, Mr. & Mrs. Frank, 1747 Johnson Road, NE

Foote, Mr. & Mrs. George, 30 Westminster Dr., NE

Forbes, Mr. & Mrs. James B., 1068 Amsterdam Ave., NE

Kelly, Mrs. Mary F., 816 Virginia Cir., NE

Macher, Mr. & Mrs. Geo., 1824 Windemere Dr.,NE

Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. Leo, 346 - 6th Street, NW

Raiford, Dr. & Mrs. Morgan, 135 Little John Trail, NE

Sacks, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. H., 144 Lanier Place, NE

Staten, Mr. & Mrs. C. W., 1347 Fairview Rd., NE - DR 3-0463

Sims, Mr. & Mrs. John E., 1724 Meadowdale Ave., NE - 872-2729

Setze, Miss Elizabeth, 1489 Brookvalley Lane, NE - TR 6-2242

Henry Grady

Alterman, Mr. & Mrs. Dave 1785 Lenox Rd. N.E.
Brown, Rev. & Mrs. Edward M. 826 Hillpine Dr. N.E. Tr4 0866
Fierman, Mr. & Mrs. Frank 1747 Johnson Rd. N.E.
*Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. Leonard, Sr. 668 Cresthill Ave. N.E. Tr2 5152
Foote, Mr. & Mrs. George 30 Westminster Dr. N.E.
Forbes, Mr. & Mrs. Jas. B 1068 Amsterdam Ave. N.E.
Kelly, Mrs. Mary F. 816 Virginia Ave N.E.
Macher, Mr. & Mrs. Geo. 1824 Windemere Dr. N.E.
Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. Leo 346 - 6th St N.W.
Raiford, Dr. & Mrs. Morgan 135 Little John Trail NE
Sachs, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. H 144 Lanier Pl. N.E.
Staten, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. 1347 Fairview Rd. N.E. Dr3 0463
Sims, Mr. & Mrs John E 1724 Meadowdale Ave. N.E. 872-2729
Setze, Miss Elizabeth 1489 Brook Valley Lane N.E. Me6 2242

* chm.

Section of Civic and Service Organizations

Chairman: Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - DR 7-1036

Co-Chairman: Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7) - DR 8-7275

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Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - MA 7-8271

Dr. Ed Weaver, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - JA 3-6431

Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., NW (14) - JA 2-6997; JA 5-8946

Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - CE 3-5139

Mrs. J. C. Harris, 813 Atlanta National Bldg. - JA 5-8469

Community Contacts Committee

Mrs. William Shelfer, (Chairman), 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE (7) - DR 3-0765

Mrs. Ed S. Cook, Jr., (Co-Chairman), 772 Boulevard, SE (12) - Ma 7-8271

Mrs. Thomas Bockman, 356 Pinetree Dr., NE (5) - Ce 3-4621

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Mrs. J. Wesley Buck, 106 Sheryl Place, NW (5) - TR 5-4189

Mrs. Dan Burge, 3979 Pinehill Place, NW (5) - Ce 3-5287

Mrs. Rives Chalmers, 3500 Ridgewood Rd., NW (5) - Ce 7-3264

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Mrs. Reuben Crimm, 637 Old Ivy Rd., NE (5) - Ce 7-1946

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Mrs. J. Fraser Durrett, Jr., 658 Darlington Cir., NE (5) - Ce 7-6522

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American Ass'n of University Women:

Mrs. Joseph Gross, 1196 Converse Dr., NE (5) - Ce 7-4361

Active Voters of Georgia:

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American Jewish Veterans:

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Mr. Art Levin, 41 Exchange Pl, SE (3) - Ja 3-1618

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Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, 470 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) - Dr 3-7498

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Atlanta Council of PTA:

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Mrs. L. A. Woodward, 834 Oakdale Rd., NE (7) - Dr 3-4020

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Mrs. Mildred Fielder, 339 Ashby St., NW (14) - Ja 2-6997; Ja 5-8946

B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta:

Mrs. Michael Harris, 1195 Old Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Bl 5-3128

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Hoke Smith - Rev. Geo. W. Hayward, 439 Robinson Ave., SE (15) - Ma 7-8181

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Southside Co-ordinating Council - Rev. T.P. Grisson, Jr., 987 Ira St., SW (10)

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Mrs. Sidney Greenblatt, Jr., 1920 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-5139

Mrs. Jack Wallen, 3710 Nancy Creek Rd., NW (5) - Ce 3-3835

Council of Service Clubs:

Mr. George Goodwin, 1st National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts. - Ja 5-6671

The Equity Club:

Mrs. Mary Endicott, 205 Peachtree Arcade (3) - Mu 8-2216

Federation of Women's Clubs - 5th District:

Mrs. R. L. Maulding, Pres., 273 Dodgen Rd., Mableton - 946-2611

Georgia Council of Human Relations:

Dr. Richard Hocking, 1146 Lullwater Rd., NE (7) - Dr 8-1081

Mrs. Wm. C. Pauley, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - 525-6468

Hadassah:

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Mrs. Chas. C. Perkins, Jr., 1126 Clifton Rd., NE (7) - 378-3065

Internat'l Ladies Garment Workers Union - ILGWU:

Mr. Nick Bonanno, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) Pl 3-1151

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10) Pl 3-1151

Jewish Community Council:

Dr. Irving Greenberg, 1730 Doncaster Dr., NE (9) Tr 4-1192

Mr. Edward Kahn, 41 Exchange Pl., SE (3) - Ja 4-4825

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Mrs. Wm. Shelfer, 1743 Ridgecrest Ct., NE (7) Dr 3-0765

DeKalb - Mrs. Leslie Dunbar, 1529 Berkley Lane, NE (6) Me 4-0182

Mrs. M. E. Richardson, 755 Park Lane, Decatur - Me 6-5892

Georgia - Mrs. Joseph Masuck, 56 Lakeland Dr., NW (5)

Mrs. Edw. M. Vinson, 328 Chelsea Cir., NE (7) Dr 7-5286

National Ass'n for Advancement of Colored People - NAACP:

Rev. A. O. Holmes, 859½ Hunter St., NW (14) - Mu 8-8868

Dr. Ed Weaver, Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut St., SW (14) - Ja 3-6431

Dr. Sam Williams, 236 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - Mu 8-6064

Urban League:

Mr. Robert Thompson, 239 Auburn Ave., NE (3) - Sy 4-8098

Women's League for Peace and Freedom:

Mrs. Josephine Murphy, Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut St., SW (14) Ja 2-8483

Y.W.C.A. National Staff:

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 41 Exchange Place, SE (3) - Ja 5-2381

OASIS
813 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

June 30, 1961

Please come -- bring Section reports and future plans to

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee Meeting

on

Tuesday, July 11, 10:30 A.M.

at

the downtown Y.W.C.A.

Special request to Section chairmen: We are attempting to keep as complete a record as possible of OASIS operations. We will greatly appreciate it if you will regularly supply the office with

1. minutes of all meetings
2. mailings sent out by Section
3. periodic reports of activities.

Perhaps you can get us up to date by bringing any back records with you to the July 11 meeting, with a summary of your activities to date, and your most recent roster.

Betty Harris

Staff Consultant

August 18, 1961

Not for distribution - Information only

TO: Members of the Co-ordinating Committee and the Contingency Planning Committee

FROM: Jane Hammer

Re: Information concerning ground rules and other plans for school opening gained from general conferences with Letson, Stephens, and Jenkins and from press conference held August 17.

Aim of all plans: operate school program and inform public and press of their responsibilities.

Parents and children: Parents are asked to remain home on opening day. Answers to questions should be obtained before Aug. 30. Children will come to school in regular way, walking or driving, and may disembark at any door. No effort will be made to take Negro children to rear door, though all should realize that if there is a crowd at front walk, the choice many be made to drive around to another door. Negro children will presumably come with their parents or friends. Streets adjacent to the schools will be kept open, but no one will be allowed to park or to stop, except to let children out of cars.

Press and public: may move on sidewalks on opposite side of streets adjacent to the schools, but no gathering of crowds will be permitted. Accredited persons will have access to these areas continously unless crowding occurs in which case police reserve the right to disperse. (Laws previously reported. Section 26-6913 (424 P.C.) of state code makes interrupting or disturbing schools, either within or without, a misdemeanor. I have been told by Jenkins that violations of law are also a federal offense, interfering with federal court edict, and that police are armed with dossiers on known offenders coming from other states or communities,supplied by FBI.) School buildings and grounds are off limits to public and press and this will be enforced. The curb on opposite side is limit.

Provisions for press, including OASIS representatives requesting press passes: Press room will be set up in Council Chamber room on second floor of City Hall with private lines to principals' offices in the four schools. Voices on other end of lines will be amplified to instantaneous communication. Police radio will be piped into press room. Area superintendent or representative will be in each school, and questions will be answered. Cokes and coffee will be provided by Coca-Cola Co. and OASIS may act as hostesses according to Chief, though Mr. Munroe at City Hall (in charge of arrangements) thought there would be no need. There will be a press conference at 8 P.M., night of August 29 in Chamber and press kit (a SPLENDID printed pamphlet) will be distributed along with press passes, for which individuals have to sign and which will be non-transferrable, at that time. (Note: Jenkins indicated no decision had been made on the number to be given to an organization , but after the press conference indicated my request for 10 would be granted, perhaps more. Number should be kept within reason, however). Let me know immediately if you want one. There will be a bus tour, cocktail party, and dinner August 30 for press. Police radio will be piped into buses and into entertainment halls.

School protection of children from home to home is within authority of school and "it is hoped that they can come and go free of discussions and questions of a kind that might create incidents. No effort can be made to enforce this."

Second plan of police department if trouble or crowding is too great is to barricade streets adjacent to the schools and move red line marking limits around schools (this is mapped on school maps that will be included in press pamphlet) to two blocks away on each side of school. Press will have to be moved back if people are moved back. (Press requested that press be allowed freedom of access across street regardless.) Policemen will be stationed inside schools as well as outside.

Trouble if it comes will come from outside, the Mayor said. Cheif Jenkins said J. B. Stoner and Fields of American Nazi Party are distributing literature and are under observation. No reporters with whom we have talked have any evidence of planning of boycott or disturbance at any school, and parents meetings have not uncovered any. All four principals express complete confidence in children and teachers.

School plans: No figures on attendance will be given out. General statements such as "attendance is normal, attendance has increased slightly," will be made from the superintendant's office, as principals will not have information for the system. Superintendant will have private phones to four schools manned by designated officials. Regarding welcoming of parents of Negro children into PTA, principals have indicated they see no barrier. National Congress of Parents and Teachers has no race barriers to membership. Youth Section is working on plans to welcome newcomers first day, and to distrubute "CODE of Ethics" cards to students in the four high schools.

Four teachers in each school will be assigned task of helping with problems and keeping close observation, etc. Stephens requested OASIS to detail 10 or more parents of children in each school to be prepared to contact, discuss, and generally handle emergencies.

(It seems to me that the proper way to get names of parents in each school is to have these 10 parents,or members of the Community Contacts Committee, ask the principals for them. They are available only through the offices even to the PTA. Last years lists of PTAs are potentially available.)

Discipline will be handled by 4 principals. Consultation with Supt. on serious problems insures unanimity. Truancy laws are now operative.

Negro students have been registered with exception of one, and have had some orientation at schools. All students will be treated the same way, as far as school plans go.

A couple of Atlanta educators are unofficially convening a few teachers from the four high schools. In the group will be the three who attended a Human Relations Institute this summer.

General information of interest:

Junior Chamber of Commerce is now an OASIS participant and is handling a project of enclosing a law and order statement in pay envelopes.

Senior Chamber plans a paid ad in the paper Sunday, and a panel program on TV, WSB having donated the time, "if needed". Conditions seems premised on basis that if things are quiet neither will be needed. Several strategic individuals are pushing to get them to do it anyway. There is a fine letter included in press pamphlet.

OASIS will be subject of Our Town program on WAGA Friday, 7 a.m.

I will attend meeting of Labor Council next Wednesday to enlist action.

We need money!

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

August 18, 1961

M E M O

TO: Representatives and Special Guests of OASIS

FROM: Jane Hammer (Mrs. Philip), Chairman

Re: An important meeting for all Sections on Wednesday, August 23, 10:30 A.M. at the Y.W.C.A. (Lounge), 72 Edgewood Avenue, N.E..

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, will be with us. He will present the ground rules for school opening as formulated by school and city officials, and will answer questions concerning them.

Following this final briefing, each Section will have time, before schools open, to share all vital information with member groups.

There will be a report from the Contingency Planning Committee of OASIS.

We know you will want to communicate with your members about the importance of parents sending children to school the first day as usual. It will be a full school day, and should be as normal as possible, with parents remaining at home.

* * *

Religious Section, please note:

You are asked to come at ten sharp, for a brief business session concerning the OASIS By-Laws, already acted upon by the other Sections.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

September 28, 1961

MEMO

TO: OASIS Co-Workers

FROM: Allison Williams and Lydia Shelfer, Co-Chairmen

The Co-ordinating Committee of OASIS met on September 27th and voted unanimously to disolve OASIS.

We wish to thank you for the fine contribution you made to OASIS during the days prior to the opening of our schools. We know that without the work, speeches, prayers, telephone calls, etc., that was done by you in behalf of OASIS, the Atlanta story would have been very different.

It has been a very thrilling experience for each of us on the Co-ordinating Committee to know and work with you in this united effort in behalf of our schools.

OASIS Co-ordinating Committee

Mrs. Philip Hammer, General Chairman, 3483 Ridgewood Rd., NW, Atlanta 5

Mrs. John Finn, 4690 High Point Rd., NE (5)

Mrs. John Steinhaus, 836 Castle Falls Dr., NE (6)

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW (5)

Rev. Norman O. Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., SW (11)

Rev. Nat Long, 1226 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (6)

Mr. W. Joe Scott, 566 Clifton Rd., NE (7)

Rev. R. Quinn Pugh, 1585 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE (7)

Mr. Nick Bonnano, 1065 Gordon St., SW (10)

Mrs. Thos. M. Breeden, 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW (5)

Mr. George Goodwin, First National Bank, P'tree & Marietta Sts (3)

Mrs. David Neiman, 3640 Cloudland Dr., NW (5)

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, 1957 Westminster Way, NE (7)

Rev. A. O. Holmes, 859½ Hunter St., NW (14)

Mrs. J. C. Harris (Betty), Staff Consultant

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, 582 University Place, NW (14)

SUMMARY OF RECENT SEGREGATION LAWS

ENACTED IN SOUTHERN STATES

Status of School Segregation-Desegregation in the Southern and Border States

Published By Southern Education Reporting Service

Observations on Desegregation in Baltimore: Three Years Later*

HARRY BARD
DIRECTOR, INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION
BALTIMORE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

NEARLY four years have passed since the Supreme Court desegregation decision. Much has been written about the course of events which has brought compliance in the border states and a stalemate or open hostility in the Deep South. Little has been recorded in terms of what happens to children, teachers, and the community after desegregation has been underway for some years.

The early stories of desegregation in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, St. Louis, and Louisville were concerned largely with the factors that created smooth and successful adjustments in the integration processes. These accounts and those that have come from more recently desegregated communities, such as Nashville, all stress the importance of community preparation and support, clear and firm enforcement by local executives and police authorities, unequivocal and strong leadership by school administrators, and understanding and dedicated action by the teaching staff. We now have reliable data which prove that desegregation has taken place effectively in numerous parts of the country where, but five years ago, "This will not happen in our times, perhaps not for a hundred years," was the oft-quoted belief.

What about the fears of those who felt that it would take a century to ready their communities for desegregation? Have those concerns been borne out? What about the hopes of the nine Supreme Court Judges who felt that desegregation would erase "feelings of inferiority"?

Accounts that deal with the aftermath are just beginning to emerge. The answers, for those who feared and for those who hoped, are not yet fully clear, but evidence is beginning to pile up and give increasing significance to the decision made on May 17, 1954. Recounted below is the story of what has happened in Baltimore during the three years since that decision. Although the writer had the good fortune to observe practices in many schools and to talk to many teachers, principals, pupils, and parents, he takes responsibility for the claims he makes and the issues he presents. He credits his native Maryland soil for the

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* Dr. Bard is a former president of the Middle States Council for Social Studies. He is the author of several books, among them, *Active Citizenship* (with H. Manakee) and *Homework: A Guide for Secondary School Teachers*, which will soon be published by Rinehart and Company. A native Baltimorean, educated in the Baltimore Public Schools and with experience as teacher, supervisor, and administrator in those schools, Mr. Bard is active in numerous community organizations in Baltimore.

Return

SCHOOL CLOSING PLANS

A Legal Analysis Reproduced in Excerpt
from the
Race Relations Law Reporter

NOTE: This material was reproduced with permission from Volume 3, Number 4 of the Race Relations Law Reporter, an impartial journal published by the Vanderbilt University School of Law, Nashville, Tennessee. In the interest of space, the original article has been condensed to include only the material most pertinent to Georgia; deletions are indicated by asterisks. Although all of the following material was taken verbatim from the Race Relations Law Reporter, the staff of that publication is in no way responsible for the abridgments that were made.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
November 1958

SCHOOL CLOSING PLANS***

I. INTRODUCTION

When the United States Supreme Court held that school segregation laws are unconstitutional, the pronouncement came in cases involving public schools in Kansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia.* Before the 1954 decision the immediate background of constitutional development showed concern with the rights of a person under the Fourteenth Amendment to be admitted to state-operated colleges and universities without racial discrimination.** This, in turn, reflected the general doctrine in constitutional law that "merely private" discrimination does not violate constitutional rights and that "state action" is required before rights under the Fourteenth Amendment are infringed. (See State Action. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 613 (1956). It has been widely assumed that these factors support the proposition that the principle of the School Segregation Cases can be legally avoided by a state withdrawing from the field of education. A dictum in Briggs v. Elliott, 132 F.Supp. 776, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 73, 74 (E.D.S.C. 1955), has been utilized in support of the same thesis:

> "The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

Accordingly, certain of the southern states have enacted legislation which provides for assignment of students according to choice and for the state's abandonment of educational functions or their transfer to private interests.

It is the purpose of this study to examine various measures apparently designed to maintain racial segregation in education, while yet complying with the mandate of the Supreme Court, by withdrawing the state from the field of public education and, usually, by providing also for the transfer of educational functions to private institutions.

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*The School Segregation Cases, 347 U.S. 483, 74 S.Ct. 686, 98 L.Ed. 873, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 5 (1954), 349 U.S. 294, 75 S.Ct. 753, 99 L.Ed. 1083, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 11 (1955).

**Sweatt v. Painter, 339, U.S. 629, 70 S.Ct. 848, 94 L.Ed. 1114 (1950), and see 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 283 (1956).

These plans may provide for the complete withdrawal of the state from public education, for the closing of a particular public school upon the happening of some contingency--such as court-ordered integration or the use of federal troops to enforce integration orders--for payment of tuition grants to students or to private educational institutions, or for the lease or sale of the public school facilities to a private institution or group. In some instances separate statutes have been passed concerning isolated phases of the problem, but more commonly the procedure has been to enact "package" legislation which has the effect of setting up an over-all plan for meeting any efforts made to bring about racial integration of the public schools. See, e.g., North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education Report, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 581 (1956); Virginia Commission on Public Education ("Gray Commission") Report, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 241 (1954). In the following discussion the more significant of the statutes relating to the discontinuance of public education will be classified separately, but it is to be remembered that many of the individual enactments are constituent parts of comprehensive legislation.

II. STATE ABANDONMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

A. Types of Plans

Legislation providing for the states' withdrawal from the field of public education falls into several categories. The plans may provide either for complete abandonment of public educational functions, or only for the closing of one or more public schools upon the happening of a specified condition. The latter appears to be the more common provision. The closing of the public schools, whether complete or partial, generally is to take place only upon the happening of certain contingencies. One type of plan calls for the closing of schools which are integrated voluntarily or by a court order, while another related plan requires the closure of schools at or around which federal troops are stationed.

In addition to these school abandonment plans several other types of measures have been adopted which may indirectly require school closing. One such measure provides for the withdrawal of state funds from any racially integrated school, and is generally coupled with a provision which allows the funds withdrawn to be used to provide tuition grants to students (see discussion, infra). Moreover, many of the states have provided for the suspension of compulsory school attendance laws, usually upon the integration of the schools.

The Closure of Integrated Schools

Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia have legislation which may be used to close public schools at which racial integration is imminent or has taken place.***

GEORGIA

Act No. 11 of the 1956 Session of the Georgia General Assembly, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 418, provides for the closing of public schools by the Governor when he finds that the public school is no longer entitled to state funds. This Act, coupled with the General Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1957, H.R. No. 243, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 421 (1956), which provides, inter alia, that no funds appropriated shall be used for any racially integrated school, requires the Governor, in effect, to close any integrated public school:

> "That whenever the Governor shall ascertain that the public schools of any county, city or independent school district within this State are not entitled under the laws of this State to State funds for their maintenance and operation, or whenever the Governor shall ascertain that the public schools of any county, city or independent school district cannot be operated in such manner as shall entitle such schools under the laws of this State to State funds for their maintenance and operation, he shall in either such event by executive order, make public proclamation of the fact so determined by him, and thereupon the public authorities of such county, city or independent school district shall no longer be authorized to operate the public schools of such county, city or independent school district after the effective date named in such executive order; and the Governor shall by such executive order provide for the closing of such schools and for the preservation and protection of the school properties, and such public schools shall thereupon be closed and such properties preserved and protected as provided in such order... The Governor may order the public schools of any county, city or independent school district closed without closing the public schools of any other county, city or independent school district, and he may close the public schools of several counties, cities or independent school districts by one order."***

Withdrawal of Public Funds

Legislation prohibiting the use of public funds for the support and maintenance of racially integrated public schools is somewhat similar to the statutes requiring the closure of the schools upon integration, since the end result will generally be the closing of the schools affected. However, some states have enacted both types of legislation.

Statutes requiring the withdrawal of public funds from integrated schools may take one of several forms. First, the general appropriations act of the state may contain a limitation that the amounts appropriated for the support and maintenance of the public schools shall not be used for integrated schools. It would seem that this type of provision is effective only during the fiscal period involved. Secondly, the state may establish a permanent statute prohibiting appropriations or the expenditure of public funds for the maintenance and support of racially integrated schools. Finally, the statute, of a permanent nature, may provide that racially segregated schools are to be maintained and that failure to comply with this provision will deprive the school affected of various parts of the funds received from the state--e.g. funds for free textbooks or funds derived for a permanent trust fund.

It is to be noted that the provisions for tuition grants to pupils to attend private, nonsectarian schools are generally contained in this type of legislation, the statute declaring that the funds withheld are to be used for that purpose. These provisions will be discussed below.

Both Georgia and Virginia have used the device of specifically limiting appropriations to the public schools to racially segregated schools by provisions in the general appropriations act. The Georgia General Appropriations Act, Section 7 (a), for the fiscal year 1957, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 421 (1956), provided that "the appropriations made in this section /Section 7/ for the benefit of public schools are limited to the public schools within such school districts as shall provide separate schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district." This section further provides that the appropriations are to be considered separate as to each school supported and maintained thereby, and that the appropriation shall be null and void if any of the events set forth in the subsection (d) occur:

> "(d) In the event of the prosecution to effective judgment of a suit in respect of any public school district resulting in determination by a court of competent jurisdiction that any portion of this Section 7 is unconstitutional, or that the public authorities in charge of the public schools within such district may not provide separate schools for the white and colored races within such school district as is required by Article VIII, Section 1, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of this State, and in the manner provided by subsection (a) hereof, the State Board of Education shall have no power to make any apportionment for the benefit of any of the public schools within such school district, and the State Budget Authorities shall have no power to make any part of the appropriation provided in this Section 7 or any other funds available to or for the benefit of such public schools; and if such effective judgment shall occur after apportionment made to such public schools by the State Budget Authorities approving the same, no further funds from such apportionment to such public schools shall be paid by any officer of this State. The Governor shall by written order determine when any such judgment has become effective."

Section 8 of the Georgia Act places essentially the same limitations on appropriations for the institutions of higher education supported and maintained by the state.***

Georgia, in addition to the limitation imposed in the appropriations act, has a permanent statute prohibiting the appropriation or expenditure of state funds for racially integrated public schools. Ga. Code Ann. ## 32-801, 804, 32-9918 (1957 Supp.). The basic section, 32-801, provides:

> "No state or local funds derived from taxation or otherwise, shall be appropriated, paid out, used, or in any wise expended, directly or indirectly for the maintenance, upkeep, operation, or support of any public school district or system in this State which does not provide separate schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district or system and in which all the white and colored children attending public school do not attend separate schools; nor shall any such money be appropriated, used, paid out, or in any wise expended, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any salary or compensation of any nature

> or character whatsoever to any teacher, instructor, employee or official of any public school district or system instructing mixed classes of white and colored children or in any wise concerned in the maintenance, upkeep, support or operation of any public school district or system which does not maintain and provide separate public schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district or system and in which all the white and colored children attending public schools are not educated in separate schools: Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the annual capital outlay funds allotted to the local school units as referred to in the general Appropriations Act approved February 20, 1953, or to any funds hereafter appropriated for capital outlay purposes, nor to funds for payment of principal or interest on any bonded indebtedness."

Section 32-802 of the Georgia Code prohibits the approval by the State Board of Education or the State Superintendent of Schools of budgets submitted by school districts unless the budgets expressly provide that "all items of proposed expenditure set forth therein shall lapse and become void in the event separate schools for white and colored children should not be maintained and operated in the school district, system, or unit." Section 32-803 provides for the personal liability of any public official who pays out funds in violation of these provisions and section 32-804 makes these sections applicable to all public school systems in the state. Finally, section 32-9918 provides that any person violating the provisions of the Georgia Act is guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment in the state penitentiary. ***

Repeal of Compulsory School Attendance Laws

Statutes requiring children between certain ages, usually from the age of seven to sixteen, to attend public or private schools have been repealed or amended by several of the Southern States. The apparent purpose of this type of legislation is to make provision for the statutory plans for closing the public schools or for pupil placement plans.***

Georgia, although providing for the suspension of the compulsory attendance law, adopts a different approach, giving the Governor authority to suspend the operation of the law when such action is necessary because of any "riot, insurrection, public disorder, disturbance of the peace, natural calamity or disaster." Act No. 139, 1957 Session, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 453 (1957).***

B. The Validity of State Abandonment Plans ***

Under the Federal Constitution

Although the Federal Constitution may operate to restrict the power of the state over educational matters, it has generally been assumed that the Constitution does not obligate the states to provide educational opportunities to its citizens.

> "It can scarcely be doubted that the United States Constitution does not in any way require that a state afford any education to its children. Accordingly, those states which have repealed their requirements that the state furnish education would argue preliminarily that they have thus avoided the impact of the decision in the School Segregation Cases. And so they have -- if there is a complete relinquishment of state support for public education." McKay, "With All Deliberate Speed," 31 N.Y.U.L. Rev. 991, 1043 (1956).

This assumption is also apparent in Blaustein and Ferguson's discussion of the constitutionality of the South Carolina school closing plan:

> "If South Carolina completely abandons its public school system and makes no provision for any alternative system of education, it will have effectively avoided the consequences of Brown v. Board of Education." Desegregation and the Law 259 (1957).

It should be noted at this point that the absence of any constitutional provision expressly mentioning education means that affirmative federal power over educational matters must be implied. That is, the federal government, being a government of delegated powers, can establish or support education only in connection with some provision of the Constitution authorizing federal action. For example, the federal government can, under its military powers, maintain educational institutions such as West Point or Annapolis, and under its power to tax and appropriate money for the general welfare, may apparently render financial assistance to further public education. See Edwards, op. cit. supra, at 2-5.

The limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the states, however, apply to the states' power over education as well as other types of state action. More specifically, the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the states from abridging the "privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," of depriving any person of "life, liberty or property without due process of law" and of denying "the equal protection of the laws" to any person. For the purpose of considering the validity of state abandonment plans, only the equal protection and due process clauses are of significance. However, one writer has deemed the privileges and immunities clause of importance in considering the states' power to promote or prohibit sectarian education. Since it brings into the fourteenth amendment the separation of church and state decreed by the first amendment. See Edwards, op. cit. supra, at 8. The privileges and immunities clause has been interpreted to protect only those privileges and immunities which arise because of the relationship between a citizen and the United States and not those which arise as a result of state citizenship. Under this approach education is not within its protection. See 3 Race Rel. L. Rep. 133, 138 (1958), for a discussion of the privileges and immunities protected.

(a) The Equal Protection Clause

The equal protection clause in substance requires the states to accord all persons in substantially the same situation equality of treatment under the law. Classification is permissible, together with differing treatment under law for different classes, provided a rational basis underlies the classification. Thus, the equal protection clause does not require the states to give any person any right, privilege or immunity directly, but it does prohibit the state from giving such a right, privilege or immunity to one person or group while withholding that right, privilege or immunity from other persons or groups which cannot reasonably be distinguished from the former. This is indicated by Chief Justice Warren's 1954 opinion in the School Segregation Cases:

> "It /education/ is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms." (Emphasis added). 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 8.

In view of this principle of constitutional law, many authorities have expressed the opinion referred to above that complete state-wide abandonment of the public schools would not violate the equal protection clause. This is based on the rationale that there would be no deprivation of equal protection of the law, since no person, white or Negro, would have a right or privilege to attend public schools.***

The present plans for state abandonment, however, generally do not provide for complete state-wide abandonment. The closing is made contingent upon integration of the school or the use of federal troops to enforce a court order or maintain peace and order. This factor is of great significance in the eyes of several commentators on these plans. Mr. McKay has come to the following conclusion with respect to selective school closing or withdrawal of funds:

> "It would follow, then, that as a school is closed because a Negro is ordered admitted thereto, the appropriate state officials can be enjoined from discontinuing payments for the support of that school, at least so long as payments to any other school still operating on a segregated basis is continued." Op. cit. supra, at 1043.

The reasoning behind this opinion is found in Blaustein and Ferguson, op. cit. supra, at 259-60:

> "If, on the other hand, South Carolina pursues its present plan of closing a public school whenever a court orders the admission of a Negro to a particular school, the whole scheme will probably be held unconstitutional. At such time as the state would have closed down some school and would still be operating others, it obviously would be denying some of its school children -- both white and colored -- the equal protection of the laws."***

The state funds withdrawal legislation has also been before the courts in Borders v. Rippy, 247 F.2d 268, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 805 (5th Cir. 1957). The court there held that the fact that a school district will be deprived of state funds if it complies with an integration order does not relieve the court of its duty to apply the law of the land as set forth in the School Segregation Cases, nor does it relieve the school board of its duty to comply with the court order. See also Dallas Independent School District v. Edgar, 255 F.2d 455, 3 Race Rel. L. Rep. 656, (5th Cir. 1958).

(b) The Due Process Clause

Briefly stated, one of the requirements of the due process clause is that an exercise of the state police power must be reasonably related to accomplish a valid governmental objective. This principle is illustrated by Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U.S. 497, 74 S.Ct. 693, 98 L.Ed. 884, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 9 (1954) (one of the School Segregation Cases, from Washington, D. C.):

> ".....The Fifth Amendment, which is applicable in the District of Columbia, does not contain an equal protection clause as does the Fourteenth Amendment which applies only to the states. But the concepts of equal protection and due process, both stemming from our American ideal of fairness, are not mutally exclusive. The 'equal protection of the laws' is a more explicit safeguard of prohibited unfairness than 'due process of law,' and, therefore, we do not imply that the two are always interchangable phrases. But, as this Court has recognized, discrimination may be so unjustifiable as to be violative of due process.
>
> ".....
>
> ".....Liberty under law extends to the full range of conduct which the individual is free to pursue and it cannot be restricted except for a proper governmental objective. Segregation in public education is not reasonably related to any proper governmental objective, and thus it imposes on Negro children of the District of Columbia a burden that constitutes an arbitrary deprivation of their liberty in violation of the Due Process Clause." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 10.

The question raised by the state abandonment plans under the due process clause, therefore, is whether closing public schools and denying all children enrolled therein of the opportunity to attend public schools is "reasonably related to any proper governmental objective." Again, it may be of importance that the plan calls for complete state-wide abandonment or selective abandonment of educational facilities upon racial integration, although it is probably not as important here as it is in the equal protection cases. If state-wide abandonment is required, the question will arise as to whether a child has a right to public education--i.e., is one of the liberties guaranteed by due process the right to attend public schools, absent a state constitutional obligation to provide that education? In the case of selective abandonment, on the other hand, there might be a question as to whether the child's right to attend public schools is being burdened unreasonably by the state. Obviously the application of the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment to validity of the state abandonment plans remains in the area of speculation.

Generally, the state plans requiring that integrated schools be closed or that state funds be withdrawn also provide other means for the education of the children affected by such action. Integral parts of these plans provide for educational or tuition grants to individual children, appropriations to private schools, the establishment of private educational "co-operatives" or other institutions, or the sale, lease or donation of school property to private institutions. The most common provision is for educational grants to individual students, although these plans often include provision for sale, lease or donation of school property to private institutions in addition to or in lieu of these grants-in-aid.

III. TRANSFER OF PUBLIC EDUCATION TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Tuition Grants--Georgia ***

Georgia has taken steps to provide for tuition grants to school children in districts where the schools have been closed. In Act No. 11 of the 1956 Session the General Assembly, after providing for the closing of public schools by the Governor declared:

> "When the public schools of any such county, city or independent school district shall be closed, each child of school age resident within such county, city or independent school district shall be entitled each year thereafter to receive the benefit of an educational grant from the State and local funds as provided hereby in discharge of all obligations of the State in respect of education." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 418, 419 (1956).

The Act then provides for the mechanics of such tuition grants, including the mathematical formula to be used to figure the amount to be expended by the state and by local officials, and gives the governor power to establish rules and regulations for administration of these provisions. It also contains the common prohibition against the expenditure of such funds "for religious sectarian education." ***

Appropriations to Private Institutions

It is generally not clear whether the tuition grants are to be paid directly to the parents or guardians of the pupil or to the private institutions which he attends.

Outright appropriations of state funds to private institutions for educational purposes have not been provided for in the plans discussed thus far, but such appropriations would appear to be a definite possibility. It should be noted that the appropriation could be made to a fund established for the purpose of lending money to the private educational institutions. See, e.g., Ala. Const. Art. XIV, Section 256, as amended. ("grant or loan of public funds..... to or for the benefit of citizens" of Alabama).***

Transfer of School Property

As a rule, the states in their political subdivisions have power to lease or sell property belonging to them under general legislation.***

Georgia Act. No. 14, 1956 Session, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 420 (1956), provides for the subleasing, for private educational purposes, of certain school properties leased by the states. The operative portion of the Act are provisions which read as follows:

> "Provided, however, nothing contained in this Act shall prevent such political subdivisions, departments, institutions, agencies, county boards of education, city boards of education or governing bodies of independent school districts or systems from subleasing any structure, building, or facility of the Authority, for private educational purposes to any person, group of persons, or corporations which is or will be bone fide engaged in the operation of a private school."***

IV. PROBLEMS OF CONSTITUTIONALITY

In a previous section, the constitutionality of the school closing and withdrawal of state funds statutes has been discussed. This section is primarily directed toward constitutional problems raised by the transfer of the public educational function to private interests. However, it is impossible to separate the two types of statutes completely, and the discussion here is also applicable to the statutes requiring state abandonment of public education. As previously noted, the courts are likely to consider the statutes in pari materia--that is, as integral parts of a single legislative plan.

The constitutional problems which may arise in connection with the statutory plans for state abandonment and transfer of public education may be categorized into several classes. The first is concerned with the meaning and effect of the language of the 1955 opinion in the School Segregation Cases, supra. Secondly, the very important concept of "state action" under the fourteenth amendment must be considered. The third problem involves the sale, lease, or donation of public property to private interests. Finally, the problem of whether the appropriation of state funds is for a "public purpose" must be considered. It is to be noted, also, that the problem of the separation of church and state is involved, although, most of the statutory plans prohibit the use for sectarian education of funds or properties furnished by the state.

A. The School Segregation Cases

The Supreme Court's 1955 opinion in the School Segregation Cases declared that "all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting" racial segregation in the public schools are violative of the fourteenth amendment. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 11. (Emphasis added). Laws, and customs or usage (when supported by legal sanctions) which either require or permit racial segregation in public education are declared unconstitutional. For the purposes of this study, it is important to give close attention to the use of the word "permitting." Thus, one constitutional problem raised by the statutory plans under consideration may be stated as follows: Do such plans require or permit the maintenance of racial segregation in public education?

The lower federal courts have utilized this language of the Supreme Court on several occasions to nullify laws which did not on their face require racial segregation, as well as those which expressly required such segregation. Emphasizing the language of the School Segregation Cases, a three-judge federal district court held that certain Louisiana statutes requiring racial segregation under the state's police power and withdrawing state funds from integrated schools did not present a serious constitutional question, but were unconstitutional on their face. Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, supra. The Tennessee School Placement Act, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 215 (1957), was declared unconstitutional by the federal district court on the ground, inter alia, that authorizing school boards to maintain separate schools for Negro and white children was "permitting" racial segregation in public education, even though the Act required the school board to determine the "preference" of the parents of school children. Kelly v. Board of Education of Nashville, Tennessee, 2 Race. Rel. L. Rep. 970, 973-75 (M.D. Tenn. 1957).

From these cases it appears that the federal courts are going to scrutinize carefully the state plans to abandon and transfer the public educational function, determining first whether the plans require or permit racial segregation. Moreover, in making this determination a court is likely to look to the legislative intent as expressed not by these statutes alone, but by all of the statutes and resolutions dealing with school segregation. If the court is convinced that the legislative intent is to permit the maintenance of racial segregation in public education and that the statutory plans are merely an implementation of this intent and not a bona fide effort to deal with the state's educational problems, the plans will in all probability be struck down.

In Blaustein and Ferguson's Desegregation and the Law, op. cit. supra, at 240-41, the authors express a similar proposition in terms of "avoidance" and "evasion":

> "In analyzing the legality of any measure designed to circumvent the operation of an announced rule of law, the courts make an important distinction between 'avoidance' and 'evasion.' There are no constitutional limitations to measures of 'avoidance.' It is perfectly proper--at least as far as the courts are concerned--for an individual or a state full of individuals to attempt to 'avoid' the consequences of desegregation. 'Evasion,' on the other hand, is against the law... /G/overnmental measures designed to evade the Supreme Court's conclusions would be struck down as unconstitutional."

B. State Action

Shortly after the fourteenth amendment was adopted, the Supreme Court held that the amendment, by its very terms, was limited to state action. Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 3, 3 S.Ct. 18, 27 L.Ed. 835 (1883). The Supreme Court declared: "It is State action of a particular character that is prohibited. Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject matter of the amendment." 109 U.S. at 11. Thus, if the educational function can be effectively transferred to private interests, the decision in the School Segregation Cases can be avoided.

The question raised by these statutory plans, however, is whether the educational function has been effectively transferred to private interests in such a manner that the action cannot be fairly attributed to the state. Although the concept of state action has been treated in detail in a prior study, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 613 (1956), it is of such importance in the present study that it must be considered further. This is particularly true of certain decisions which indicate the method by which the court may determine whether state action is present. For the purposes of the present study, several classes of cases are of particular importance--namely, the restrictive covenant cases, the primary election cases, the labor union cases, the "private" education and company town cases, and the leasing cases.***

Application to the State Abandonment and Transfer Plans

These cases indicate that the legality of the state abandonment and transfer plans will depend upon the Supreme Court's analysis of the method by which the private schools are created and the control of the state over these schools. If the court is satisfied that the sovereign power of the state has been used, whether directly or indirectly, in the establishment and operation of the schools, it may well adopt the Shelley v. Kraemer approach and find state action. As one commentator has pointed out, the exertions of power by the state is not the same in the establishment of the private schools as in the restrictive covenant cases. The distinction is:

> "That the state would not be using judicial power to 'coerce' private parties to exclude

> Negroes as it was in the covenant cases, rather it would, at most, be using legislative and executive power to enable private parties to do that which the state can now no longer do by its own official hand." Paul, op. cit. supra, at 44.

However, Mr. Paul also finds some similarities in the two types of cases:

> "In both, it is the positive action of the state which makes possible the exclusion of Negroes. In both, the state acts to create by law private property rights when it is clear that those property rights will be used by the proprietors to achieve a result which the state could not achieve by itself on its own initiative. In both, the state has -- in an active and not a passive sence (and that is important -- 'encouraged' private parties to work a racial discrimination. Thus, a significant problem in the free private school plan is whether the exertion of state power to create and maintain the schools will subject those schools to the limitation of the Fourteenth Amendment." Ibid.

The primary election cases point up the problem which may arise any time a "governmental function" is entrusted to a private organization. The Rice case points out that the state cannot abrogate an important function, such as regulating elections, traditionally performed by government. The "Jaybird" case adds to this principle in that it holds that a private organization exercising such a function is to be treated as if it were in the same position as the state. Closely analogous to these cases is the Marsh case involving the company town.

The distinction, if any, between this group of cases and the state transfer plans must relate to the degree of importance attached to the educational function--that is, is education as important a governmental function as regulating elections? It can scarcely be doubted that today education is one of the most important of governmental functions. In the School Segregation Cases, it was said to be the very basis of state and federal citizenship. Final determination of this problem rests, of course, with the Supreme Court of the United States, but that court will find many state court precedents to the effect that education is an almost indispensable function of government. See, e.g., Malone v. Hayden 329 Pa. 213, 197 Atl. 344, 352 (1938); Campbell v. Aldrich, 159 Ore. 208, 79 P.2d 257, 261 (1938). One commentator, in examining these school plans said:

> "In the segregation decision by the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Warren places heavy emphasis on the effect of schooling.... In light of this, it is improbable that the Court would give weight to an argument that mass-education, in mid-twentieth century, can be divested of its public character." Murphy, Desegregation in Public Education - A Generation of Future Litigation, 15 Md. L. Rev. 221, 232 (1955).

The labor union cases indicate that if the states attempt to give the private school organizations special powers, powers to affect the rights and duties of the people of the state, the organization may well be declared an arm of the state. For example, it is possible that in a state which retains a compulsory school law, but completely withdraws from the field of education, a private organization which is to provide educational facilities will be treated as an agent of the state. It would at least be another factor in the total situation which the court will look to in order to determine whether state action is present.

The significance of the leasing cases is fairly obvious. If the precedents established in this line of authority are followed, the probable result will be that any state which leases its public school facilities will have to take steps to require the lessee to operate the schools on a non-discriminatory basis. Moreover, the Girard and Kerr cases seem to indicate that if privately owned facilities are controlled or otherwise subject to regulation or administration by the state or an agency thereof, state action will be found.

The true picture, however, cannot be obtained by looking at these various authorities separately; only when the cases are considered together can the concept of state action be seen clearly. Thus, the significance of these cases to the present study is found in the fact that they illustrate that very little actual exertion of sovereign power is necessary to find state action. Mr. Paul, summarizing the importance of these state action cases, has declared that:

> "the cases show that labels mean little; nor is it decisive that an alleged racial discrimination has been wrought by some person or group which occupies no official relationship with the state." Op. cit. supra. at 50.

Finally, the conclusions of Robert McKay as to the question of state action must be noted:

> "The concept of state action may be subjected to vigorous scrutiny if any state actually does, as several have threatened, abandon public education altogether as a public function.... /M/ost of these contemplate some substantial state aid to students or to private schools to take the place of state schools. This would be clearly insufficient to avoid the state-action label. However, if the public schools should be abandoned, the building be allowed to remain empty, and tuition grants be given to school-age children without any restriction on the kind of schooling for which spent, as Virginia apparently contemplates, the question would be more difficult. Even in that event, it remains true that the segregated private schools, to which the funds would presumably be channeled, would in fact, if not in law, be exercising what has long been recognized as a public function, the furnishing of education at the primary and secondary levels. On the authority of the white-primary cases and others condemning state action by private corporations, it might well be found that even this attenuated connection with the state constituted state action. In short, it may well be that the stigma of state action can only be avoided by a state which is willing to forego education for the general body of its citizens altogether--that is, neither operating schools itself nor offering tuition assistance to students for use in private schools practicing segregation." _Op. cit._ _supra_, at 1082-83.

To summarize, the restrictive covenant, primary and labor union cases indicate that there are three principal connections with the state which may well be sufficient to establish state action:

> "1. The active exertion of state power to help the organization execute its purposes;
>
> "2. The discharge of an important governmental function;
>
> "3. The discriminatory use by a private organization of a special privilege granted to it by the state." Paul, _op. cit._ _supra_, at 57.

The problem is apparently one of degree--that is, do the facts of any given case indicate a degree of connection with the state sufficient to attribute the action of the private organization to the state? The three factors mentioned will be of particular importance in determining whether the degree of connection is present.***

DISCRIMINATION AND THE CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE

Statement of the Bishops of the United States—1958

FIFTEEN years ago, when this nation was devoting its energies to a World War designed to maintain human freedom, the Catholic Bishops of the United States issued a prayerful warning to their fellow citizens. We called for the extension of full freedom within the confines of our beloved country. Specifically, we noted the problems faced by Negroes in obtaining the rights that are theirs as Americans. The statement of 1943 said in part:

"In the Providence of God there are among us millions of fellow citizens of the Negro race. We owe to these fellow citizens, who have contributed so largely to the development of our country, and for whose welfare history imposes on us a special obligation of justice, to see that they have in fact the rights which are given them in our Constitution. This means not only political equality, but also fair economic and educational opportunities, a just share in public welfare projects, good housing without exploitation, and a full chance for the social advancement of their race."

Progress Made

In the intervening years, considerable progress was made in achieving these goals. The Negro race, brought to this country in slavery, continued its quiet but determined march toward the goal of equal rights and equal opportunity. During and after the Second World War, great and even spectacular advances were made in the obtaining of voting rights, good education, better-paying jobs, and adequate housing. Through the efforts of men of good will, of every race and creed and from all parts of the nation, the barriers of prejudice and discrimination were slowly but inevitably eroded.

Because this method of quiet conciliation produced such excellent results, we have preferred the path of action to that of exhortation. Unfortunately, however, it appears that in recent years the issues have become confused and the march toward justice and equality has been slowed if not halted in some areas. The transcendent moral issues involved have become obscured, and possibly forgotten.

Our nation now stands divided by the problem of compulsory segregation of the races and the opposing demand for racial justice. No region of our land is immune from strife and division resulting from this problem. In one area, the key issue may concern the schools. In another it may be conflicts over housing. Job discrimination may be the focal point in still other sectors. But all these issues have one main point in common. They reflect the determination of our Negro people, and we hope the overwhelming majority of our white citizens, to see that our colored citizens obtain their full rights as given to them by God, the Creator of all, and guaranteed by the democratic traditions of our nation.

There are many facets to the problems raised by the quest for racial justice. There are issues of law, of history, of economics, and of sociology. There are questions of procedure and technique. There are conflicts in cultures. Volumes have been written on each of these phases. Their importance we do not deny. But the time has come, in our considered and prayerful judgment, to cut through the maze of secondary or less essential issues and to come to the heart of the problem.

Question Is Moral and Religious

The heart of the race question is moral and religious. It concerns the rights of man and our attitude toward our fellow man. If our attitude is governed by the great Christian law of love of neighbor and respect for his rights, then we can work out harmoniously the techniques for making legal, educational, economic, and social adjustments. But if our hearts are poisoned by hatred, or even by indifference toward the welfare and rights of our fellow men, then our nation faces a grave internal crisis.

Negro citizens seek . . . an education that does not carry with it any stigma . . . economic advancement based on merit and skill . . . civil rights as American citizens . . . acceptance based upon proved ability and achievement. No one who truly loves God's children will deny them this opportunity.

No one who bears the name of Christian can deny the universal love of God for all mankind. When Our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, "took on the form of man" (Phil. 2, 7) and walked among men, He taught as the first two laws of life the love of God and the love of fellow man. "By this shall all men know that you are my disciples, that you have love, one for the other." (John 13, 35) He offered His life in sacrifice for all mankind. His parting mandate to His followers was to "teach all nations." (Mat. 28, 19)

Our Christian faith is of its nature universal. It knows not the distinctions of race, color, or nationhood. The missionaries of the Church have spread throughout the world, visiting with equal impartiality nations such as China and India, whose ancient cultures antedate the coming of the Savior, and the primitive tribes of the Americas. The love of Christ, and the love of the Christian, knows no bounds. In the words of Pope Pius XII, addressed to American Negro publishers twelve years ago, "All men are brothered in Jesus Christ; for He, though God, became also man, became a member of the human family, a brother of all." (May 27, 1946)

Even those who do not accept our Christian tradition should at least acknowledge that God has implanted in the souls of all men some knowledge of the natural moral law and a respect for its teachings. Reason alone taught philosophers through the ages respect for the sacred dignity of each human being and the fundamental rights of man. Every man has an equal right to life, to justice before the law, to marry and rear a family under human conditions, and to an equitable opportunity to use the goods of this earth for his needs and those of his family.

From these solemn truths, there follow certain conclusions vital for a proper approach to the problems that trouble us today. First, we must repeat the principle—embodied in our Declaration of Independence—that all men are equal in the sight of God. By equal we mean that they are created by God and redeemed by His Divine Son, that they are bound by His Law, and that God desires them as His friends in the eternity of Heaven. This fact confers upon all men human dignity and human rights.

Personal Differences Among Men

Men are unequal in talent and achievement. They differ in culture and personal characteristics. Some are saintly, some seem to be evil, most are men of good will, though beset with human frailty. On the basis of personal differences we may distinguish among our fellow men, remembering always the admonition: "Let him who is without sin . . . cast the first stone . . ." (Jn., 8, 7) But discrimination based on the accidental fact of race or color, and as such injurious to human rights regardless of personal qualities or achievements, cannot be reconciled with the truth that God has created all men with equal rights and equal dignity.

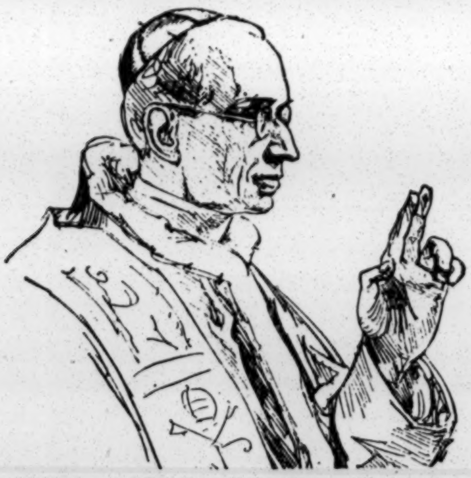
Secondly, we are bound to love our fellow man. The Christian love we bespeak is not a matter of emotional likes or dislikes. It is a firm purpose to do good to all men, to the extent that ability and opportunity permit.

Among all races and national groups, class distinctions are inevitably made on the basis of like-mindedness or a community of interests. Such distinctions are normal and constitute a universal social phenomenon. They are accidental, however, and are subject to change as conditions change. It is unreasonable and injurious to the rights of others that a factor such as race, by and of itself, should be made a cause of discrimination and a basis for unequal treatment in our mutual relations.

Enforced Segregation

The question then arises: Can enforced segregation be reconciled with the Christian view of our fellow man? In our judgment it cannot, and this for two fundamental reasons.

1) Legal segregation, or any form of compulsory segregation, in itself and by its very nature imposes a stigma of inferiority upon the segregated people. Even if the now obsolete Court doctrine of "separate but equal" had been carried out to the fullest extent, so that all public and semipublic facilities were in fact equal, there is nonetheless the judgment that an entire race, by the sole fact of race and regardless of individual qualities, is not fit to associate on equal terms with members of another race. We cannot reconcile such a judgment with the Christian view of man's nature and rights. Here again it is appropriate to cite the language of Pope Pius XII: "God did not create a human family made up of segregated, dissociated, mutually independent members. No; He would have them all united by the bond of total love of Him and consequent self-dedication to assisting each other to maintain that bond intact." (September 7, 1956)



"All men are brothered in Jesus Christ; for He, though God, became also man, became a member of the human family, a brother of all."

2) It is a matter of historical fact that segregation in our country has led to oppressive conditions and the denial of basic human rights for the Negro. This is evident in the fundamental fields of education, job opportunity, and housing. Flowing from these areas of neglect and discrimination are problems of health and the sordid train of evils so often associated with the consequent slum conditions. Surely Pope Pius XII must have had these conditions in mind when he said just two months ago: "It is only too well known, alas, to what excesses pride of race and racial hate can lead. The Church has always been energetically opposed to attempts of genocide or practices arising from what is called the 'color bar.'" (September 5, 1958)

Economic and Educational Opportunity

One of the tragedies of racial oppression is that the evils we have cited are being used as excuses to continue the very conditions that so strongly fostered such evils. Today we are told that Negroes, Indians, and also some Spanish-speaking Americans differ too much in culture and achievements to be assimilated in our schools, factories, and neighborhoods. Some decades back the same charge was made against the immigrant, Irish, Jewish, Italian, Polish, Hungarian, German, Russian. In both instances differences were used by some as a basis for discrimination and even for bigoted ill-treatment. The immigrant, fortunately, has achieved his rightful status in the American community. Economic opportunity was wide open and educational equality was not denied to him.

Negro citizens seek these same opportunities. They wish an education that does not carry with it any stigma of inferiority. They wish economic advancement based on merit and skill. They wish their civil rights as American citizens. They wish acceptance based upon proved ability and achievement. No one who truly loves God's children will deny them this opportunity.

To work for this principle amid passions and misunderstandings will not be easy. It will take courage. But quiet and persevering courage has always been the mark of a true follower of Christ.

Plans Should Be Based On Prudence

We urge that concrete plans in this field be based on prudence. Prudence may be called a virtue that inclines us to view problems in their proper perspective. It aids us to use the proper means to secure our aim.

The problems we inherit today are rooted in decades, even centuries, of custom and cultural patterns. Changes in deep-rooted attitudes are not made overnight. When we are confronted with complex and far-reaching evils, it is not a sign of weakness or timidity to distinguish among remedies and reforms. Some changes are more necessary than others. Some are relatively easy to achieve. Others seem impossible at this time. What may succeed in one area may fail in another.

It is a sign of wisdom, rather than weakness, to study carefully the problems we face, to prepare for advances, and to by-pass the non-essential if it interferes with essential progress. We may well deplore a gradualism that is merely a cloak for inaction. But we equally deplore rash impetuosity that would sacrifice the achievements of decades in ill-timed and ill-considered ventures. In concrete matters we distinguish between prudence and inaction by asking the question: Are we sincerely and earnestly acting to solve these problems? We distinguish between prudence and rashness by seeking the prayerful and considered judgment of experienced counselors who have achieved success in meeting similar problems.

JUSTICE
CHARITY

Christian love . . . is a firm purpose to do good to all men, to the extent that ability and opportunity permit.

Vital That We Act Now

For this reason we hope and earnestly pray that responsible and soberminded Americans of all religious faiths, in all areas of our land, will seize the mantle of leadership from the agitator and the racist. It is vital that we act now and act decisively. All must act quietly, courageously, and prayerfully before it is too late.

For the welfare of our nation we call upon all to root out from their hearts bitterness and hatred. The tasks we face are indeed difficult. But hearts inspired by Christian love will surmount these difficulties.

Clearly, then, these problems are vital and urgent. May God give this nation the grace to meet the challenge it faces. For the sake of generations of future Americans, and indeed of all humanity, we cannot fail.

Signed by members of the Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference, in the name of the Bishops of the United States:

Francis Cardinal Spellman,
Archbishop of New York.
James Francis Cardinal McIntyre,
Archbishop of Los Angeles.
Francis P. Keough,
Archbishop of Baltimore.
Karl J. Alter,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.
Joseph E. Ritter,
Archbishop of St. Louis.
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Patrick A. O'Boyle,
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Leo Binz,
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Bishop of Belleville.

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File

Desegregation in the Nation's Capital

An Intimate Message from Washington

by Richard L. Strout

The voteless District of Columbia quietly and obediently ended segregation of public schools September, 1954, for 110,000 pupils, and my daughter was one of them. For the officials the first thing to do was to re-examine the two "separate but equal" school systems then in effect.

It was quickly apparent that the systems were not at all equal--there was a staggering deficiency in the Negro schools. In the last year of segregation the district invested $240.27 in the instruction of each white student; $186.71 for each Negro. It was this discrepancy of educational standards, not emotional conflicts, that caused most difficulties.

The problem faced was whether to let the low scholastic standard of the formerly underprivileged Negro schools drag down the whites, or to bring the Negro standards up. The decision was for the latter. This was not made easier by politics: the voteless District of Columbia is governed by Congress and some anti-integrationist Southern congressmen have a political stake in decrying the experiment. If the system could work here, why couldn't it elsewhere--say in Little Rock?

President Eisenhower, on the other hand, urged that the District be made a "model" for the nation.

On the whole, I think the system has worked. It is now in its fifth year. There are a few Negro students in my daughter's class and she has two Negro teachers; one of these, she reports, is about the "best" she has. There was a brief white student "strike" against desegregation when it first occurred. It lasted four days. It was a good-natured affair. District police instituted a special blotter for school racial disturbances but, according to Erwin Knoll, who has just made an excellent survey for the Washington Post, these have steadily declined and only nine occurred in 1958.

To meet the acute scholastic problem a four-track program of ability grouping has been established: a stiff honors program for the exceptional pupil; a regular college preparatory program; a general program for the noncollege students, and a remedial basic curriculum for slow learners.

My impression is that Washington public schools are fairly good by American standards. I have five children on a reporter's salary and have not sent them to private schools, but the first four on graduation all made top colleges with relative ease.

Since this is intended to be a factual and not a tendentious article I must add important supplemental details. Desegregation has ended in the schools but integration has hardly begun. Perhaps some

Southern communities might feel less alarmed about the prospect if they regarded the Washington situation calmly. The fact is, of course, that residential segregation continues in Washington. The school population follows suit: 20 of the 170 city schools have all-Negro student bodies; five are all-white; most schools are composed 70 per cent or more of members of one race; four schools have 50 per cent to 70 per cent white enrollment and 10 are 50 per cent to 70 per cent Negro.

The Negro pupil ratio has been increasing steadily in Washington since 1945, nine years before desegregation. It has increased since desegregation at about the same rate: 45 per cent of the total population and 74.1 per cent of the school population are now Negroes. Much of this increase comes from an influx from rural areas in the South.

A white exodus to suburbs is also going on. Whether this has accelerated since desegregation is in dispute. One set of statistics indicates it is general in the North and South. For example, white school enrollment in Atlanta, Ga., has increased only by 500 since 1955, while Negro enrollment has increased by 8,400.

Many Washington Negroes--perhaps most--are housed in slums. Juvenile misdemeanors, whether of theft, violence or sex, as well as cultural lag, seem to be associated as much with poverty as race. The Washington schools in poor neighborhoods must, in effect, take on the job of social welfare agencies. The act of desegregation made the city face this tough problem which it had otherwise tended to avoid, just as it had tended to ignore the previous discrepancy in school standards.

It would certainly be untrue to say the problem is solved. Partly it is a matter of money. One teacher in four now on the District payroll is on temporary status because she lacks certification requirements.

On the social side little evident friction exists. In school cafeterias classmates of the same race tend to sit together. Class seating is done alphabetically. No racial line is drawn in clubs. Some schools suspended dances with desegregation, but where dances have continued or been resumed, as one teacher explained, "I've never seen a mixed couple on a dance floor." School athletics, where teamwork counts, have been outstandingly successful in interracial cooperation.

It is not an easy matter to sum up. A Washington parent who can see the development going on calmly and quietly here, in a city where the Negro pupil ratio is higher than in most Southern cities, may wonder if some of the anxieties in the South are not overstressed, even though he is aware of greater racial tensions there. The local school superintendent calls this four-and-a-half-year fusion after 90 years' separation "a miracle of social adjustment." But perhaps he is prejudiced.

(from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - January 3, 1959)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Franklin Administration Building
Washington 5, D. C.

SUMMARY OF THE DESEGREGATION EXPERIENCES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR

NOTRE DAME CONFERENCE

MAY 8, 1959

Carl F. Hansen
Superintendent of Schools

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

by

Governor Lindsay Almond
of Virginia

◇

FINANCIAL COMPLICATIONS OF CLOSING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

by

Assistant Attorney-General Odum
of Florida

Because of the parallel of the school situation in Virginia and Florida with Georgia's, HOPE reprints two important documents. Because of our limited budget we are asking you to read . . . and then pass it on to your friends.

HOPE, Inc.

Help Our Public Education
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

GOVERNOR ALMOND (VIRGINIA) ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., at the commencement exercises of the Warren County Educational Foundation, June 9, 1959.

(Note: Gov. Almond included in his address a sharp criticism of the Supreme Court and a review of his long fight to prevent public school desegregation in Virginia. It is not desired to give a misleading impression of Gov. Almond's attitude, but to invite attention to his eloquent plea for the continued operation of public schools.)

The time for hurling the firebrands of criticism, charges and countercharges and recriminations has passed. The time has arrived to take stock, not of theory and indulgence in wishful thinking, but in actual conditions and realities, and the laborious and soundest procedures within the limits of our genius to devise for the present and future welfare of Virginia.

We must not allow the welfare of our children and the future of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder.

It is your sacred responsibility and mine, the responsibility of those whom you elect to positions of high trust, to face the issues squarely and honestly, and to dedicate every energy and talent to a constructive resolution consistent with honor and under the aegis of law.

No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no travesty more tragic, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, and the dungeons of delinquency.

The only sure prevention of any integration anywhere in Virginia is the total abolition of every public school everywhere in Virginia. If this is what they advocate, the people of Virginia should now be told with complete clarity and frankness.

I tell you now that we cannot secede from the Union; we cannot overthrow the Federal Government, and we cannot reverse a final decree of a federal court.

I tell you now that the General Assembly cannot confer upon the Governor, any board, agency or person, any power which it does not itself possess.

I further tell you, notwithstanding the claims of some, that the General Assembly cannot under the pretense of invoking the police power take over and operate the public school system and thereby negate the final decree of a federal court. People who permit themselves to be fooled by such delusions deserve to be fooled.

In consideration of the abandonment of public schools, we should bear in mind that enrolled in the public schools of Virginia are approximately 800,000 children. There are only 112 sectarian schools, 12 of which are integrated, with a total enrollment of 266,610. There are 110 nonsectarian schools, one of which is integrated, with a total enrollment of 10,325. Private schools—both sectarian and nonsectarian — accommodate only 36,935 as compared with 800,000 in public schools. This points up the magnitude of the problem of accommodating children denied access to public schools.

The issues revolving around public education will confront the next session of the General Assembly. I have taken my stand. We must save, sustain and support the cause of public education in Virginia. I call upon all Virginians who believe in the soundness and righteousness of that position to rally to my support before it is too late. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

◆

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL ODUM (FLORIDA) ON THE FINANCIAL COMPLICATIONS OF CLOSING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS by Asst. Attorney-General Ralph E. Odum before the Independent Bankers of Florida, at Tampa, February 23, 1959.

(Note: Mr. Odum included in his address a number of opinions not included here. Again, it is not intended to give a false impression of an official's public position, but to emphasize certain incontestable facts which his speech clarifies.)

To me it seems clear that the one sure way of insuring a public school system in Florida which might in time be operated on a compulsory attendance basis and which is owned, controlled and operated by the federal government is for Florida to abolish its public schools.

Second, I do not think it practical to abolish our public school system for financial reasons.

The liquidation of Florida public school property and its bonded indebtedness would be, in a way, one of the largest bankruptcy proceedings in history, involving well over a billion and a quarter dollars.

Mr. Lee Young, Assistant in School Finance, State Department of Education, has estimated the actual fair market value of public school property in this state to be well in excess of one billion dollars. Considering the fact that most school buildings have only a limited use for any purpose other than education without extensive remodeling, the sale of these holdings would present extraordinary problems unless it could be accomplished gradually over a period of years.

The federal courts have already ruled that public school buildings may not be leased to segregated private schools. Although the question has not been legally tested, I believe that the buildings could be sold under state law at their fair value on a time payment basis. This would, of course, contemplate that title to the property would pass and the school board accept a mortgage to secure the deferred payments. It would also contemplate that the sales were not a method of circumvention of federal court orders but were bona fide sales of school property which was no longer needed for school purposes.

In addition to the liquidation of over a billion dollars worth of property, we would also be faced with the retirement of bonded indebtedness of $232,852,899.00 which we now owe for school buildings. Our state courts would have to enforce the payment of the principal and accrued interest on these bonds, regardless of the reluctance of the taxpayer to continue paying taxes for benefits which no longer existed.

In addition to school bonds, our Florida county school boards owe Florida banks $2,413,180.00 on short term notes for money borrowed for capital outlay.

In addition to these notes, our school boards owe local banks an undetermined but considerable amount on short term loans for operating expenses. No record of these loans is required to be kept in Tallahassee, so it would be necessary to check each county board to ascertain the amount of this type of indebtedness.

Of the 282 banks in Florida, most have invested heavily in Florida school bonds and revenue certificates.

Picking at random 15 banks of all sizes in different parts of the state, I found that all but one of them had invested in Florida school bonds. The percentage of their total investment in securities which is invested in Florida school bonds varied from 0 to 14%, or an average of 4% for all 15 banks. The total in dollars for the 15 banks amounted to $4,559,000.00. If the pattern set by these 15 banks can be projected as a guide even on the most conservative estimate our 282 Florida banks must now be holding at least 80 million dollars of Florida school securities.

A default of these bonds, although ultimately remedied by litigation, might in the interim strain the earning capacity of many of our smaller independent banks who form the financial mainstay for most Florida communities.

All this with the abrupt termination of employment of 33,029 teachers and several thousand other public school employees such as administrative assistants, bus drivers, clerks and lunch room personnel; the cancellation of school expenditures for operating expenses totalling $216,804,957.00 a year; plus the dislocation of 899,000 pupils with no schools to attend, might easily create an economic and social catastrophe in this state.

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 105 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1959 No. 164

DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. HART. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record an article entitled "Experts Praise Progress in Desegregation Here," written by Jean White, and published in the Washington Post of September 14, 1959. The article reflects the sort of constructive things which can be achieved by the complete involvement of sincere people in efforts to remedy such a situation.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

EXPERTS PRAISE PROGRESS IN DESEGREGATION HERE

(By Jean White)

Washington has calmly and quietly undergone a major social revolution in the last decade, a group of race relations experts has concluded in a study released yesterday.

The experience here, they said, demonstrates that a community can make a peaceful transition from a segregated to a quasi-integrated city without violence or major disturbance.

The 133-page study, "Civil Rights in the Nation's Capital: A Report on a Decade of Progress" was released yesterday in New York City by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. It is the work of 17 race relations experts here.

CHANGE SINCE 1948

Just a little over a decade ago, the report points out, a survey directed by Joseph D. Lohman found that Negroes were completely segregated in the Nation's Capital, and subject to a variety of discriminatory indignities. That was in 1948.

Negroes couldn't eat in downtown restaurants, get a room in a downtown hotel, or go to a downtown movie or play. They attended separate schools and churches and went to separate swimming pools and playgrounds.

Outside the Federal Government, they could obtain only laborer or service-type jobs. Strict segregation was the rule in the District Fire Department and many public and private welfare institutions.

Now, most of this has changed, the intergroup relations experts said in their decade-after report. But, they emphasized, pockets of stubborn discrimination and segregation still exist in Washington.

Using a three-point scale, the researchers summed up desegregation progress here in this way:

Good progress, from segregation to almost total desegregation, in schools, hotels, restaurants, theaters, public recreation facilities, public and private health institutions, and public social welfare agencies.

Fair progress in some areas of Federal employment, housing, urban renewal, churches, and private social welfare agencies.

Slower progress in local employment—both District government and private industry—professional organizations, and unions.

Singled out for particular attention in the report are the discriminatory practices of craft unions in the construction industry. Many of these unions the researchers emphasized, are blocking employment and apprenticeship opportunities for Negroes.

AREAS OF DISCRIMINATION

Many other areas of discrimination still remain despite the last decade of great social change here, the report notes.

Even though Negroes have broken into the white-collar ranks of Federal employment, most still are found in grade 5 or below. Few Negroes have climbed to executive ranks in the police and fire departments, the survey reports. Because of residential segregation patterns, many Negroes still live in one-race areas and their youngsters attend schools with enrollments substantially Negro.

The decade's great transformation in human relations here was accomplished with only three minor, quickly ended incidents, the race experts reported.

These came in 1950, when the Interior Department integrated its swimming pools; in 1953, when the District Recreation Department integrated a pool and playground, and in 1954, when some 2,500 senior and junior high youngsters stayed out of school for a few days at the beginning of public school desegregation.

Credit for the good record of orderly change here, the report says, should go to the leadership of the Federal Government in executive policy and judicial decisions, the social-action role of voluntary groups, and the firm action of some authorities, notably the Board of Education.

FORMULA FOR SUCCESS

"Washington experience," the survey emphasizes "furnished additional evidence in the support of the contention that morally right, authoritative decisions on desegregation, announced by high-level leadership and carried out without equivocation, ambiguity or delay, will be accepted by the community without disturbance or violence."

Law, the experts also noted, performs a valuable function as "a framework for social change" and makes the question of segregation one of "equity and individual rights" rather than of local custom.

In releasing the study yesterday, John V. P. Lassoe, Jr., executive secretary of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, said the Washington experience can serve as "something of a model" for social change in the field of race relations.

"The eyes of the world," he added, "are always on our Nation's Capital, and it is good that they will see there the kind of progress that we believe can take place in every American city that still lives with patterns of segregation."

REPORTING PERSONNEL

The report was edited by Ben D. Segal, education director of the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, AFL–CIO, and William Korey, director of the District-Maryland office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Other contributors were Donald D. Brewer, District Deputy Welfare Director; Ross Clinchy, executive director of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy; Isaac Franck, executive director of the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington; John Y. Yoshino, compliance officer of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Also Julius W. Hobson, member of the executive board of the District branch of the NAACP; James G. Banks, relocation chief for the Redevelopment Land Agency; B. T. McGraw, housing economist with the Housing and Home Finance Agency; George B. Nesbitt, intergroup relations officer with the Urban Renewal Administration; Margery Ware, executive secretary of Neighbors, Inc.; Walter E. Washington, deputy director of management with the National Capital Housing Authority; Alma S. Scurlock, assistant director of the District Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

Also Paul Cooke, director of the Howard University workshop on intergroup relations; Irene Osborne, community organization worker with the southwest project; John T. Blue, Jr., Virginia State College professor now on leave as community organizer with the Adams-Morgan demonstration project, and Joseph H. Douglass, program coordination officer with the Health, Education, and Welfare Department.

EXPERTS' SUMMARY

Here is the way these intergroup relations specialists sum up the deeds of progress in civil rights in the Nation's Capital:

Housing: The most serious obstacle to integrated housing in the Washington metropolitan area is the exclusion of Negroes from new housing in the suburbs, most built with Federal aid.

Within the city there has been a gradual, orderly housing integration without violence or a wholesale flight of white residents. But many Negroes still live in one-race sections in the older central core of the city or the Northeast, in deteriorating, crowded housing.

Federal employment: Ten years ago Negroes were generally relegated to the most menial and lowest-paid jobs. Now more than half of the Negroes in Federal employment work in integrated offices. Many others are mail carriers. In 1956, a survey showed that Negroes made up about one quarter of employes in 62 Federal agencies, and of these some 53 percent were in white-collar jobs But of the white-collar Negro, employes, 84 percent were still in the lowest four classification grades.

Still, about one-sixth of the white-collar workers have broken through to positions of some responsibility or professional status.

Private employment: Among the gains are the employment, sometimes limited, of Negroes with the utility companies, with some department stores as clerks and office workers and with the D.C. Transit System.

Report No. L-14
January 15, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

"We believe that a sound system of free public schools is the surest foundation and greatest hope for a free society."

A REPORT FROM VIRGINIA

In late October, 1959 the Virginia Education Association held in Richmond its annual meeting. The actions it took in regard to the desegregation controversy are described in the following news reports.*

.....from the Richmond News-Leader, October 28, 1959

In a session marked by quiet unanimity, Virginia's school superintendents went on record today backing "a sound system of free public schools." The resolution, which made no mention of private schools or even the race problem in general for that matter, was adopted unanimously without discussion by the Virginia Association of School Administrators.

The superintendents' meeting was the first on the agenda as the 75th annual convention of the Virginia Education Association got into full swing. Talks with some delegates indicate the superintendents' reluctance to debate the controversial race problem will typify this year's VEA sessions. The quietness of today's session was in sharp contrast with the superintendents' meeting a year ago when some Virginia schools were shut down under the old laws of massive resistance to integration. At that time, the superintendents beat down a resolution proposed by Norfolk Superintendent J. J. Brewbaker that would have put the school chiefs on record as being "gravely concerned" by the school closings. The six schools in Norfolk which were closed at that time were reopened last February on an integrated basis after the massive resistance laws had been knocked down by the courts.

The resolution adopted by the superintendents today said: "We believe that a sound system of free public schools is the surest foundation and greatest hope for a free society. We further believe that consistent and deliberate effort should be made to improve the character and quality of education for all children and youth in the commonwealth of Virginia."

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* The educator's meeting followed by three weeks the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers. At that meeting, a resolution favoring public education for all children was passed by a vote of 20 P-TA districts to four. A resolution calling for a statewide compulsory attendance law (Virginia repealed its law in 1959) was passed 18-5.

.....from the Richmond News-Leader, October 29, 1959

Serious doubts about hastily organized private schools in Virginia have been raised in a report adopted by the Virginia Education Association. The report of the VEA's educational policies commission, adopted last night by the delegates to the 75th annual VEA convention, said:

"New non-public schools can only be organized with great difficulty if they have due regard for quality education."

The report said Virginia cities must recognize that the state public school system was built with painstaking care at great cost and that it has produced impressive results.

The report added: "Non-public schools of high quality have also benefited from a long period of effective development. New non-public schools can only be organized with great difficulty if they have due regard for quality education." Private schools have been set up quickly in several Virginia areas where the public schools have been integrated, including Prince Edward county, Charlottesville, Warren county and Norfolk.

The report approved by the VEA added: "Aside from the absence of adequate physical facilities, new schools which are isolated from established systems must be prepared to seek qualified staff members, pay adequate salaries, establish relationships with good colleges, set up sound pension systems, and solve a host of other problems. High standards are difficult to obtain in schools which have no secure tradition of quality and progress. Excellent teachers hesitate to associate themselves with traditionless educational organizations.

"The physical problems to be solved are also enormous. Libraries comparable to those which are the result of years of accumulation cannot be developed overnight. The advance in science requires expensive and technically correct laboratories, and it takes time to finance the necessary acquisition of all kinds of instructional aids.

"It should be recognized that no one can with certainty predict how the courts will rule on the legality of the scholarship program. New non-public schools may be in an extremely unfavorable position if they do not have adequate financial support from sources outside the state treasury.

"Our present need is to maintain and enhance all existing educational resources of the Commonwealth. Any movement among our people which would diminish this vital asset will deprive future generations of their birthright and the nation of their badly needed services."

The 26-person commission was headed by H. I. Willett, superintendent of the Richmond public school system. At today's VEA session at the Mosque, the delegates voted to adopt a resolution commending the work of Willett's commission and endorsing the commission's "excellent report." The educational policies commission also said in its report that there should be compulsory attendance in schools even though "no parent should be required to send his child to an integrated school against his will."

* * *

In other resolutions, the huge organization of white educators:

1. Reaffirmed its belief and faith in the "public school system which emphasizes education for all children up to the limits of their capabilities as individuals."

2. Commended Governor Almond and the General Assembly for "enacting legislation to assure the continued operation of the public schools as a state-supported function." The resolution said the educators are "heartened by the courageous leadership that Governor Almond is providing both Virginia and the South in the preservation and improvement of public education."

* * *

The VEA's third general session will be held tonight at the Mosque. Stuart T. Saunders, president of Norfolk and Western Railway Co., will speak on "Public Education--Foundation for Progress."

.....from the Richmond Times-Dispatch, October 30, 1959

"...No state can turn its back on public education today without inviting cultural and economic disaster," Saunders said. Merely preserving public schools is not enough, he added. "We must also improve them because the educational level of our citizens is one of the key factors in economic growth and prosperity." Good schools attract industry, he said, and the economic strength industry brings with it means more money for better schools. Saunders praised [Governor] Almond for "guiding us to a sensible solution of the school problem. His courageous stand in favor of public education certainly deserves the strong support of all Virginians."

.....from the Washington Post & Times-Herald, October 30, 1959

Meanwhile the Negro Teachers Association went on record today urging parents and educators to instruct Negro youths to become integrated into the social and economic culture of the Nation. A resolution adopted at the annual convention of the organization said they "recognize that many of the traits ascribed to the Negro originate from his position as a member of a minority group rather than from his race. Such a situation will continue to prevail until the Negro becomes fully integrated..."

The Association also went on record as deploring the decision of Prince Edward County Supervisors to close public schools. "We urge officials of Prince Edward County to reconsider their action in the light of its harmful effect on the Virginia economy," the resolution said. They also called for the appointment of Negroes to "State and local commissions, study groups or educational policy-making bodies. We note that during these times...few if any Negroes have been appointed to the State and local commissions..."

.....Editorial, from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, November 2, 1959

The Virginia Association of School Administrators at its Richmond meeting on Wednesday passed with what was described as "quiet unanimity" a resolution supporting "a sound system of free public schools."

This association, which is largely composed of division superintendents of schools, refused a year ago to be even "gravely concerned" over the closing of Virginia public schools under the massive resistance program then in operation. At that time 10,000 Norfolk school children had been locked out of their schools. The lock-out was part of the state's total resistance to taking one step toward compliance with federal court orders that had been issued in Virginia to carry out the Supreme Court's desegregation decision. Superintendent J. J. Brewbaker, of the Norfolk public schools, offered a resolution at the 1958 meeting that would have put the school superintendents on record as being "gravely concerned" by the closing of public schools. The resolution was defeated.

But the Virginia Education Association itself, in which the larger voice is that of the classroom teachers of Virginia public schools, in 1958 was "gravely concerned" over the closing of schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville, and Warren County that had locked a total of 13,000 children out of their schools.

"We are gravely concerned," said the teachers' resolution, which was passed in the ratio of 19 to 1, "over the closing of public schools in Virginia. We reaffirm that we will exert all possible effort toward the preservation and improvement of a system of free public schools in Virginia which we believe to be essential for the preservation of our Virginia democracy." The teachers urged Governor Almond "to call a special session of the General Assembly at an early date" to enact legislation that would open the schools and assure their continued state support. Governor Almond chided the teachers for the passage of their resolution. So did Lieutenant Governor A. E. S. Stephens. Mr. Stephens said that "every loyal teacher, every thoughtful Virginian," should adhere to massive resistance until the General Assembly decided a change was needed.

The teachers of the state, as the teachers of Norfolk had done, demonstrated the finest loyalty to their state and to the ideals of their profession. They got no help from the leaders of Virginia. The courts brought the change that was needed from massive resistance. The loyalty of Virginia's teachers remains a bright spot in an otherwise dark (and almost incredibly stupid) chapter of Virginia government.

Their loyalty is one reason why in 1959 the controversy over massive resistance no longer rages. The issue is dead. In one isolated instance -- Prince Edward County -- public education has for the time being been destroyed. But nowhere else in Virginia is it threatened. That is why the school superintendents this year could enjoy their "quiet unanimity."

THE ATLANTA PLAN, AMENDED JANUARY 18, 1960, PROVIDES:

"Whereas, The State Board of Education has not promulgated rules and regulations relative to the placement of students in the schools, and this Board has the inherent power of pupil placement, and more complete regulations are necessary,

"Now therefore: To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

"(1). In the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils . . . the following factors and the effects or results thereof shall be considered, with respect to the individual pupil, as well as other relevant matters:

"available room and teaching capacity in the various schools;

"the availability of transportation facilities;

"the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs;

"the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils;

"the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum;

"the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil;

"the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved;

"the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others;

"the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will;

"the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

"the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school;

"the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school;

"the home environment of the pupil;

"the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers;

"the choice and interests of the pupil;

"the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment;

"the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil;

"the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor."

(2). The City Superintendent of Schools will administer these provisions, subject to the supervision of the Board.

(3). The Superintendent will designate the school to which each child applying for assignment or transfer shall go. "All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative."

(4). Applications for admission, assignment, or transfer and/or placement shall be directed to the Superintendent and delivered to the school principal between May 1st and May 15th.

(5). A separate application must be filed for each child.

(6). Application forms must be filled out and signed by parents or guardians and notarized. The Superintendent may require interviews, tests, and investigation.

(7). Notice of action taken shall be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th and will be final action "unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement."

(8). Parents may file in writing objections to assignment or request transfer to "a designated school or to another school." The Board shall act on same within a reasonable time. A hearing will be begun within twenty days of decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary.

(9). Hearings on requests for transfers shall be conducted by the Board or not less than three of the members of the Board, and decisions "of the members or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board."

(10). Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after conclusion of the hearings. Every appeal shall be finally concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

(11). The Board may assign certain pupils to vocational or other special schools or terminate their public school enrollment altogether.

(12). "Beginning September 1, 1960, or on September 1, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g. in 1961-62 grade 11th, in 1962-63 grade 10th, etc., until all grades are included." *

(13). "Nothing contained in this resolution shall prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools."

(14). These rules shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

*** On May 9, 1960 U. S. District Judge Hooper ruled that the Plan of the Atlanta Board of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation on May 1, 1961. Applications to the twelfth and eleventh grades of the Atlanta Public Schools shall be received from May 1 to May 15.**

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE STATUS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SITUATION AS STATED BY DEKALB COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE, JAMES A. MACKAY

The public school situation is rapidly approaching a crisis by virtue of the following events:

Judge Frank Hooper has approved a plan of compliance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court subject to the enactment of laws by the 1960 General Assembly. Existing laws require the Governor to cut off funds for any school ordered integrated. Judge Hooper has stated that the question of whether or not there shall be public education in Georgia is addressed to the people of Georgia through their state legislature.

THE FEDERAL JUDGE HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT THE COURT WILL NOT PERMIT SOME SCHOOLS TO CLOSE AND OTHERS TO REMAIN OPEN. THUS, IT IS APPARENT THAT IF FUNDS ARE CUT OFF TO THE ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM SHORTLY THEREAFTER THEY WILL BE CUT OFF TO SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Governor Vandiver in his address to the General Assembly made it clear that he would cut off funds to any school which is ordered to integrate. He has recommended no legislation which would modify the state law so as to prevent the closing of our public schools. By implication he would oppose and veto any legislation which would be permissive in nature.

A number of legislators have spoken out in favor of legislative action to prevent the catastrophe of closed schools; however these legislators are from North Georgia. Unless support is forthcoming from other legislators elsewhere in the state, their efforts will fail. The deadline for legislation to be introduced is February 12th and the General Assembly will adjourn sine die on February 19th. Failure of the General Assembly to meet Judge Hooper's request will precipitate stern action by the Federal judge.

What happens between now and the 19th of February becomes crucial. There is growing belief that if the General Assembly fails to act and the schools are closed the Governor will call the legislature in to extraordinary session and re-open the schools although many people believe that any closure would do great harm to the children of Georgia and the state as a whole.

Just a year ago the position of Governor Almond of Virginia was just as adamant as that of Governor Vandiver. When the issue was clearly drawn shortly thereafter he made the following statement which is surely appropriate to the present situation here in Georgia:

> "No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no travesty more tragic, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

1/21/60

Suggestions prepared for discussion for Feb. 23 meeting,
held in HOPE office

LET's TALK ABOUT ----

1. Community organization in each white High School neighborhood, to enable parents and students to begin now to make definite preparation for

    a) calm acceptance of the fact of possible desegregation in their High School
    b) peaceful transition.

2. Possible timing, and ways of work

--- In March

a) confer with Dr. Letson on details of project. (Monday next, at 2:30)
b) carefully select from one to five parents and students in each High School. Discuss project, getting their suggestions, etc. Get their committment to spearhead the work. Suggest that where possible, they work with PTA, and with the cooperation of the Principal and Area Superintendent.
c) possible conferences with many groups represented.

Suggestions of possible sources of these "key people":

1) PTA, teachers, Principal, Area Supt.
2) leadership of Community Councils (such as Bass, South West, etc.)
3) leadership of youth groups (Key Clubs, "Y", Scouts, etc.)
4) Ministers and youth workers in churches near school
5) HOPE card-file. This might be helpful to check against Student Directories, in schools where they are available.

3. ---- In early April

Plan an orientation program for the leadership group, to enable them to crystallize their thinking into an action plan, with focus and direction.

This meeting should be carefully planned, and should have inspiration, education, and group dynamics as integral parts.

It might be done on an area basis, or a city-wide basis.

4. ---- In April and May

This is where the real work would be done, by each local school leadership group.

If needed, a Steering Committee might function to encourage and advise from time to time.

In each school, ways of work would doubtless differ. At least some of the following would probably be included:

--- discussions, study groups
--- development of a "Code of Conduct" similar to the one worked out at Brown High
--- a definite operational plan for D-Day.

Account of Meeting with Dr. Stephens and Area Superintendents, March 13, 1961

The meeting was arranged by the PTA Subcommittee for an 11:30 lunch at the YWCA.

Present were Dr. Rual W. Stephens, Assistant to Dr. Letson, Mr. D. W. Heidecker, Supt. Area 2, Mr. Warren T. Jackson, Supt. Area 3, Dr. Ed S. Cook, Jr., Supt. Area 4, (Dr. Lloyd Baugham, Supt. Area 5 was unable to be present), Mrs. Ed. S. Cook, Jr., Mr. and Mrs.. Leonard Fisher, Mrs. William Green, Mr. Joe Scott and the writer.

At the request of the Committee, Mrs. Harris gave a brief history of its formation and personnel.

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Scott presented the thinking and actions of the group up to this point. They then asked for comments and suggestions, indicating that the principal problems seemed to be:

1) How to secure PTA cooperation
2) How to find community leadership in the high school areas where no community councils exist.

The following suggestions were made:

Dr. Cook: that we not limit our efforts to high school PTA's, but that we seek support from the Atlanta PTA Council -- that we might begin this effort by a conference with Mrs. Head (out-going President) and Mrs. Woodward (incoming President).

The group agreed with this point of view.

Dr. Stephens: that it would be most helpful for Dr. Letson to present a factual account of the plans for school desegregation to the Atlanta PTA Council -- to suggest what its role might be in setting a pattern of responsible citizenship for individual PTA groups to follow.

Decision: Dr. Stephens was asked to set up an appointment with Dr. Letson to discuss this with some of the committee, and himself.

Dr. Stephens: that a TV panel presentation might well be the made in late April, with Mr. Latimer, Dr. Letson, Atlanta PTA Council (perhaps others participating, including Mayor Hartsfield.)

This interesting suggestion brought forth many ideas from the group, including:

1) Meetings arranged in each of the high school (white and Negro), with special invitations issued to community leaders. Viewing the program might serve as a "springboard" for constructive action on the part of each high school community.

2) Meetings (as described above) should include elementary as well as high schools.

3) Use of commercial TV, rather than the school facilities, for wider coverage.

Decision: To discuss this with Dr. Letson at the conference to be arranged by Dr. Stephens.

Because of the different conditions existing in the various high school localities, the Committee was advised to:

1) Work through existing community councils where possible.

2) Work separately in each high school community, where no council exists, and to put the emphasis on community contacts, rather than working through school personnel.

Mr. Jackson: emphasized that much needs to be done in the community served by the schoolsin his area -- he issued a tentative invitation to Mr. Scott to meet with his principals as soon as possible.

Mr. Heidecker: was encouraging in outlining constructive plans underway in his area: formation of committees in each high school to work with the principals.

He also suggested that we contact Mr. Paul Todd, Principal of Fulton High School re: a community council which exists in that area.

The Committee was gratified at the support and encouragement given by Dr. Stephens and the area superintendents. Mr. Scott expressed our thanks and the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Executive Secretary, HOPE, Inc.

NOTICE of Meeting, Community Contacts Sub-Committee

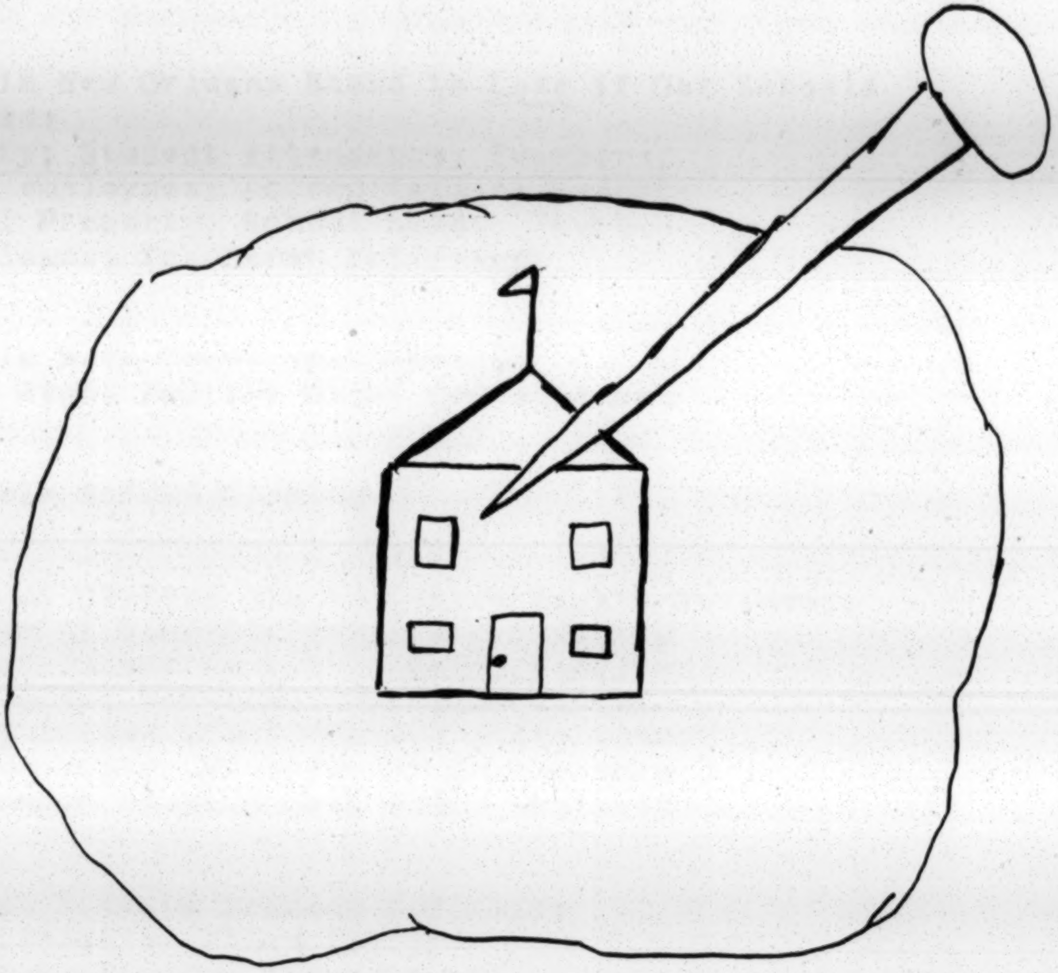
Tuesday, March 21, 9:30 - 11:30 - at 715 Atlanta National Building,
50 Whitehall Street, SW.

We want to share a very encouraging "progress report" with the entire Citizens Committee, so please try to come, even though you may be serving on another project. Also, we need your ideas on "Next Steps."

Joe Scott, Chairman

OUR STAKE IN NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS

A Study of Education and Economics



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Save Our Schools
1520 Jefferson Avenue
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Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S.J.
Rt. Rev. Girault M. Jones

Publications Committee:

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Paul Hostetler
Mrs. Paul Murison
John P. Nelson, Jr.
T. L. Patrick
Mrs. Fred Wright

August 1, 1960

/

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF SCHOOL CLOSING

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CO-CHAIRMEN:

Dr. Julian Feibelman
Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S. J.
Rt. Rev. Girault M. Jones

August 1960

Report L-24A
March 24, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W., #201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NEW SCHOOL LAWS IN GEORGIA

By three laws passed at the 1961 session, the Georgia legislature has removed the prospect of conflict between federal and state power when the schools of Atlanta desegregate in September, 1961. Brief summaries of these laws, all enacted January 31, are set forth below, along with a fourth measure which proposes a constitutional amendment that will be voted on in 1962.

Following these summaries, Governor Vandiver's speech of January 18 before the legislature is reproduced.

* * *

Res. Act No. 1: Freedom from compulsory association; a proposed constitutional amendment

Proposes, for ratification by the voters, an amendment to Article VIII, Sec. 13 of the Georgia Constitution (which provides for tuition grants for private school attendance) a new paragraph to read:

> Paragraph II. Freedom from compulsory association at all levels of public education shall be preserved inviolate. The General Assembly shall by taxation provide funds for an adequate education for the citizens of Georgia.

Act. No. 13: Suspension of operation and reopening of school systems

Provides for local elections on the question of suspension of public schools. At any time a local school board may call such an election; an election must be called upon petition of 15% of the registered voters within a local system. If a majority favors suspending operation, the schools must be closed. Contracts of principals, teachers, and other personnel shall not, however, be affected and they shall continue to receive salaries until other suitable employment is found or until end of contract term. Obligations under any other indebtedness incurred prior to suspension will not be impaired. The system shall continue to receive its share of state educational funds.

At any time, a local school board may call for an election on the question of reopening public schools under its jurisdiction. It must call such an election upon petition of 15% of the registered voters.

For distribution to Chambers of Commerce in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and other selected persons, ONLY.

PAGE(S) PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

If for the same school year there has already been an election on the question of suspending or reopening schools, the board may or may not, at its discretion, call a second election when petitioned to do so.

When schools have been suspended, the compulsory school attendance law becomes inoperative in that system and no child shall be entitled to attend a public school therein or elsewhere.

Act. No. 14: Grants for education; powers of county school boards.

Every child, age 6 to 19, who has not finished high school is entitled to receive state and local funds to attend a non-sectarian private school. The amount of each grant shall be determined by dividing the total state and local funds for each school year by the number of pupils in the local school system. The local board may set differentials between grants for elementary pupils and high school pupils. Capital outlay funds may be included if not obligated under bonded indebtedness or as rentals to the State School Building Authority. The Governor and the State Board of Education may also make additional state funds available to supplement the education grants. These grants shall be paid to the parent or legal guardian of the child.

The Georgia Code is amended to omit the requirements that separate schools be provided for colored and white children and that teachers may not be compensated for teaching racially mixed classes.

Act No. 15: Hearings by and appeals from local boards; duties of State Board of Education

Provides for appeal of decisions of local boards, regarding the school law, to the State Board of Education; also, makes a number of other technical revisions of law regarding school administration. The intent of this Act is to establish and clarify procedure for the appeal of pupil assignments from local boards to the State Board, and to make the responsibilities of the State Department of Education consistent with the situations possible under Acts 13 and 14.

* * *

TEXT OF GOVERNOR VANDIVER'S ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Lieutenant Governor Byrd, House Speaker Smith, gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, fathers, mothers, children, teachers, and citizens of Georgia:

This evening, you and I meet together in this joint session on an occasion history will judge.

I am addressing you not only as your chief executive, but as a devoted father of one son and two daughters in the classrooms of our public schools.

I am speaking to them about their future, as much as I am speaking to you and your children about yours.

We meet together to proclaim to the whole world that:

PUBLIC EDUCATION WILL BE PRESERVED!

OUR GEORGIA CHILDREN WILL BE PROTECTED!

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND AUTONOMY WILL BE MAINTAINED!

GRANTS WILL BE AUTHORIZED!

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, THE VERY CENTERS OF OUR COMMUNITY LIFE AND ACTIVITY, WILL BE STRENGTHENED!

THE RIGHT OF YOUR CHILD AND MINE TO AN ADEQUATE EDUCATION TO FIT THEM FOR AN INCREASINGLY COMPETITIVE WORLD WILL BE ENRICHED AND GUARDED AS ARE OTHER SACRED RIGHTS!

I have summoned the Assembly here in this unusual and emergency session in order that what I will have to say can go into the living rooms of as many Georgia homes and reach as many mothers and fathers as I can.

May I extend my warmest and heartfelt gratitude to the ownership, management, and staffs of Georgia radio and television stations for responding so quickly and generously to bring this message to the people.

The fate of public education in Georgia rests with me, as governor, with you, as members of the General Assembly, and with state and local educators.

Moreover, its ultimate fate rests with that great body of Georgians that go to make up our citizenry.

These past few days have been trying ones for all of us--days of shock, frayed tempers, anger, shouting, even violence, but, over in the distance, through it all shone a steady light--the light of Georgia character, the innate, inbred integrity of our people.

We hold fast to a common heritage and share a mutual destiny.

Our minds, our hearts, our roots grow deep in Georgia's sandy soil, in her rolling plains, and in her red clay hills.

On her landscape, we have felt the joys of youth, the experiences of growing, and on her ground we have shed our tears.

Ingrained in each of us, is the deep, personal, unchangeable conviction that separate public education--segregated facilities--not only are best but are mandatory, under the circumstances existing here, if peaceful relations are to continue between the two races as they have in the past.

From talking to the members of the Assembly and studying various bills already introduced, I believe that it is the sense of this body that its faith in separate education remains unshakeable:

--That it deplores in the strongest terms the raw exercise of federal might, applied by sweeping judicial decrees, seeking to bring the injunctive process to bear upon thousands of our people.

--That this hand of federal force moving into Georgia's hallowed halls is repugnant to practically every person in this chamber.

--That many of Georgia's existing laws, though valid when enacted and having served a good purpose, have been transformed by recent decisions and events from possible instruments of defense to instruments of doom at the outset.

--That these very laws have been so interpreted by the federal courts in such manner as to no longer support the principle for which they were enacted and, indeed, have been utilized to accomplish just the opposite and to justify federal intervention in purely local affairs.

This General Assembly recognized, as do I, unless some new laws, some new weapons, are sought now, our public schools in the future will be taken over and run by federal injunction and policed by federal troops.

This governor--this General Assembly--are not willing to sit by and let the federal courts take over the prerogatives of state and local governments.

We are determined to do everything we can--take every action we can--to prevent it!

The crisis is upon us.

I must tell you quite frankly that a failure to resolve it will blight our state.

Like a cancerous growth, it will devour progress--consuming all in its path--pitting friend against friend--demoralizing all that is good--stifling the economic growth of the state--and denying the youth of Georgia their proper educational opportunity.

We have seen the destructive forces which can be loosed upon us.

We have seen reason give way to emotion.

We have seen destructive violence--even mob rule.

That is too big a price to pay for inaction.

The time has come when we must act--act in Georgia's interest --act in the future interest of Georgia youth.

AND WE MUST ACT WITHOUT DELAY.

I say this, for in the past few days we have seen events move so swiftly that it was hard to keep them in their true perspective.

My friends, under Georgia's present statutes, it has been demonstrated that it is futile even to send a lawyer into the court room to defend them.

The question is--are we going to have safeguards or not?

The answer is obvious.

We have had a preview of what will happen.

We have seen the results of our attorneys being handicapped without new laws appropriate for the time and the occasion.

We have seen the results of being denied the right to defend a cause on its merits.

Yes, in a single stroke of the federal judge's pen we have seen the state stripped of any protection whatsoever.

That is why I have summoned you here in this unusual emergency session.

There have been many meetings, many conferences, many discussions about this problem. I have consulted with members of the General Assembly, with members of my administration and with the people of Georgia--the industrialist, the businessman, the druggist, the educator, the minister--and, yes, even with the youth most directly affected.

I have asked each of them what solution they had, and if they had a solution, to come forward with it now.

Regrettably, no one has come forward with the perfect solution.

There is no perfect solution.

I reject, as I know you and the people of Georgia do, any thought, suggestion, hint or encouragement of defiance of lawful processes or the subjecting of the children of Georgia to the bodily hazard of violence and mob rule.

Having seen what can happen in the university system, we must move to protect the public schools and Georgia school children within the legal framework left to us. Developments in the university case raise the real peril that under certain circumstances state-funds support for the Department of Education and for the 159 county and 139 independent school systems might not be constitutionally permissible and might have to be withheld by the state.

In such circumstances there could be only one result.

All of the public schools in the state could be forced to close.

That is a possibility which you, I, and the people of Georgia are unwilling to contemplate, much less permit!

After seven years of political debate--after the enactment of many laws which have been put to successive tests in other states and have fallen--Georgia at this hour is confronted squarely with the inexorable hand of federal force, for the first time.

Her decision--public education or no education--how most effectively to protect the welfare of her children in view of the lawsuits affecting the university at Athens and the public schools, and others which may follow.

There is no--NO--sentiment in this state for a blind destruction of public education without offering an effective alternative.

There never has been.

Every legal means and resource to circumvent the effects of the decision, yes.

Defiance, no.

Private schools offered as a last resort, yes.

Destruction of education, no.

That has been the policy.

THAT IS THE POLICY TODAY.

There is no real sentiment in Georgia for integrating the classrooms of her schools and colleges.

We are the target of destructive forces beyond our borders, the evil effects of which must be neutralized by Georgians acting in concert for their best interests.

The great body of our people--the masses--white and colored alike--wish, are proud of and are content with our system of separate education.

Its preservation is the fundamental objective of Georgia people.

It is the fundamental objective of the Vandiver administration.

Separate education--segregated facilities--are our objectives, first, last, and always.

Giving our people an effective and legal means to protect themselves in light of present conditions, public sentiment will see to it in practically every community that separate education is continued in Georgia, on a voluntary basis.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon me, as governor, and upon you, the members of the General Assembly, to act now to afford that protection.

It can be done.

We can preserve public education.

We can maintain separate facilities.

We can preserve the peace and good order of the State.

We can--we must--protect the children of Georgia.

We can do this, my friends, NOT by futile defiance of federal force and authority.

--not by allowing ourselves to come into irreconcilable conflict with superior federal armed forces, as a few would have us do, where abject defeat and a turn-over of education to the federal courts would be the ultimate catastrophe.

That is no strategy.

That is no plan.

Our course is to evolve a sensible plan; not to engage in emotional, futile moves which accomplish nothing but further aggravate an already bad situation.

Our course is lawful resistance--not defiance--not violence.

Our course is what is expected of a government of laws.

Our course is what is expected from responsible men.

Our course is the only effective remaining means and solution.

Georgians have maintained their position by acting with intelligence, with foresight, with initiative, and with courage.

We will continue to do so.

The decision of the federal Supreme Court, rendered Sept. 29, 1958, in the Little Rock case, and those which followed, have made it necessary that we revise our education plan as envisioned in 1956.

I am sure that those who opposed the grants-in-aid amendment in 1954 will join now with those of us who voted and worked actively for its adoption in proclaiming it a farsighted act of statesmanship and leadership.

Proposed by the then Gov. Herman Talmadge, it was the basis of our defense then.

It forms the basis of our defense now.

Implementation legislation for the 1954 grants amendment was adopted in 1956 and in 1959. Since that time decisions have rendered it ineffective, in that, conditions which these statutes envisaged cannot now legally come into operation. Therefore, for the state to make grants, new implementing legislation is necessary.

Also, in 1956 and in 1959 the Legislature enacted statutes providing for school closure when integrated. Recent decisions dealing with identical laws have resulted in their being stricken.

In order to authorize the suspension of public schools and their reopening, consistent with the wishes of their patrons, a new law covering this subject must be passed.

At its last session, the General Assembly created a commission --the General Assembly Committee on Schools--to make such a study.

The committee made a constructive contribution in setting forth our present legal position.

Though the report was not unanimous, while varying views were expressed, in those conclusions, where there was unanimity, the report is most enlightening and helpful.

In these areas the combined reports express the will of the people--the will of the people of Georgia.

After studying these reports, I find that there are striking similarities in their recommendations.

These are the points that every member of the committee agreed on:

1. The people of Georgia are overwhelmingly in favor of both segregation and public education.

2. An overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia hold a deep conviction that separate facilities for the white and colored races are in the best interests of both races.

3. Compulsory association of the races through enforced integration would be detrimental to the peace, good order, and tranquility of the state, and detrimental to progress, harmony, and good relations between the races.

4. The vast majority of the people prefer tax-supported, segregated public schools rather than private schools.

5. The right of freedom of choice of one's associates is in violation of no laws, state or federal, and is the foundation stone of all society and is the base upon which progress, happiness, good order, and good feeling among people are built,

6. Both majority and minority reports favor the adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution guaranteeing this same freedom of association under which no child would be compelled to attend a school wherein intolerable conditions exist.

7. That legally effective, implementation legislation be enacted authorizing tuition grants under the 1954 amendment.

8. That public education be preserved in Georgia.

Finally, most important of all--

9. That the best interests of the children of Georgia be held paramount and above all other considerations.

In the final analysis, the question--the issue--presented to me and to you, is whether we want to rest our defenses entirely upon existing statutes, many of which are identical to those which have fallen in other states; or whether we shall rebuild our defenses to withstand these onslaughts in the courts.

Gentlemen, in laying a breastworks, it is elementary tactics not to rely on a single, already vulnerable line, which when once pierced, the hordes would be upon us.

All of us remember the famed French Maginot Line vaunted as invincible prior to World War II. But we remember also how it melted before the onslaught of the Blitzkreig.

The time is at hand, therefore, to seek new and better defenses --to perfect alternative plans--to act with courage and resolve--to act decisively--to determine to carry on legal resistance with every means available to us.

We must discard rusty and defective safeguards.

We will follow the principle laid down by the General Assembly of Georgia and the people of Georgia in 1954 at the beginning of this struggle, that, in our common weal, we will utilize to the fullest--

EVERY LEGAL MEANS AND EVERY LEGAL RESOURCE AT OUR COMMAND TO MAINTAIN SEPARATE EDUCATION IN GEORGIA!

That is our policy.

Let us pursue it with everything we have.

Let us proceed now to examine our position and to act with immediacy to strengthen it absolutely and with purpose.

The administration will present to you a freedom of association child protection defense package at this session, composed of a proposed constitutional amendment and three bills.

The amendment would guarantee freedom of association.

One bill would provide for an effective system of grants-in-aid based upon valid premises rather than upon contingencies which are legally impossible under existing laws.

Another would provide adequate legal machinery, which does not now exist, for suspension and reopening of public schools.

Another bill relates to new and effective appellate procedures of the State Board of Education.

The amendment and bills are intended to be cumulative to all effective and subsisting school legislation for our constitutional provision authorizing grants-in-aid.

Their passage is an additional and necessary step in Georgia's efforts to avoid the harmful effects of the decision in the Brown case and those which have followed.

That is our task.

We live in times and face problems that appear almost unsolvable.

But we must take heart.

We have a great state here and the finest citizens on earth.

Praying for Divine Guidance in all that we do, rededicating our faith in education, young Georgia eyes will look deeper into the world of the future.

An educated youth will discover broad new horizons for the betterment of mankind.

And a people, armed with knowledge, will be easy to lead, difficult to drive and impossible to enslave.

"THE CHALLENGES WE FACE"

(An address given by Mr. J. E. Devaughn, Principal Brown High School, at Wednesday night Fellowship Supper at Park Street Methodist Church on April 26, 1961)

I do not propose to come tonight to tell you what you should think and do about the evident crises we face. I dislike the approach of one who would tell an audience a point of view which it should take; rather, I prefer to talk with you about the way we try to help our students at Brown to see the challenge we face. On the other hand, I think I have used the plural "crises" advisedly:

We face a crisis of particular importance in the United States in the racial issue; and this particular issue and related ones of our country spill over into the problems we face throughout the world. The problems are multiple in nature, in my opinion, and the issue of desegragation is merely one of these problems.

As I have conceived this problem as a school executive, I have considered the problem and the opportunity and responsibility as above that of personal feeling and inclination. I have felt that personal feeling should not be part of the consideration, but that welfare of the country and of its citizens and our future should be predominant. Personal feelings have liggle place in such considerations.

In these impersonal considerations, the Decision of 1954 must be taken as the law of the land, as lawful interpretation of the Constitution within the framework of our system. This decision and subsequent decisions must be taken as consistent and part of the process which guarantees to every man his personal rights. These decisions merely apply to the Negroes' rights. And, therefore, consistent attitude must be that this isthe law of the land, despite personal and sectional differences of opinion. We must admit that in the protection of the rights of all the people some rights which may conflict with any one individual's personal feelings may be granted, but that the protection of the rights of all is more important to Democracy than that a few are inconvenienced.

The school executive must realize that his only course of action is that necessary to implement in an orderly manner the Atlanta Board of Education Plan as approved by the District Federal Court. It is true that in a democratic society the issues may still be debated, as to whether the constitutional provisions which give Negroes the rights directed by the court are good, whether the rights may be abridged for the benefit of the prevailing class and race, but also must be considered the resultant effect of such abridgment upon the Republic as it affects not only the individuals of the minority group but of the majority as well. These discussions may be held, with view of constitutional change, but the cost must also be considered, and meanwhile the prevailing decision must be accepted without apology. Recognition of law and order must be achieved in a democracy.

There is also the idea that freedom of association somehow is challenged in this decision. Freedom of association is a constitutional right and is not jeopardized in the granting of rights to individuals of another race or color or creed. This idea of association is one of individual conscience, not of legislation nor decree. One may be as free as his conscience and sense of right allow in choice of associates. This may be the hardest task finally.

There is another important consideration: We all are in this thing together, and it involves not just the local resolution of the racial issue, but involves also our position in the world in a way little understood by most.

Since this issue of desegregation is one of multiple problems we face as a nation and as Western Culture, we consider the job a professional one -- to bring to students understanding not only of this particular problem but of other issues of the world that relate to it. Our job is to put in perspective, without indoctrination, the problems of the world as they relate to the United States and the individuals of our school. These issues are in fact determinants of the future of our nation and of the future of the individuals to whom we are responsible.

The local problem and those of the large world can best be seen in perspective. Perspective isbest achieved when we consider man in his history. Recently a writer in the New York Times Magazine helped all who would read to gain a sense of perspective when he wrote that it took man 475,000 years to reach the Agricultural Age. It took him another 25,000 years to reach the Industrial Revolution. From the Industrial Revolution to the Space Age required only 150 years! To express the sweep of human history in another way, the history of man may be likened to a river that began on a huge plateau with little fall and meandered in a wide stream slowly for a half million years. Then the river reached a hill country of gradual decline for another period of some great length. In the last century and a half the river has come over an Alpine range and has descended in such torrents and with such speed that we cannot make sense of the sweep of events and the tendency of the main stream. The speed with which events now move in relation to the slower times is illustrated in the fact that it took Christianity from Jesus' crucifixion in 29 A.D. to 325 A.D. to be accepted by Constantine the emperor of the culture which crucified Him. Yet, the doctrine of Karl Marx moved with remarkable speed, through insidious and materialistic instead of heavenly. The Manifesto was published in 1848, and yet the workers in St. Petersburg who entreated Tsar Nicholas II in 1905 were bestirred by Marxist doctrine as well as by rightful feelings against injustices of that period, and the Revolution of 1917 was almost totally dominated by this doctrine little more than a half century after the Manifesto. Thus we see the increased tempo of the sweep of ideas.

We fought World War II with fighter craft which flew at 325 miles per hour, and had a few craft for which we claimed 425 miles per hour. Now our "Hustler" flies more than twice the speed of sound, and a man guides a space craft successfully at 5100 miles per hour. This is part of the swift movement of events which hold us in their grasp. Yet, the movement of man in space is not so momentous as that of the rising nations of the earth and that of the rising aspirations of the peoples of the world and of the minorities of our United States who have been in the culture. This our students and we must recognize if we are to survive as a nation and as a part of Western Culture, wherein the individual and his pursuit of religious and individual values are important. Thus, it is now in reality a possibility that a nation may fall and lose its position in the world in a matter of weeks or even days.

In this perspective we try to help students to see that Laos and our failure there are important to us and our position in the world and to the value system to which we are committed. We would help them see that SEATO was powerless to act because the strongest member of the Pact, Turkey, could not have been committed without giving Russia an excuse to attack and seize our bases there and the warm-water ports which would have given her an outlet to the Mediterranean which she has sought to enter for many centuries. We try to help students to see that South Vietnam has a meaning to them in relation to values we treasure, and that China and its materialism is an even greater threat in the years ahead. We must help them see that Russia and those countries of the Communist conviction will exploit conflict as a method of operation on either extreme, working with those who would unsuccessfully dam the movement of the torrent of history and against those who would successfully channel it. Students must know that Communists have exploited and used liberal elements in the best American colleges for their own purposes and have also joined groups which were dominated by hate. Students must know that in the fall of 1961 Communists and unthoughtful persons could exploit and agitate against the peaceful solution of desegragation of our Atlanta schools and divide us to our hurt before the eyes of the world. This the students and we must be cognizant of constantly.

We have tried to help students see the troubles in Cuba, and all of Latin America as well, in perspective and in view of our national goals. It is important that they review Suez and the action of Britain and France there a few years a go as perhaps crucial, with our joining Russia in denunciation of that action. The rising nations of South Africa must be seen in light of old oppressions and aspirations of peoples who will influence the near future of this world in which we are irrevocably entangled. Our destiny, we help them to see, is with all of these conflicts, and is inescapable. Even in a short quarter century England's position and future in the world has been drastically changed beyond the Englishman's and our comprehension of such sweep of aspirations of colonial peoples. Our own history is changing in this quarter century. Evidence is in the imbalance of payments and the drain on our gold reserves, in our troubles in Cuba, and in all trouble spots of the earth. These are all related events of the stream of history.

We take time to add to the perspective of students. Arnold Toynbee, we remind them, listed three causes of the fall of the majority of civilizations of human history, plus militarism as an outgrowth of any one of these three chief causes: 1) A soft bed, or an enviroment which invited peoples to be content and on the defensive and unconcerned about the issues of the world confronting them; 2) An outside challenge not met creatively; 3) An internal challenge not met creatively.

We have all three. First, we have a people enjoying great material comfort for the most part, and with too much invested to venture to think or speak or act in a manner to disturb the comfort they now enjoy, too comfortable to move out of the payline or the clubhouse-home and to take an issue on fundamental principles of America. Second, we have the outside challenge of a Communism with goals definitely and even destructively defined, a challenge which turns our own great liberalism upon us in a distorted form, quoting our Jefferson and Wilson while denying individual freedom and religious search of the human conscience, practicing materialism and pretending that ends and means are separate, that the ends justify the means. We have not met this challenge with the creative reaffirmation of the human principles upon which America was founded, but rather have met the challenge in a defensive position of that which is inconsistent with our announced purposes and beliefs, and thus, we have our truths flung into our teeth by an alien philosophy and a most efficient operation of the Communists. In the third place, we have with us, and have had since slavery was shamefully and with great guilt taken upon us, a proletariat, a minority in the culture but not of the culture, a minority which is challenging all of us that they be of the culture. Must not students and all of us understand that the Constitution and Declaration before it and the noble minds of the founding years give the members of the minority group bases for their claim, and that the Justices merely testify to this fact and reaffirm the rightness of the claim?

This we all must face. This is only a part of the sweep of history in perspective. This is not a localized problem. It is part of the world problem we face. And face it we must, with calmness and magnanimity of heart and soul. What we personally feel must have second place and must be of little consequence if we have enligntened self-interest for years of our personal future as well as that of our nation.

May I remind you, as we try to remind students, that most revolutions, including our own, were caused by movements of minorities in attempt to rise, or by the privileged as they fought to prevent the rise? Pray God we may avoid a violent Revolution or Counter-Revolution.

We have worked with students to help them see these issues in perspective. We have helped them to know the issues and choices without attempting to change points of view. One of our great prides is the Brown High Honor Code, which over a period of years is a result of students' thinking of a value system. We have strengthened student government, so that it is a real voice in the school. We have tried to have students face the issues for September, 1961, on desegragation, and they have renounced violence as a method of action in a land of law and order and have pledged to use democratic methods to forward their purposes. Of course, not all students will be fully committed, but we have tried to have them see the problem in perspective.

But this is not just a school problem or a problem for students. We feel that the Christian Church stands at a crucial point in its history in this and other matters in this world, and are certain that the Church will reaffirm its great historic place in moral leadership in the world as well as in this matter. Else it will turn its back upon the issues and cease to be a moral influence in our world. The Samaritan, too, must have a place in the culture, or the culture will fall. Families must consider the issues above personal feelings and desires. All civic clubs and groups in the culture must face the issue.

Fellow citizens, choices of history have never been easy, for the individual or a nation. In fact, every great choice of history, by individual or by a nation, was difficult and took courage and resolution and sacrifice. This problem and the related problems that challenge us are of the same kind. We must solve this challenge of September, 1961, or we shall not solve the other problems we face over the globe. We have challenged the students of Brown High. We challenge you!

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Page 4 **WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1961**

Fulton's Judge Shaw Tells Jury How It Is

Judge Claude Shaw of Fulton Superior Court sounded a timely warning in his charge to the new grand jury.

While recognizing evidence that indicates both races are making progress in learning how to recognize and to respect the rights of others, the judge cautioned against the "radical minority of each race from which our real danger comes."

These misguided groups follow the course of extremism. There are members of both races who are guilty of that. They are the ones to guard against.

But as Judge Shaw said, the great majority of both races are anxious to live in peace and harmony. The community will not tolerate conditions such as those that led to troubles experienced at Little Rock and New Orleans.

The eyes of the nation—indeed, those of the world—are focused upon Atlanta. It can be counted upon to protect its good name despite the efforts of a radical minority to blight it through foolish statements and deeds.

ATLANTA JOURNAL May 18, 1961

Southwest Group Urges Racial Calm

The Southwest Atlanta Community Council has appealed to citizens and civic organizations for help in maintaining law and order when schools desegregate this fall.

The council met Wednesday afternoon to put its appeal in the form of a letter to every civic, religious and educational group in southwest Atlanta.

The letter was said to be, in part, a result of the efforts of OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) to create "a climate of calm, dignified acceptance of desegregation in the fall."

Rev. W. H. Rittenhouse Jr. addressed the council at its luncheon meeting. "I, as a pastor, am going to back the law of the land whatever the law is," he said. "We've got to put into people (the proposition) that here is a law, and now are we going to face it and act congenially and act like people ought to act."

The Rev. Mr. Rittenhouse is pastor of Sylvan Hills Baptist Church.

* * *

THE COUNCIL based its letter on the premise that "in September of this year the 11th and 12th grades of the Atlanta public schools will be desegregated."

"This is a fact we must face. There is no alternative short of closing our schools . . . the first assumption or condition that we must accept is that desegregation is a fact in law," the letter said. "Our purpose in writing this letter is to alert our community service groups, through their leadership, to the great need for a sane approach to this problem."

The council, which is headed by Ed S. Cook Jr., area school superintendent, said it was not attempting to change anyone's personal views on segregation.

* * *

HOWEVER, said the letter, laws must be obeyed whether they are liked or not. Outlined were courses individual citizens should take.

1. Stay calm and exercise "mature and calculated judgment."
2. Act always within the law.
3. Discourage and attempt to calm those of his friends who get emotional over the situation.
4. Support proper authorities as they attempt to preserve order.
5. Inform police of "cladestine" atempts to violence or intimidation.
6. Encourage children to see "the virtue of these same precepts."

* * *

THE LETTER said community groups should:

1. Arrive at, and clearly state, aims and position, publicly, if possible.
2. Adopt resolutions condemning acts of violence and intimidation.
3. Not take sides with "extremists."
4. Conduct a program of education of members and the general public.

"Let's strive with all the sincerity of our beings to preserve peace and tranquility through our time of testing," said the letter. "We can profit from the mistakes and the tragedies of our sister cities."

"We must back up our school officials, cooperate with the police department and discourage those who kindle strife," the letter concluded.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION May 20, 1961

Obey School Edict, Atlanta Bar Asks

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The governing body of the Atlanta Bar Association called on all Atlantans Friday to abide by the federal court's school desegregation orders next fall and maintain the peace.

"There would be chaos and anarchy if each citizen were free to choose which decisions of the courts he would obey," an official statement of the group's executive committee declared.

The statement, adopted unanimously by the executive committee, was the strongest position yet taken by the group on the school question. Previously it had endorsed open-school legislation.

A spokesman explained that the committee had decided several weeks ago that a clear-cut statement of law was necessary because:

1. The public was being misled by statements of self-styled constitutional authorities.

2. The full impact of desegregation would be coming home to Atlantans when the School Board in June announces assignment of Negroes to formerly all-white schools.

The executive committee chose what it called a "blue-ribbon"

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Continued From Page 1

panel to draft the statement. Those chosen were Robert B. Troutman Sr., chairman; Edward S. White, Randolph Thrower, Robert B. Sams, F. M. Bird and Joseph L. Abraham.

The statement follows:

"The U.S. District Court sitting in Atlanta has entered an order which ends compulsory segregation of the races in the Atlanta public schools. It will become effective upon the reopening of the schools in September. The questions decided in the case have been before the courts for a long number of years and have been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, in litigation, in which all parties at interest were heard.

"The District Court had no choice in the matter. The judge adopted the only course open to him in conformity with his oath of office and in conformity with controlling law.

"It is no longer a matter of preference or choice. The judgment is conclusive and binding. It is the fundamental law under our constitutions and under our American system.

"We remind every citizen of the fundamental fact that our very lives, our liberty, our rights to our homes and other property are dependent upon our system of law. Obedience to the decisions of our courts, which protect these rights, is the heart of our system. This is true whether an individual agrees with the court or not. There would be chaos and anarchy if each citizen were free to choose which decisions of the courts he would obey.

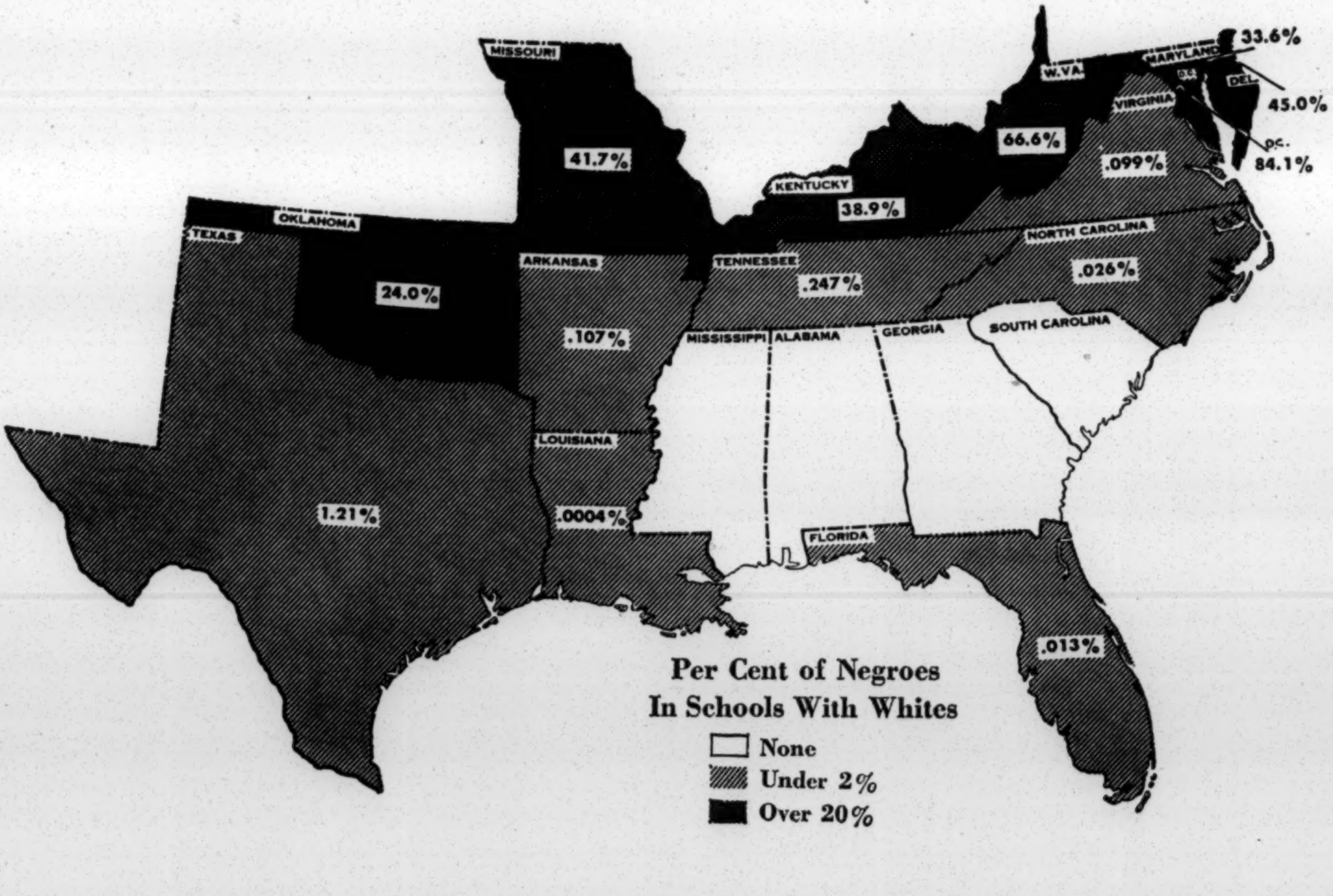
MUST BAR HATRED

"Civilization cannot exist without order, and order cannot be maintained without law. Atlanta, as a great and civilized city, is dependent on the determination of its people to avoid the hatred, bitterness and destruction that accompany lawlessness, and the fear and insecurity generated by disrespect for law.

"We recognize the special responsibility of lawyers to encourage respect for law and for our courts. The Atlanta Bar Association, therefore, calls upon all persons in this community to conduct themselves as good citizens, to obey the order of the District Court, and to give sincere help to our school officials as they endeavor to perform their difficult duty under it."

Statistical Summary

of school segregation-desegregation in the Southern and border states


MISSOURI
41.7%
W.VA.
66.6%
MARYLAND
33.6%
D.C.
84.1%
DEL.
45.0%
VIRGINIA
.099%
KENTUCKY
38.9%
OKLAHOMA
24.0%
TEXAS
1.21%
ARKANSAS
.107%
TENNESSEE
.247%
NORTH CAROLINA
.026%
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
LOUISIANA
.0004%
FLORIDA
.013%
Per Cent of Negroes
In Schools With Whites
☐ None
▨ Under 2%
■ Over 20%

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May, 1961

SUGGESTIONS FOR:

1. Individual Action, to help achieve peace and order, as the Atlanta Public School system complies with the law to make possible the desegregation of the 11th and 12th grades, this coming school term

   a. Have the courage to speak out, and let your own attitude be known, in all your face-to-face contacts with relatives, friends, neighbors, acquaintances,

   b. Invite some of the above-mentioned people in to your home to a "morning coffee" to discuss their apprehensions, attitudes, questions as to the facts of the Atlanta Plan, and its implementation,

   c. Encourage each person who comes to your "coffee" to have one, and thus to widen the circle who will have this kind of experience before August 31,

   d. Instigate, or suggest, larger meetings of groups to which you belong (church, civic, etc.)

2. Discussion topics for small informal "coffees" in neighborhoods:

   a. State purpose of meeting: to determine how we shall prepare ourselves and our children to meet our responsibility as citizens, as it relates to the possible desegregation of the High School nearest us,

   b. Make available the facts re: The Atlanta Plan, and its implementation. Discuss questions arising out of these facts,

   c. Try to enable each person to face these many questions:

      (1) How will this transition affect my family and me?

      (2) What kinds of activities can we engage in between now and Aug. 31, which will help prepare us to behave as mature, responsible citizens?

      (3) How can 8th graders who are themselves having such a new experience, be helped to act calmly, and to refuse to become a part of a mob, should one form?

      (4) Should our school be desegregated, what will I do on "D-Day"?

      (5) Could we get as many parents as possible in our community to agree that:

         (a) they will send their children to school as usual,

         (b) they (the parents) will stay at home. (Dr. Letson has said that no groups would be allowed to gather at any school).

OASIS - 1961

A Guide for the Presentation of the Subject:

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits a few Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Baltimore. A look at their experiences is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission of eleventh and twelfth-grade Negro students, who apply for transfer, and who can meet seventeen criteria established by the Atlanta Board of Education.

WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take..... as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone...history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good."

John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goal of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?

The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and physical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining. and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Supt. of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Supt. of the Logan County, Ky. schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students. William Henry Oliver, Supt. of Nashville Schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

Let us display restraint, good manners, and thoughtfulness, proving to the rest of the world, and, more important, to ourselves, that we are civilized people.

Some Specific Suggestions:

According to informed sources, the general public still does not understand the facts.... for instance, some think that grammar schools will be involved in September.

Therefore more discussion is needed. May we suggest that each of us does what he can to share his knowledge with other individuals and groups:

---- person to person

---- informal neighborhood "coffees"

---- organized groups, such as churches, service clubs, Garden Clubs, PTAs, "ad infinitum."

In our conversations, let us appeal to personal and to civic pride; to acceptance of this challenge as a glorious opportunity to bring honor to our city, rather than disgrace.

LOUISIANA SCHOOL SEGREGATION LEGISLATION

1. ACT #555 (1954)

   SECTION I. "ALL PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA SHALL BE OPERATED SEPARATELY FOR WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN. THIS PROVISION IS MADE IN THE EXERCISE OF THE STATE POLICE POWER. . ."

   SECTION 2. "THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION SHALL NOT APPROVE ANY PUBLIC SCHOOLS WHICH MAY VIOLATE THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT NOR SHALL ANY OF THE STATE COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITY SCHOOL RECOGNIZE ANY CERTIFICATE OR GRADUATION FROM SUCH PUBLIC SCHOOL WHICH MAY VIOLATE THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT AS ENTITLING THE HOLDER THEREOF TO ADMISSION."

   SECTION 3. "NO FREE SCHOOL BOOKS OR OTHER SCHOOL SUPPLIES SHALL BE FURNISHED, NOR SHALL ANY STATE FUNDS FOR THE OPERATION OF SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS, OR ANY OTHER SCHOOL FUNDS BE FURNISHED OR GIVEN TO ANY PUBLIC ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL WHICH MAY VIOLATE THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT AS ABOVE."

2. POLICE POWER AMENDMENT, APPROVED BY THE VOTERS, 1954; WRITES INTO THE CONSTITUTION PROVISION FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS PROTECTED BY THE POLICE POWER OF THE STATE.

3. ACT #28 (1956). SUSPENDS THE COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW FOR CHILDREN SEVEN TO 16 IN ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SCHOOL OR SYSTEM WHICH IS INTEGRATED, REGARDLESS OF THE AUTHORITY ORDERING INTEGRATION.

4. ACT #319 (1956). FREEZES SCHOOL SEGREGATION IN NEW ORLEANS. PROVIDES THAT ON THE DATE THE ACT BECOMES LAW, ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS THEN WHITE MUST REMAIN WHITE AND ALL THEN NEGRO MUST REMAIN NEGRO. SETS UP A FOUR-MEMBER "SPECIAL SCHOOL CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE" OF LEGISLATORS, TO DESIGNATE NEWLY BUILT SCHOOLS AS WHITE OR NEGRO, AND TO RULE ON REQUESTS FOR RE-CLASSIFICATION; PROVIDES THAT WHITE AND NEGRO STUDENTS MUST BE TAUGHT BY TEACHERS OF THEIR OWN RACE; SETS UP THE STATE AS ONLY LEGAL DEFENDANT IN ANY SUIT CONTESTING THE ACT.

5. ACT #256 (1958)

   SECTION I. "THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, AS THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE, IN ORDER TO SECURE JUSTICE TO ALL, PRESERVE THE PEACE, AND PROMOTE THE INTEREST, SAFETY, AND HAPPINESS OF ALL THE PEOPLE, IS AUTHORIZED AND EMPOWERED TO CLOSE ANY RACIALLY MIXED PUBLIC SCHOOL OR ANY PUBLIC SCHOOL WHICH IS SUBJECT TO A COURT ORDER REQUIRING IT TO ADMIT STUDENTS OF BOTH THE NEGRO AND WHITE RACES BY A DATE CERTAIN AND FIX THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF SUCH CLOSING. THE GOVERNOR IS FURTHER AUTHORIZED AND EMPOWERED TO CLOSE ANY OTHER PUBLIC SCHOOL OR SCHOOLS IN ANY PARISH OR CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM WHERE A SCHOOL HAS BEEN CLOSED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION IF IN HIS OPINION THE OPERATION OF SUCH SCHOOL OR SCHOOLS MIGHT CAUSE FRICTION OR DISORDER AMONG THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OR CITIZENS OF SAID SYSTEM OR RESULT IN A BREACH OF THE PEACE, CIVIL DISORDER OR STRIFE."

   ALSO AUTHORIZES THE SALE OF SCHOOL PROPERTIES TO GROUPS WHICH WOULD OPERATE PRIVATE SCHOOLS ON FORMER PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTIES. AUTHORITY FOR PUBLIC SALE RESTS WITH CITY OR PARISH SCHOOL BOARDS.

6. ACT #257 (1958). SETS RULES FOR "COOPERATIVES" AMONG PARENTS WHICH WOULD OPERATE PRIVATE SCHOOLS ON FORMER PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTIES.

7. ACT #258 (1958). PROVIDES GRANTS FROM THE STATE TO PAY FOR EDUCATING CHILDREN AT COOPERATIVE SCHOOLS.

8. ACT #259 (1958). PUPIL PLACEMENT LAW -- GIVES FULL AUTHORITY OVER PUPIL ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER TO LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS. PERMITS LOCAL BOARDS TO SEGREGATE STUDENTS BY SEX. STIPULATES THAT "NO CHILD SHALL BE COMPELLED TO ATTEND ANY SCHOOL IN WHICH THE RACES ARE COMMINGLED. . ." ALSO SETS UP ASSIGNMENT CRITERIA "OTHER THAN RACE."

9. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT (1959). INVESTS IN THE LEGISLATURE THE AUTHORITY FOR PROVIDING EDUCATION FOR LOUISIANA'S SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN EITHER IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SCHOOLS. AUTHORIZES THE USE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS FOR PRIVATE TUITION GRANTS.

Return

PUBLIC SCHOOL LAWS IN GEORGIA

The General Assembly of Georgia has had the authority to establish free public schools from its very beginning in the Constitution of 1777 (Article LIV). Even though such authority existed, it was ninety-three years before Georgia had a free public school system. Ga. Laws 1870, p. 49.

Subsequent to 1870 both the Constitution and statutes of the State of Georgia have authorized the operation of free public schools provided, however, that the two races would be educated in separate schools.

The Constitution of 1945, Article VIII, Section I, Paragraph I (Ga. Code Ann., §2-6401), provides:

> "The provision of an adequate education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia, the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation. Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."

The basic statutory provision on segregation is found in Code §32-937 which provides in part as follows:

> "Admission to all common schools shall be gratuitous to all children between the ages

> of six and 18 years residing in the districts in which the schools are located. Colored and white children shall not attend the same schools; and no teacher receiving or teaching white and colored pupils in the same schools shall be allowed any compensation out of the common school fund. ..."

The control and management of the public schools of a school district is vested in the local board of education. See Article VII, Section V, Paragraph I (Ga. Code Ann., §2-6801); Code §32-901. There are presently 199 separate and distinct school districts within the State of Georgia. While the State Board of Education has authority to enact rules and regulations regarding the administration of the state school fund, curriculum, etc., the primary responsibility for the administration of the school laws lies with the local boards of education. Code §32-408. The State Board of Education acts in an appellate capacity of reviewing matters which have been appealed from a local board of education. Code §32-414.

In 1951 the General Assembly of Georgia adopted a provision in its appropriation Act to the effect that state education funds could not be apportioned or paid to any public school system that does not provide separate schools for the two races. Ga. Laws 1951, p. 417. The same provision was stated as to the University System of Georgia. Similar provisions were also provided in the Appropriations Acts of 1953 and 1956. Ga. Laws 1953 Jan-Feb Sess., p. 151; Ga. Laws 1956, p. 753.

In 1954 the people of Georgia ratified an amendment to their Constitution to provide:

> "Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may by law provide for grants of State, County or municipal funds to citizens of the State for educational purposes, in discharge of all obligations of the State to provide adequate education for its citizens."

A segregation law was enacted in 1955 prohibiting the expenditure of State or local funds, directly or indirectly for the maintenance, upkeep, operation or support of any public school district which does not provide separate schools for the two races. It also provides that any State or local official who expends State or local funds contrary to this law is (1) liable for the amount paid out, and (2) guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary for a period of not less nor more than two years. Ga. Laws 1955, p. 174.

The 1956 Appropriations Act (Ga. Laws 1956, p. 753) prohibits the State Board of Education from making any apportionment to a school district where a court judgment involving such school district effectively holds: (1) that Section 7 of the Appropriations Act (Separation of the Races in Public Schools) is unconstitutional or (2) that local school authorities may not provide separate schools for white and colored races as required by Article VIII, Section I, Paragraph I of the Georgia Constitution. Should the effective judgment occur after apportionment by the State Board and the order of the State Budget Authorities approving the same, no further funds shall be paid. The Governor issues a written order determining when any such judgment has become effective. It is assumed the phrase "effective judgment" means a judgment that would require the immediate integration of the races in the public schools within that school district.

ruling "from & after such time as would be necessary" is not "effective"

In 1956 the General Assembly enacted a law to implement the constitutional amendment authorizing a "Grant in Aid." Ga. Laws 1956, p. 6. It provides for the closing of the public school system of a school district whenever the Governor shall ascertain (1) that the public schools of a school district are not entitled under the laws of Georgia to State funds for their maintenance and operation, or (2) that the public schools of a school district cannot be operated in such manner as shall entitle such schools under the laws of Georgia to State funds for their maintenance and operation. An executive order will make a public proclamation of such determination. The order will also provide for the closing of such schools and for the preservation and protection of school properties. The public authorities of such school district shall no longer be authorized to operate the public schools of such school district after the effective date named in such executive order.

The Act then provides that children of school age resident within the closed school district shall be entitled each year thereafter to an educational grant from State and local funds in discharge of all obligations of the State in respect to education. The amount of such grant shall be annually calculated as may be provided for by the order of the Governor. The amount will represent the "State funds annually expendable for the individual pupil under the provisions of State appropriations of force for public schools" in the school district "wherein the child resides for the last entire school year during which the public schools were open therein", plus "local funds in such amount as shall be arrived at by dividing the local funds available therefor by the number of children of school age resident in the . . . school district." The Governor is authorized to include such additional amount as he may deem necessary for education.

about
$31
per mo.
per pupil
+ "what gov.
deems
necessary."

The Governor's order will prescribe rules and regulations for the administration of this Act. Provision is made for the grant to begin anytime within the school year. However, the grant cannot be expended for religious sectarian education. The expenditure of the grant for any purpose except for the education of such child renders the parent or guardian guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Teachers' Retirement System Act was amended in 1956 to provide for the admission of teachers in privately operated nonsectarian schools into such system, but the State is prohibited from making contributions on account of such private school teacher. Any contributions would be made by the private nonsectarian school employer and the teacher. Ga. Laws 1956, p. 15.

The Compulsory School Attendance Law has been amended twice in the last two years. First, the Governor may suspend all or any part of the law where it is necessary because of any riot, insurrection, public disorder, disturbance of the peace, natural calamity or disaster in order to protect persons and property or to preserve the health and welfare of the citizens of this State, or to preserve the general welfare of the State. The suspension could be effective over the entire State, or in any portion thereof. Ga. Laws 1957, p. 168. Second, the Compulsory School Attendance Law will not apply in any public school district or system "Wherein the operation of the public schools by public officers of this State is discontinued." Ga. Laws 1958, p. 231.

In summary, the public schools of a school district will not be closed unless and until there is an "effective judgment" by a court rendered against said school district, i.e., requiring immediate integration of the races in the public schools within said school district. The possible closing of the public schools of the school district that is a party to the judgment will in no way affect the other 198 school districts. While the suit is a class action, the members of the class are limited to the Negro pupils residing within the said school district. The State will not and cannot establish private schools within the school district wherein the public schools are closed. It makes available a "Grant in Aid" to the pupils of the said school district. If there is any resort to a private school, it will be by the individual parent - not the State.

How can school authorities create a general climate of firmness and calm when school re-opens in the Fall? What can voluntary community organizations do to re-inforce their school officials — to encourage an attitude of positive acceptance of change?

The following suggestions have been brought forward by various voluntary organizations to stimulate thinking, first steps, and planning for the future.

AREAS OF ACTIVITY - SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND SCHOOL BOARD

1. A Citizens Advisory Committee, set up by the School Board, could gain wide public support for desegregation. Composed of distinguished citizens, by its public statements it could set the tone for community acceptance. This Citizens Advisory Committee, along with School Board members and school administrators could explain in the press and on TV how desegregation will work, how it has worked elsewhere, and answer questions from the public.

2. School administrators could also use communications media, as well as the classroom and assembly hall, to explain in advance of any possible difficulties that rowdyism, absenteeism, or other breaches of disorder will be followed by severe consequences.

3. The School Board might wish to arrange private, regular briefings with the news media to issue progress reports, to discuss reporting of any desegregation incidents, and to insure that incidents will not provide a circus for reporters.

4. The Superintendent might call a special meeting of the teaching staff to enlist teacher support by explaining what is in store for them. Selected teachers might be given inservice training in intercultural education; others might be encouraged to attend summer inter-group workshops. First on the administrative level, then on the supervisory and teacher level, regular integrated staff discussions might give an appropriate background for school desegregation in the Fall.

5. In addition to school assemblies and classroom discussions, the Superintendent might wish to meet with high school student councils to enlist student leadership in insuring peaceful transition.

6. Formation of a behind-the-scenes liaison group might be useful to map out a step-by-step schedule for the first few days of desegregation. It would be helpful if everybody concerned could know in advance what techniques will be used on the first day to handle crowds, where and when Negro students will report to class, how reporters will be dealt with -- all of the mechanisms to be employed that will insure smooth,untroubled early days of desegregation. Such a group might contain representatives from the Superintendents office, the Police Department, the Mayor's office, and white and Negro community leaders.

AREAS OF ACTIVITY -- VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

1. Widest community support must be enlisted by voluntary organizations through special meetings called by existing religious, womens, fraternal and civic associations. Both official school spokesmen and representatives of civic groups must be prepared to address these meetings.

2. Small informal neighborhood "coffee" of high school parents to answer specific questions and allay possible fears may be necessary.

3. Most important is preparation of parents in presently white schools through the PTA. A special PTA meeting in every high school is essential before school re-opens. If PTA leadership in a particular school is hostile, parents who are friendly must be found by voluntary organizations and urged to speak up within PTA if possible, informally if not.

4. Voluntary organizations must stimulate the mass media to undertake a broad-gauged public relations campaign. The key to this campaign might be initiation of a Citizens Pledge along the following lines:

> "I promise to keep faith with myself and my city — to guard our children's safety, to safeguard our city's future. When school opens in the Fall, with God's help I will do my part to maintain the peace, to respect the law, and to protect the good name of Atlanta."

If such a pledge were launched with high level sponsorship — quite logically it could be done by the Citizens Advisory Committee suggested above — adherence to it by leading businessmen, civic leaders, churches, voluntary groups, and most important, thousands of individual citizens, would have a dramatic impact in creating the proper community climate. Newspapers and TV could play their role by reporting on support the pledge has gathered, and by special features, columns and interpretive editorials.

5. The newspapers should be encouraged to tie Atlanta's future growth and progress to peaceful desegregation this Fall. A newspaper series — Atlanta Twentieth Century — to run as a companion piece to the Atlanta

Century — could paint a glowing picture of the possibilities in the Arts, Business, Tourism, Major League Sports, etc, all of which would be irreparably damaged by riots and violence. The same theme should be carried over into TV shows.

6. Existing literature prepared by voluntary organizations on the facts of desegregation should be widely distributed to PTA's and other civic groups, to help stimulate interest and discussion.

7. Ministers should be encouraged to preach on peaceful desegregation as well as fostering discussions within church study groups, especially among high school age youngsters.

8. It might be possible to arrange a special TV show on the eve of school's re-opening featuring the Mayor, police chief, school superintendent, civic leaders, with a special message for Atlanta from President Kennedy.

9. Voluntary organizations must stand ready to mobilize community support for keeping our public schools open in the event of a referendum.

Subject: A Study of Academic Achievement Since Integration in Louisville, Kentucky Public Schools

The study named above, was done by Dr. Frank H. Stallings, Professor of Education, University of Louisville. Prior to 1955-56, Louisville maintained virtually two separate school systems. More than 3,000 white and more than 1,300 Negro children on 2nd, 6th and 8th grade levels were included in the study. Tests administered before integration showed Negroes performing at levels from five months to as much as one year, two months lower than whites, depending upon the grade and subject or skill tested. The second testing period occurred in 1957, after integration had been accomplished.

Analysis of test results produced the following:

For the total group of white pupils there were gains in achievement amounting to 1.2 months at 2nd grade level; 9 months at 6th grade level, an average of 2 months in all subjects at 8th grade level. The one instance of drop was less than one month, which was not statistically significant.

For the total group, the gains were still greater: 3 months at 2nd grade; 5 months at 6th grade, an average of 1 month in all subjects at 8th grade. Reading gained 4 months at the 8th grade level. At no other time in the past have there been as great gains.

Seventy-five supervisors, principals, teachers and students were interviewed. Only one person felt that integration had had a negative effect on the motivations of pupils or teachers. The others all felt that integration had provided motivation in varying degrees to all concerned.

The following conclusions were drawn from the study:

Scholastic achievement showed substantial gains for all - greater gains were made by Negroes than whites.

Improvement seemed to be due in part to increased motivations - especially of Negro teachers and pupils.

The study offers re-assurance to those who fear that the immediate effect of integration would be to lower the levels of achievement.

The third testing period was in May of 1959. Whereas in November of 1956 median scores for white pupils were from three to ten months below national norms in English, reading and arithmetic and Negro medians were from 8 to 14 months behind whites, in 1959, taken all together, medians were only slightly different from national norms. This means that there was probably some gain for whites and a very substantial gain for Negro pupils.

The improvement in test scores in Louisville was accomplished without any comprehensive program to "preserve standards" such as some school systems undertake.

. . . they thought they could go it alone, so they closed the public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

A PRINCE EDWARD PRIMER

A is for Attic*—

It's cold and it's bare
You wouldn't want your child to shiver up there.

**If not attics, then converted stores, even an old blacksmith shop serve as Prince Edward's classrooms. In some cases, grammar school children must walk two blocks to use toilet facilities.*

B is for Basement*—

So crowded and dim
No lunches, no busses, not even a gym.

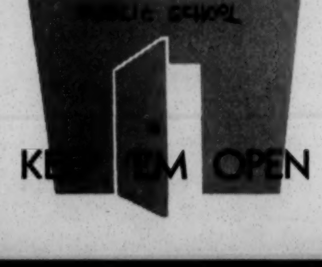
**Classes are sometimes partitioned by thin curtains instead of walls. Physical education has been dropped. Shop, home economics and science labs are often not available. There are no lunch facilities.*

C is Curriculum*—

Sharply curtailed
How costly a lesson—the students all failed!

**High schools are not accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools. It is very difficult for a Prince Edward child to qualify for college anywhere outside his native state.*

Two years have proven that a makeshift private school system can never replace tax-supported public schools. Let's remember these ABC's—and



KEEP OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN

distributed as a public service by HOPE, Inc.

A Guide for the Presentation of the Subject:

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits qualified Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Baltimore. A look at their experiences is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission, without regard to race, of qualified students in the 11th and 12th grades who wish to transfer to other schools in the 1961-62 school year.

WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take ..... as policement we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone .... history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good".

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation".

WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?

The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and phusical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Superintendent of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Superintendent of the Logan County, Kentucky schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students. William Henry Oliver, Superintendent of Nashville schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no course more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of deliquency".

Well aware of the direness of Governor Almond's predictions, as well as recent events in New Orleans, the Georgia Legislature in 1961 repealed all school closing laws so as to enable each local school district to work out its own solution. Our city is now free to do what the Federal Court says we must do . . . without disruption of public education, economic ruin, lawlessness and violence which would only bring chaos and disgrace to Atlanta.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

According to informed sources, the general public still does not understand the facts . . . for instance, some think that grammar schools will be involved in September.

Therefore, more discussion is needed. May we suggest that each of us does what he can to share his knowledge with other individuals and groups:

_________ person to person

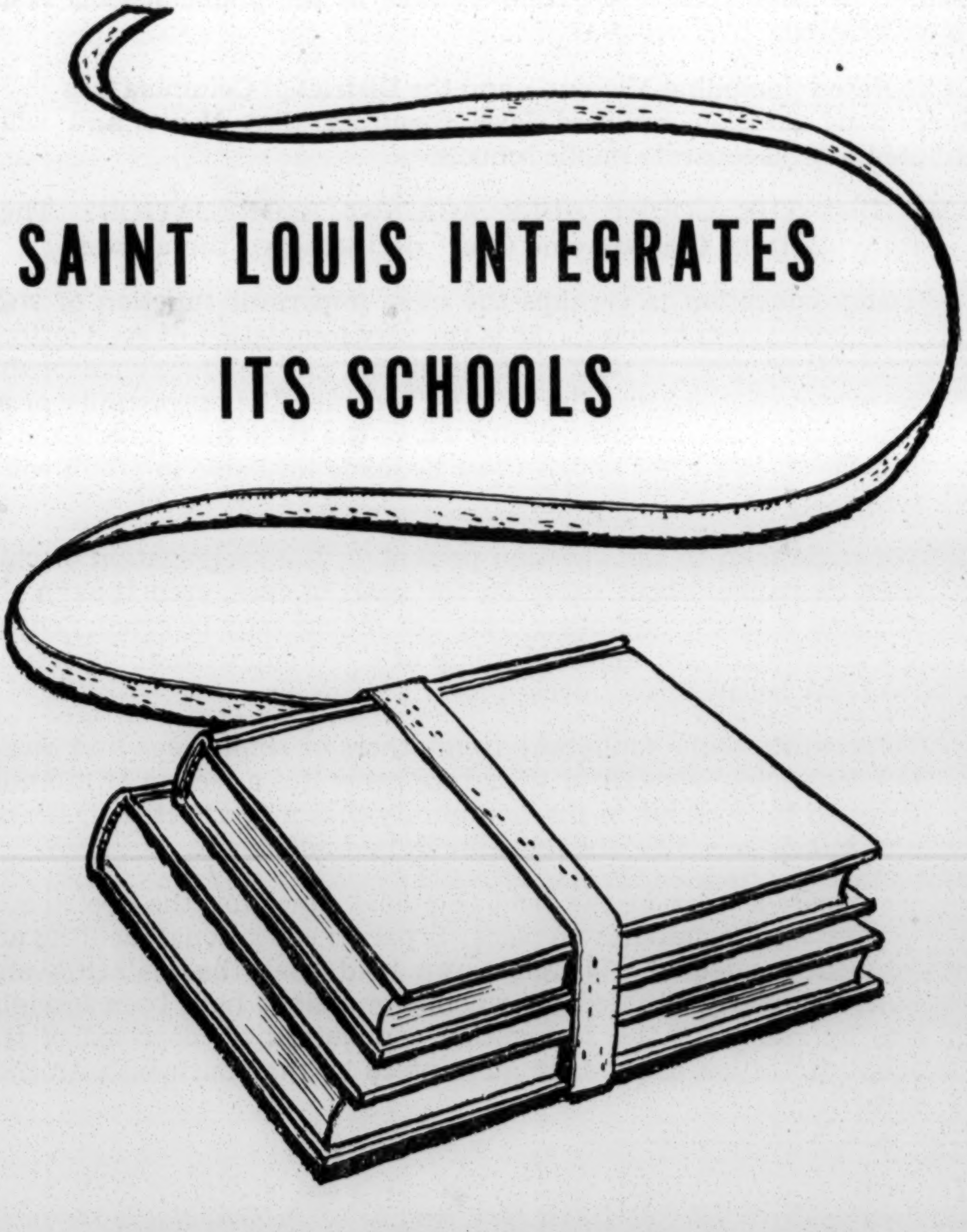
_________ informal neighborhood "coffees"

_________ organized groups, such as churches, civic and service clubs, garden clubs, PTA'S, etc.

In our conversations, let us appeal to personal and to civic pride; to acceptance of this challenge as a unique opportunity to bring honor to our city.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

SAINT LOUIS INTEGRATES ITS SCHOOLS



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ST. LOUIS

January 1955

U. S. Supreme Court DECISION

On May 17, 1954 the United States Supreme Court handed down the historic decision that segregation by race in the public schools is unconstitutional.

In 17 states (including Missouri) and the District of Columbia this unanimous decision nullified laws requiring that Negro and white children attend separate public schools.

WHY DID THE COURT RULE AGAINST SEGREGATION? These excerpts from the Supreme Court decision give the answer:

> "Today education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments . . . It is the very foundation of good citizenship . . . In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.
>
> "We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public school solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does . . .
>
> "To separate them (children) from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone . . .
>
> "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment."

"The people of our community should accept calmly and intelligently the ruling of the Supreme Court which holds that there must be no discrimination in the public schools of our nation.

"To prevent friction or unwise action during this period of integration, it is essential that the citizens of St. Louis work together and in complete harmony. By doing so, each citizen will not only be working in his or her own best interest but in the best interest of the entire community."

Raymond R. Tucker,
Mayor, St. Louis

St. Louis Takes ACTION

In agreement with the spirit of the Supreme Court decision, on June 22, 1954 the St. Louis Board of Education, the Superintendent of Instruction, and other executive officers adopted a program to eliminate separate schools for white and Negro children.

They announced a three-step schedule for integration:

- September 1954: combination of Stowe Teachers and Junior College for Negroes and the Harris Teachers and Junior College, at the Harris building; the integration of special schools for the handicapped.
- February 1, 1955: integration at the start of the second semester of all high schools (except the technical high schools) and the Adult Education program.
- September 1955: the final step — desegregation of all the elementary and the technical high schools at the opening of school.

Policies pertaining to students and teachers were set forth. (These policies are given in the Question and Answer section of this leaflet.)

The Superintendent of Instruction was fully authorized to carry out the program in a manner judicious for the proper and orderly accomplishment of the basic objective. It was stated:

> "We believe that this program will expeditiously and wisely secure for every public school child full, equal, and impartial use of our school facilities and services and will assure our employees fair and impartial treatment.
>
> "To achieve these ends, we petition the help, the cooperation and the good will of all of the citizens of our community."

"The success of our first steps in integration leads me to express my appreciation for the understanding of the citizenry of St. Louis. We urge their continued sympathetic and cooperative action in the next steps toward the full integration of all of our educational activities."

Philip J. Hickey,
Supt. of Instruction, St. Louis

"Equality of opportunity in public education is the cornerstone of our American way. It has been very gratifying to me to know that the St. Louis public school system is proceeding in orderly fashion to end segregation in our schools. These plans are deserving of the wholehearted support of every right thinking citizen."

Henry F. Chadeayne, Chairman
St. Louis Public Schools Advisory Committee

For 10 Years — THE TREND

IN THE NATION The last decade has seen a reduction in discriminatory practices in many areas of our society. It has occurred for differing reasons and to varying degrees in — churches, the armed forces, housing, interstate travel, hospitals, public accommodations (hotels, restaurants, theaters, movies) and recreation facilities, organized sports, labor unions and industrial employment, politics and government, and education.

Education a facet of the trend During the past 10 years, these changes have been made: in southern and border states about 75 of the colleges and universities, both public and private, have opened their doors to Negro students. About 25 preparatory schools in northern states have offered scholarships to Negroes. Elementary and secondary schools have been integrated in some 60 cities and towns mainly in states that border on the South.

IN ST. LOUIS Education has taken part in the trend.

Higher education St. Louis University desegregated over 5 year period ending in 1949.

Washington University desegregated over a 5 year period ending in 1952.

Parochial schools All Catholic schools ended segregation in 1947.

Public schools Public schools in both the city and county started integrating after the Supreme Court decision. They had been laying the groundwork for many years, as the next page shows.

Many community groups have assisted over the years in working toward school integration; they have engaged in discussion and study, made recommendations, and sponsored activities.

"Our experience at Washington University in removing all racial and color restrictions has been very gratifying and this action has created no problems. On the contrary both students and faculty have welcomed this broadening of the composition of the University's personnel. It is giving added richness and strength to our entire educational program."

Ethan A. H. Shepley,
Chancellor, Washington University

"Since the city of St. Louis is already nationally recognized as a leader in the preservation and promotion of sound human and social relations, it seems obvious that the citizens of this community should continue to exercise this leadership by bringing to a happy conclusion the effort to correct one of the major areas in which human equality is still unrecognized by a complete and whole-hearted racial integration in all of our school systems."

Paul C. Reinert, S. J.,
President, St. Louis University

TOWARD INTEGRATION

Laying The Groundwork
In The St. Louis Public Schools

STUDENTS:

Intergroup Youth Organization	Since 1947 there has been an annual conference of high school students at Soldan-Blewett during Brotherhood Week. It has grown to 1500 students from public, private and parochial schools in the area. The program includes: talent shows in the morning; activity groups such as discussion, folk dancing, music, and drama in the afternoon. A steering committee, The Intergroup Youth Organization, meets every two weeks all year to conduct numerous activities and plan the annual meeting.
Athletics	During the past few years track meets have been open to all public high schools. There have been baseball games and other sports between Negro and white schools, and Girls' Play Day has included all high schools.
City-Wide Student Council	There has been a city-wide student council for six years. Meeting once a month, the members have taken up problems of concern to all students and made recommendations toward integration.
Musical Groups	Orchestras, bands, choral groups etc. from Negro and white schools have been each others' guests for several years. There is now an all-city public high school symphony orchestra.
Centennial Pageant	The Central High School Centennial Pageant (June 1953) featured over 5000 pupils from all schools performing in an orchestra, band, choir, drills and dances.

TEACHERS:

Intergroup Education Association	This group, formed four years ago, now has 450 members. It focusses on teacher training programs in human relations.
Teacher Activities	Teachers have long been integrated in certain activities including official committees, teachers' organizations, administrative staff and meetings.
Training in Human Relations	In-service teacher training has emphasized human relations over the past ten years, with special focus more recently on integration. Some 150 teachers have had summer university workshop training in human relations. Over one-third of all teachers have had special training in human relations.

"American people of good will have often expressed in words their ideals of democracy and equality of opportunity. The Supreme Courts decision of May 17, 1954 now offers an unparalleled opportunity to put those ideals into practice. May our St. Louis schools serve as an outstanding example of successful integration."

Mrs. Robert J. Crossen,
Board of Directors Y.W.C.A.

The Board of Education and School Officials Answer the Questions

AS SCHOOL INTEGRATION

1. **What are the reports from the St. Louis schools where integration is already in effect?**

   Superintendent of instruction Philip J. Hickey states: "I am informed by the faculty of the Harris Teachers College that the institution is operating most successfully on an integrated basis with an increased enrollment and with great interest being shown in all parts of the program. The special schools have been integrated very successfully in all of the various phases of their operations."

2. **On what basis will children be assigned to school?**

   Students must attend school in the district in which they live, on the basis of the new school boundaries.

   There are these exceptions: school authorities may transfer students from one district to another to relieve overcrowding; students already enrolled in a school, but not resident in its new district may continue, if they choose, at that school until they graduate, providing it is not overcrowded.

3. **How were the new school boundaries determined?**

   School district lines were re-drawn without regard to race or color. Each school is centrally located in its district. New high school district lines were announced on November 15; new elementary boundaries will be published by February 1, 1955.

4. **Can we be sure of having good teachers?**

   Yes, both Negro and white teachers have been selected on the basis of their training and experience, and have met the same standards. Records show that both groups of teachers are equally well qualified; all have continued to improve their abilities through in-service training.

   New teachers will be appointed from a single rated list compiled from examination scores, without regard to race.

5. **Will teaching staffs be integrated?**

   Whenever possible teachers will retain their present posts. They will be transferred only to meet teaching needs; this will be done on the basis of the competence and adaptability of a teacher for a particular assignment.

6. **Will integration affect the employment status of teachers?**

   No, the tenure rights of teachers, protected by state law, will be preserved as always. Promotions will continue to be made solely on the basis of merit.

"Racial integration in all schools will give children, youths, and adults the opportunity to work together — one step in realizing the meaning of democracy."

Jennie Wahlert, Director,
Washington University Nursery School

TAKES PLACE IN ST. LOUIS

7. **Will all school facilities and activities outside of the classroom be integrated also?**

   Yes, all co-curricular activities — clubs, social affairs, and athletics — will be open to all students.

8. **How are pupils getting ready for integration?**

   School programs this semester have been geared to integration. Through student councils, athletics, clubs, and guidance, students are participating in planning for school changes.

9. **Will parent organizations be open to all?**

   "The by-laws do not exclude any group, and all parents are welcome," was announced at the 1954 annual meeting of the Missouri Congress of Parents and Teachers (P.T.A.). The Patrons Alliance has stated a similar policy of welcome to all parents.

10. **What is the community doing to support school integration?**

    Religious, civic, social welfare, groups have taken leadership in backing the program. Through public meetings, workshops, and discussion groups, they are inspiring a health climate of opinion.

    The Public Relations Committee of the Board of Education is ready to work with all organizations.

11. **How do children get along in integrated schools?**

    "Leave it to the kids" is a remark frequently heard in communities that have integrated their schools. Once the change is made, children adjust to each other quickly and naturally.

"Through integration we shall come closer to realizing one of the objects of the National and Missouri Congress of Parents and Teachers — equal educational opportunities for all children. In those areas where integration has taken place, our parents and teachers are working harmoniously. In areas making the transition our units are doing everything possible to make the change successful."

Mrs. C. Wheeler Detjen, President
Mo. Congress of Parents and Teachers

"The ending of racial segregation in the St. Louis schools is in the finest tradition of our concept of democracy. Better schools at lower cost will now be possible; intergroup understanding will be enhanced and discriminatory practices weakened. Final results will be measured in terms of a happier citizenry and a more progressive community.

M. Leo Bohanon, Executive Director,
St. Louis Urban League

Integration moves forward
IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY

Clayton, Ferguson, Maryland Heights, are fully integrated. Brentwood has integrated its high school, and Wellston its junior high school.

Kirkwood has integrated its elementary schools, and will complete the program with the junior and senior high schools in September 1955. On January 11, 1955 the Kirkwood School Board announced that "the hiring, transfer or dismissal of teachers . . . (will be) based solely on competency without respect to race or color."

In Berkeley and Normandy pupils have an open choice.

Webster Groves now has integration in the adult evening school; elementary schools will be integrated in September 1955 and secondary schools in September 1956.

Integration plans of other school districts are in the making and will be announced shortly.

"The Supreme Court has made it clear that segregation is no longer legal. The democratic practices of the American people as concerns integration must conform now with their democratic ideals. It is time for our people to consider the matter carefully. It is time for Boards of Education to establish firm policies concerning integration — and we should get on with it as soon as possible."

—Floyd Hendricks, Supt. of Schools, Kirkwood

"The school integration made possible by the U. S. Supreme Court should be approach in the spirit of fair play and good will. All problems of integration can be solved by intelligent citizens working together in the interest of national unity."

—Leonard A. Steger, Supt. of Schools, Webster Groves

STATE WIDE REPORTS

SIKESTON Supt. Lynn Twitty states, "Our assumptions have thus far been correct, in that we have had absolutely no trouble. Our white youngsters have apparently accepted the Negroes as individuals with no particular bias because of their color. We have found that the reactions of the average high school age youngster are in most cases based on somewhat sounder reasoning than those of many older individuals."

BELL CITY Supt. H. C. Kinder reports, "The teachers and students have accepted the Negro students into our student body very graciously. Little mention is made of the situation."

CAPE GIRARDEAU Supt. Louis J. Schultz reports, "The plan is working very nicely. We have had no incidents to make us believe otherwise. The teachers have given full cooperation and the success of the plan is largely due to them."

"..A time of SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION.."

—Facts From Surveys of Communities That Have Desegregated Their Schools In Recent Years

During the past two or three years many experts, under various auspices, have been studying the scores of communities that have integrated their schools in the past 5 years or so. The published reports of these specialists now clarify the picture of what communities have done to accomplish desegregation.

The surveys show that school integration has taken place with a smoothness that usually surprised school officials and citizens. There has been more difficulty in some places than others; but practically everywhere school desegregation has been judged a success.

Experts have played an important role in the school segregation cases by testifying in both the lower courts and the Supreme Court. One of the documents considered by the Supreme Court was a statement on the effect of segregation and the consequences of desegregation, signed by 32 social scientists.

Variety has been the keynote in school integration: community experiences have covered a wide range. But certain principles apply to all desegregation programs.

Here are some central principles:

- The reasons for desegregating schools have been numerous—ranging from voluntary to forced (by legislative or court action). All reasons have led to equally effective results.
- Different attitudes are found prior to desegregation; but the presence of negative feelings does not mean that people will actually resist the change. Prejudiced persons adjust as well to a changed social situation as those who are less prejudiced.
- **The policies and actions of school boards and school officials are of decisive importance.** The transition has been made efficiently and with a minimum of opposition when these rules are followed:

  A A clear and unequivocal statement of policy by authorities and leaders.

  B Firm enforcement of the new policy, by resort to the law if necessary; and a refusal to evade the principles and the fact of desegregation.

  C An appeal to the public in terms of our traditions of democracy, fair play, and equal justice.

Wherever integration has been guided by the above rules, it has been declared a success and a benefit to the community. "SCHOOLS IN TRANSITION" predicts, ". . . a generation from now the people of the United States may be able with some pride to look back on this period as a time of successful transition . . ."

Statements by COMMUNITY LEADERS

"The Parish School System of the Archdiocese of St. Louis has successfully practiced integration of all its pupils since 1947. The basic principles necessitating integration flow not only from religious teachings but also from the democratic American principle that all men are equal before God in the intrinsic dignity of the human personality. The principle of integration or unity must permeate the entire fabric of our educational systems, so that youthful minds and hearts can be guided in the best American traditions."

Rev. E. H. Behrmann
Ass't. Supt. of Parish Schools

"The St. Louis Rabbinical Association urges all citizens to lend their best efforts to the officials of our community in behalf of the abolition of segregation from schools. Rabbis and their parent rabinical bodies have long condemned segregation as an act of injustice which denied the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Rabbi Jacob R. Mazur
President, St. Louis Rabbinical Assoc.

"During the forty-five years that the Metropolitan Church Federation has been integrated racially no year has seen such encouraging advances in community desegregation as this past year, when public schools initiated their integration program and when the World Council of Churches issued pleas to all Protestant Churches in all the inhabited earth to end segregation at the House of God. Yet we have just begun to move toward complete democracy, and complete desegregation will remain our compelling objective."

Dr. O. Walter Wagner, Exec. Dir.
Metropolitan Church Fed. of Greater St. Louis

SUGGESTED READING

There is a growing literature to guide communities in planning for school integration. Here are a few titles:

The Negro and the Schools by Harry S. Ashmore. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1954.

Schools in Transition edited by Robin M. Williams Jr. and Margaret W. Ryan. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1954.

—These two readable volumes are the first in a series of four that will report a 1953 survey of 24 communities bordering on the South. The work was sponsored by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

"Desegregation: An Appraisal of the Evidence" by Kenneth B. Clark. *The Journal of Social Issues,* Vol. 9, No. 4, May, 1953, pp. 1-76.

—This pioneer study was part of the evidence submitted to the Supreme Court in answer to the Court's question, What is known about the social outcome of sudden or gradual desegregation?

"Segregation and the Schools", New York, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 209, 1954, 30 pp. 25 cents.

—Written in cooperation with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this pamphlet includes a convenient summary of *The Negro and the Schools*

Editorials from ST. LOUIS NEWSPAPERS

Ending Segregation

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

June 24, 1954

"The Board of Education's plan for abolishing racial segregation in St. Louis public schools seems eminently wise and practical . . . Integration will most likely be accepted as a matter of course by school children. Catholic parochial schools barred segregation in 1947 by order of the Archbishop and without incident . . .

"Another few years will find, we predict, segregation's end has produced a better democracy, a notable eradication of prejudice, generally improved and cheaper education for St. Louis children."

Proud of Our City

St. Louis *Argus*

June 25, 1954

". . . The plan of the St. Louis Board (of Education) as publicized has great merit and we heartily congratulate the Board for limiting its time schedule for complete integration to one year.

"We are proud of our city, one of the first in the nation, for having taken the step forthrightly following the opinion of the Supreme Court."

A Matter of Good Will

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

January 12, 1955

". . . Simple good will was the spirit which animated Vashon High School's intergroup assembly on Tuesday, (January 11) the third in a series of well planned events intended to prepare young people for the end of segregation in the high schools next month. If all the city's high schools are doing as well as Vashon in calm, intelligent, realistic preparation for an important change in community life, St. Louis has nothing to worry about."

The League of Women Voters program includes "aiding in a smooth transition in school integration." This bulletin was prepared in keeping with this policy by Mrs. Barry Commoner of the Education Committee.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ST. LOUIS
4740a McPherson
St. Louis 8, Mo.

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Quiet, Bi-Racial Campaign

Dallas Braces for School Integration

By GLADWIN HILL

(Copyright 1961 By The New York Times Co.)

DALLAS, Texas, July 29—This city, facing fractional integration of its schools in September, is determined not to become "another Little Rock or New Orleans."

Against such an event, its civic leaders, white and Negro, for sixteen months have been conducting a very quiet far-reaching operation to accustom its citizens to a new order of race relations.

The program came to national attention Wednesday noon when 159 Negroes walked quietly into 40 stores restaurants, including the chic world famous Nieman-Marcus Co., and lunched alongside whites without incident.

* * *

THIS WAS not accidental, or even fortuitous. On both sides, it had been planned. The episode was only the tip of a great iceberg of effort calcuated to "change the face" of Texas' largest city as radically as any evolution in its history.

The home-grown program is unique among the scores of Southern cities that have been grappling with the United States Supreme Court's integration ruling of May 17, 1954.

* * *

THESE ARE some of its unusual features:

—The conception of what is involved in "school desegregation has been broadened to include many other spheres of life.

—Publicity has been assiduously avoided, to avert the crystalizing of hostile factions and to thwart agitators on both sides.

—The operation has been kept a community affair, disconnected from the numerous regional and national "do-good" organizations, involved in racial situations elsewhere.

The projection of any false facade of "togetherness" between white and Negro communities has been eschewed as self-defeating.

Great care has been given to timing in relation to public sentiment, which is felt to be critical to the operation's success.

The main bone of contention, segregation versus desegregation, has been sidetracked in favor of the more pressing question of law an dorder versus violence.

* * *

ABOUT ONE Dallasite in five is a Negro, twice the national average. Dallas proper had 679,684 residents by the 1960 census, of whom 129,241 were Negroes. In its public school enrollment of about 140,000 one pupil out of six is a Negro.

Dallas is the last of Texas' big cities to yield on school integration. Racial separation has not been a srigid as in the deep South, but custom has supported extensive discrimination.

A protracted school suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was finally decided against the city last April by the U.S, Circuit Court of Appeals. The court sanctioned a "stair-step" 12-year desegregation program, starting with the first grade this fall.

* * *

BUT THIS outcome had been anticipated a full year before by the 250-member Dallas Citizens Council (unrelated to the Southern Segregationist citizen council movement). The Dallas Citizens Council is a unique unofficial body of the chief executives of about 250 of the city's largest business enterprises. It shapes civic policies through the simple circumstance that its members control most of the money which is the community's life-blood. The council's present head is C. A. Tatum, the husky, urbane and genial president of the Dallas Power and Light Co.

The council approached the race problem from the standpoint that any violence would hurt both the white and Negro segments of the community commercially, psychologically and socially, and was to be avoided "at all costs."

* * *

TO AVERT violence, a committee of seven Citizens Council members headed by Tatum proposed to collaborate with a counterpart committee of Negroes. This was created, as the representative of 125 Negro organizations, under the chairmanship of C. Maceo Smith, regional inter-group relations director for the Federal Housing Administration.

A mixed organization was avoided. The two committees have met as circumstances required to hammer out concerted action. But each works only with its respective racial group.

Their basic idea was that the citizenry had to be "conditioned" to accept school desegregation as the law of the land, without exacerbation of old frictions on either side.

* * *

"THE PROGRAM does not advocate integration, it does not advocate segregation," has been the keynote. "It confines itself to the fact that federal law decrees that the Dallas schools will desegregate and that the good citizen obey the law."

The basic strategy has been to depict any potential protesters in the role of law violators; to appeal to the behavior-patterning upper layer of the community; and, in respect to the ignorant or impulsive bottom layer, to pose bluntly the prospect of arrest.

Two tenets have been to avoid publicity, to prevent stirring up controversy; and to exclude personalities from the operation, to avoid setting up targets. These ideas have been carried to the point where comments by participants in the operation are few and by request generally anonymous.

* * *

THE NAACP, whose very name is anathema to many Texans for its leadership in the school litigation, agreed to leave things in civic hands. Its regional counsel, W. J. Durham, is on the Negro committee of seven, but as a citizen, not as an organization representative.

In seeking to establish a favorable "climate of opinion," the twin committees soon found themselves smoothing out areas of racial discontent.

The Dallas police department was persuaded to shift Negro officers out of plainclothes into uniforms where they could be recognized. Various forms of segregation in transit facilities were quietly ended. Employers were asked to reappraise their classification policies, resulting in some quick up-grading. The state fair grounds, operating as an amusement park, was desegregated. Hotels have modified racial policies in respect to mixed groups. It has been suggested to theater operators and other entrepreneurs that they might want to consider the trend and "travel with the wind behind you."

IN RECENT weeks a number of individual stores and restaurants were persuaded to eliminate racial barriers. Wednesday's "walk-in" to restaurants in department stores was conceived as a clinching test of acceptance of the new mores— not on the part of the stores, which were collaborating, but on the part of their customers.

A major contribution on the Negro side has been soft pedalling the militancy which is recognized as natural, but which in this particular situation is seen as only calulated to rock a carefully constructed boat.

Since the operation got under way, Dallas has had a minimum of "sit-in" demonstrations. The Committee on Racial Equality reconnoitered the city recently and decided to leave it alone. Some southbound freedom riders detoured it.

* * *

THE CONDITIONING" operation is geared into a very detailed "communications" program shaped up under the direction of Sam Bloom, an advertising man, with the collaboration of groups ranging from doctors, lawyers and ministers to psychologists at Southern Methodist University here.

* * *

THIS HAS included leaflets distributed by the hundred thousand ("violence can destroy our city, ruin our schools. endanger your job." . . . "Public desegregation does not mean loss of personal freedom. No one in Dallas would try to tell you how to raise your family or handle your personal affairs."); posters; and a ten-"minute film, "Dallas at the Crossroads," being shown to both white and Negro groups.

In making the film, the usual idealized picture of community race relations was avoided. There is not a Negro in it, although there are shots of the Little Rock and New Orleans rioting, and a stern ending showing a man being put in a jail cell. When shown to Negro groups, it is preceded by a 200-word preface that it was prepared mainly to emphasize to white people their responsibility. Negroes are left to infer their own.

The over-all program was timed to culminate overtly just about a month before school opening.

REPRINTED FROM

The Atlanta Journal and CONSTITUTION SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1961

Subject: A Study of Academic Achievement Since Integration in Louisville, Kentucky Public Schools

The study named above, was done by Dr. Frank H. Stallings, Professor of Education, University of Louisville. Prior to 1955-56, Louisville maintained virtually two separate school systems. More than 3,000 white and more than 1,300 Negro children on 2nd, 6th and 8th grade levels were included in the study. Tests administered before integration showed Negroes performing at levels from five months to as much as one year, two months lower than whites, depending upon the grade and subject or skill tested. The second testing period occurred in 1957, after integration had been accomplished.

Analysis of test results produced the following:

For the total group of white pupils there were gains in achievement amounting to 1.2 months at 2nd grade level; 9 months at 6th grade level, an average of 2 months in all subjects at 8th grade level. The one instance of drop was less than one month, which was not statistically significant.

For the total group, the gains were still greater: 3 months at 2nd grade; 5 months at 6th grade, an average of 1 month in all subjects at 8th grade. Reading gained 4 months at the 8th grade level. At no other time in the past have there been as great gains.

Seventy-five supervisors, principals, teachers and students were interviewed. Only one person felt that integration had had a negative effect on the motivations of pupils or teachers. The others all felt that integration had provided motivation in varying degrees to all concerned.

The following conclusions were drawn from the study:

Scholastic achievement showed substantial gains for all - greater gains were made by Negroes than whites.

Improvement seemed to be due in part to increased motivations - especially of Negro teachers and pupils.

The study offers re-assurance to those who fear that the immediate effect of integration would be to lower the levels of achievement.

The third testing period was in May of 1959. Whereas in November of 1956 median scores for white pupils were from three to ten months below national norms in English, reading and arithmetic and Negro medians were from 8 to 14 months behind whites, in 1959, taken all together, medians were only slightly different from national norms. This means that there was probably some gain for whites and a very substantial gain for Negro pupils.

The improvement in test scores in Louisville was accomplished without any comprehensive program to "preserve standards" such as some school systems undertake.

FROM: OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September)
Room 813 - 50 Whitehall Street, S. W. - Atlanta 3 - Ja 5-8469

FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, May 17, 1961

OASIS FORMED TO ASSIST SCHOOL BOARD

A low-key but intensive effort to enlist the support of the entire Atlanta community to back the School Board's efforts for peaceful transition to desegregated high schools has been underway since last February, it was learned today. More than 1300 organization presidents have received a mailing from OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) asking their cooperation in bringing to their members "the facts of the Atlanta plan, its effects upon our public school system, and the contribution each individual can make toward maintaining the good will and responsible citizenship for which our city is noted." Included in the mailing is a digest of the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan, a speakers's guide for presentation of the facts, plus other related background material.

Most of the organizations which received today's mailing know that the top governing bodies of their respective groups have been quietly at work ever since the historic 1961 Georgia Legislature made desegregation of Atlanta's public school system no longer a matter of conjecture.

- MORE -

Key community leaders called on Dr. John Letson, Superintendant of Atlanta Public Schools early in February to ask what citizens might do to help create a climate of calm, dignified acceptance of the Federal Court Order to desegregate the 11th and 12th grades next Fall. It was suggested that church, business, service and youth groups outside the immediate jurisdiction of the school administration be encouraged to play a leading role in this effort through discussion and study groups; and that PTA groups would be asked to do the same. Speakers and written materials would be on call, as needed.

Under the direction of Mrs. Philip Hammer of the Georgia League of Women Voters, invitations to send representatives to an organizational meeting were issued the governing bodies of every major group in Atlanta. Forty-six organizations, each city-wide in scope, from the Council of Service Clubs (Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Civitan, etc) to the Girl Scouts responded, and OASIS was born. With Mrs. Hammer as General Chairman, OASIS is divided into four sections: Civic and Service Organizations, W. Joe Scott, Chairman; Religious Organizations, Reverend Norman O. Shands and Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairmen; Youth-Serving Organizations, Mrs. John Finn and Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairmen; and Speaker's Bureau, Warren Jones, Chairman.

Mr. Scott, the retired Principal of Bass High School, is revered in Atlanta as the father of the Community Council idea. Under his leadership, the Civic and Service Section of OASIS has already stimulated discussion of peaceful compliance at two successful large meetings: one in the Fulton, Brown, Sylvan and George High School Community (School Area 2) on April 27th, and one in the Bass High School Community on May 11th. Another meeting, sponsored by the Southwest Community Council (Southwest, West Fulton and Therrell High) is scheduled on May 17th.

- MORE -

Mr. Scott expresses his enthusiasm for OASIS this way, "My purpose in doing this is to help the Board of Education. I've been associated with the Board for 41 fruitful years. Now I want to help in this period of transition in whatever way I can."

The Religious Section, under the able leadership of Reverend Shands and Long has plans for a "Law and Order Sunday" just prior to the opening of schools in September, as well as an ambitious program designed to reach church men's, women's, and youth groups already underway. Included in the Religious Section are representatives of every major denomination both lay and clergy. Dr. Letson has already addressed many church groups, stressing the need for cooperation between church and school.

The Youth-Serving Section, headed by the Mesdames Finn and Steinhaus has scheduled a meeting for all youth-group leaders sometime in June. The Y-Teen Council has already devoted their Spring Encampment to discussion of school desegregation when Dr. Letson and Reverand Dow Kirkpatrick spoke to more than 100 girls on this subject. Hi-Y boys are planning similar discussions at their May Encampment and the Senior Girl Scouts are participating through their National Purposes Project which brings one of their important national goals into sharp local focus.

Under the direction of Warren Jones, of the Toastmaster's Club, speakers have been addressing meetings from one end of the city to the other, as widely distant as the Northside Optimist Club to the Hapeville Exchange Club. OASIS plans to step up discussions and meetings throughout the summer so that when schools re-open next September every citizen will become familiar with the facts of desegregation and the role he can play in insuring responsible compliance with the law.

From OASIS
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
JA 5-8469

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 23, 1961

STEPHENS COMMENDS OASIS LEADERS

More than 50 key community leaders met this morning at the Downtown YWCA for a last minute briefing session with Dr. Rual W. Stephens, Deputy Superintendent of the Atlanta Public Schools. Speaking for himself and Dr. John Letson, Dr. Stephens said that the favorable climate of opinion for peaceful desegregation "would not have been possible without the contribution made by OASIS. (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) We are grateful for your successful, sincere, extraordinary contribution. We respect you and love you for it. . . What you have done has been effective in all Atlanta," Dr. Stephens said.

Dr. Stephens told the group about the security and precautionary measures planned for opening day at the four desegregated high schools, which include ground rules for teachers, students, parents and the news media. All are designed to prevent tension, reduce confusion, and permit normal operations within the schools. Dr. Stephens also read the letter sent to every parent with children in Brown, Grady, Murphy and Northside.

Following Dr. Stephens' report, each of the four OASIS sections told of work accomplished over the summer months. Reporting for the Religious Section, Rev. Norman Shands, Pastor of the West End Baptist Church, told the group that 750 churches and synagogues of all faiths and denominations will participate in a special day of prayer during "Law and Order Weekend", August 25th through August 27th. In addition, a statement from prominent laymen of all faiths is in preparation for release on Sunday. Dr. Arthur Van Gibson, President of the Greater Atlanta Council of Churches told of the hundreds of meetings and discussion groups held in Atlanta churches on this subject in the past few weeks.

W. Joe Scott, former principal of Bass High School and Chairman of OASIS' Civic and Service Section, said that more than 100 neighborhood discussion groups have been held on peaceful desegregation. Volunteer discussion leaders, specially trained for this job were on call for each meeting, armed with resource material prepared by OASIS. Mr. Scott also said that the 53 member organizations of OASIS have conducted meetings for their own members, using their own speakers and OASIS resource material.

Mrs. John Steinhaus, reporting for OASIS Youth-Serving Section, told of the Youth Advisor's Conference held in June before the start of Summer Camps and youth clubs. As a result of this conference, youth group leaders were able to prepare teen-agers all summer long for desegregation with dignity on August 30. Part of this preparation included improvised skits put on by a troupe of Theater Atlanta players at Y-camps and youth centers.

Serving all these sections the Speakers' Bureau, chaired by Warren Jones, reported that "every request for a speaker or discussion leader was filled on the first contact with an OASIS volunteer."

A complete list of the organizations affiliated with OASIS was released for the first time at this meeting. The list follows:

Civic and Service Organizations Section:

American Association of University Women
Active Voters of Georgia
Anti-Defamation League
Atlanta Council on Human Relations
Atlanta Council of PTA
Atlanta PTA Council
B'nai Brith Women of Atlanta
Community Councils:
    Bass, Fulton, Hoke Smith, Southwest, Southside Co-ordinating Council
Council of Jewish Women
Council of Service Clubs
The Equity Club
Federation of Women's Clubs, 5th District
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Hadassah
HOPE, Inc.
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
Jewish Community Council
Jewish War Veterans
Junior Chamber of Commerce
League of Women Voters: Atlanta, DeKalb County, Georgia
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Urban League
Women's League for Peace and Freedom
YWCA National Staff

Youth-Serving Organizations Section:

Atlanta Boys Clubs
Atlanta Girls Clubs
Atlanta Jewish Community Center
Bethlehem Community Center
B'nai Brith Youth Organization
Girl Scouts
Grady Homes Community Girls Club
Interdenominational Youth Center
Religious Education Association
Salvation Army
Temple Youth Group
Wesley Community House
YMCA
YWCA

Religious Organizations Section:

Atlanta Chapter, American Jewish Committee
Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
Georgia Council of Churches
Greater Atlanta Council of Churches
Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
United Church Women of Atlanta and Georgia
Churches of every faith: Catholic, Eastern and Greek Orthodox, Jewish and Protestant; and every denomination within each faith:

Jewish: Orthodox, Conservative, Reform

Protestant: Alliance, Assembly of God, Baptist, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Church of God, Congregational, Episcopal, Friends, Holiness, Latter Day Saints, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, United Liberal, Unity.

# # # #

FROM: OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September)
Room 813 - 50 Whitehall Street, S. W. - Atlanta 3 - JA 5-8469

FOR RELEASE
Sunday, August 27, 1961

MINISTERS PRAY FOR LAW AND ORDER

"Law and Order Weekend" initiated by the Religious Section of OASIS (Organization Assisting Schools in September) is being almost universally observed today in Atlanta's 750 churches, with special prayers, sermons, and other activities. The Religious Section's Chairman, Reverend Norman Shands, Pastor, West End Baptist Church, said, "We are gratified, indeed, at the moral leadership exercised by Atlanta ministers of all faiths."

A spot check of some of the city's leading clergymen revealed that:

Reverend Allison Williams of Trinity Presbyterian Church will use "Law and Order Weekend" as the keynote of his sermon. Participating in this morning service will be a student presently attending Northside High School, one of the four to be desegregated. Tonight, Reverend Williams will join with Reverend W. Candler Budd at Northside Methodist Church in a meeting for parents of students attending Northside High. Mr. W. H. Kelley, Principal of Northside, and Mr. J. E. Sikes, Atlanta Police Department Superintendent, will speak.

Reverend Robert E. Lee, of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer said that "there will be emphasis on this concern at both the 8:30 and 11:30 a.m. services" as well as a special assembly of the Church's young people to discuss "Christian Attitudes As We Return."

At Capital View Baptist Church, Reverend John McGinnis is offering "special prayers for school officials, students and the City of Atlanta."

At All Saints Episcopal Church, where a parents' workshop has been conducted throughout the summer, Reverend Frank Ross will emphasize "desegregation with dignity."

Dr. Harry Fifield of the First Presbyterian Church will deliver his sermon in church and over television on peaceful school desegregation. Other ministers preaching radio and television sermons will also deal with this subject.

The Most Reverend Francis E. Hyland, Bishop of the Diocese of Atlanta, has requested that special masses be offered from all Catholic pulpits in observance of this day.

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild of The Temple delivered a sermon on this theme at Friday evening services, followed by a forum at which Dr. John Letson, Atlanta School Superintendent, and Dr. Arthur Van Gibson, President of the Atlanta Council of Churches, spoke.

Among the many ministers who also plan special observances today are:

Dr. Robert V. Ozment, St. James Methodist Church

Dr. Emmet Floyd, Clairmont Hills Baptist Church

Rev. Merle C. Patterson, Druid Hills Presbyterian Church

Rev. Frak Morehead, Peachtree Road Methodist Church

Dr. Herman Turner, Covenant Presbyterian Church

Dr. Arthur Van Gibson, Morningside Presbyterian Church

Rev. T. P. Griffin, Sr., Chairman of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and Pastor of the Arab No. 1 Methodist Church

Dr. Fred Stair, Central Presbyterian Church

Rev. Leon Smith, Park Street Methodist Church

FROM: OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September)
Room 813 - 50 Whitehall Street, S. W. - Atlanta 3 - JA 5-8469

HOLD FOR RELEASE UNTIL
Sunday, August 27, 1961

850 PROMINENT LAYMEN
CALL FOR PEACEFUL SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

---

850 Atlanta laymen, of the three major faiths, of 14 denominations and of 82 different churches and synagogues, called upon fellow parishioners and citizens to accept school desegregation "with dignity" in a statement released today.

The statement, "A Layman's Letter to his Child" on the eve of school opening, asks the school children of Atlanta "To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered."

In releasing the statement, a spokesman for the group said that an effort was made to enlist representative or key laymen of the different faiths and congregations rather than a large number of signatures.

The letter was circulated only among the congregations of the white community.

"Our ministers, priests, and rabbis have spoken out," said a committee spokesman. "So have our Negro citizens. We felt it was time for us, the white laymen of the city, to make our views known."

Faiths and denominations represented are: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Science, Congregational Episcopal, Jewish, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Quaker, Seventh Day Adventist, and Unitarian.

The names of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant laymen whose signatures were received by today's release deadline are available upon request. Those signing did so as individual laymen, not as officials or representatives of their churches and synagogues.

Following is the text of the Layman's Letter:

A LAYMAN'S LETTER TO HIS CHILD

"Soon you will be going back to school again. That day you will stand alone. You depend now upon me for guidance in your conduct as the schools are desegregated.

"You depend now upon my years, my judgment, and whatever godliness I possess to guide you as I have cherished and instructed you from the cradle.

"Therefore, as a layman who worships Almighty God, and who acknowledges our need for a peace and guidance greater than the world gives, I say to you:

"This change is now come, and I counsel you to accept it with dignity, doing no act of defiance or ill manners, which can reflect on you, your faith, your rearing, or your community.

"No matter where I may have stood in the debates of my generation, I now counsel you to cling to the Golden Rule and to meet the unfamiliar with calmness, dignity and peace;

"To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered;

"To hold fast to our teaching that hatred, lack of charity, and scorn for any human is unworthy of us;

"And to accept this change prayerfully, praying with me that we be not fearful but sustained; not vengeful but understanding; not wilful but worthy; not faithless but assured of God's grace to help and guide us;

"And that in this my judgment, governing your lifetime more than mine, I may be in the memory of you who are God's matchless gift to me, not small, but godly."

Cover

BACKGROUND: ATLANTA

A Handbook for Reporters
covering the desegregation of the Atlanta Public Schools

prepared by

OASIS
Organizations Assisting Schools in September
Room 813 - 50 Whitehall Street, S.W. - Atlanta 3, Georgia

133 students applied
Judge William A. Bootle

get 500 maps
Monday from [illegible]

Mayor Hartsfield's statement
Police Chief's statement

List OASIS by Sections: Chrm. & co-chrm. - followed by organization

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools in September

Executive Director, Mrs. J. C. Harris
813 Atlanta Nat'l Bldg.
50 Whitehall St. S.W.

Ja 5-8469

Gen. Chairman Mrs. Philip Hammer
Phone

Public Information Chairman Mrs David Neiman
Phone

State Figures

Judge Frank Hooper, Federal Court
address
phone

Chairman James Peters, Board of Education
address
phone

Mr. John Sibley, chairman Legislative
Commission on Schools -

address

Phone

Atty Gen - Eugene Cook -

Organizations. Chairman Phone -
~~GUTS - (Georgians~~ Unwilling - Lester Maddox
Mrs Thomas M. Breeden
HOPE, Inc
(HeLP our Public Education)

NAACP
Nat'l Asso etc.

Rev. Sam Williams
234 Auburn Ave. NE -

Separate Schools Inc.
Boyd Taylor

②

Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
President Ben Gilmer
address
Phone
Executive Director
address
Phone

Atlanta Council of Churches
Executive Director Dr Loren Jenks
address
Phone
GUTS Georgians Unwilling to Surrender
Lester Maddox
HOPE, Inc. (Help Our Public Education)
Chairman Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden
address
phone
Separate Schools, Inc.
ED Boyd Taylor
Southern Regional Council
ED Leslie Dunbar

5

Deputy Superintendent Rual Stephens
Room City Hall
Phone:
atty - Pete Latimer

Desegregated High Schools

Brown High, Principal
Address
Phone:

Grady High, Principal
Address
Phone:

Murphy High, Principal
Address
Phone:

Northside High, Principal
Address
Phone:

Directory

Governor of Georgia: The Honorable Ernest S. Vandiver,
State Capital, Phone -
City of Atlanta Press Repre: Ed Bridges, address, phone -

Mayor William B. Hartsfield

Room City Hall, Street

Telephone:

Press Representative:
address.
Phone

Chief of Police, Herbert Jenkins
Decatur
Auburn Ave.??
Atlanta Police Headquarters,

Phone:

Public Schools of Atlanta

Superintendent John W. Letson
Room City Hall
Phone:
Press representative:
Chairman of Board of Education Jim O'Callahan (address phone
Negro member Dr. Rufus Clement - address phone

7/8/61	Grace Me6hodist Church Young People's Retreat	Mrl Warren Jones
7/16/61	Emory Presby. Church Family Night	Mr. Joe Kennedy, Jr.
7/19/61	The Equity Club	Mr. Warren Jones
7/30/61	Druid Hills Methodist Church	Mr. Warren Jones
(April & May)		
	Bass Community Council	Mrs. Ed Cook, Mrs. J. C. Harris
	Fulton Community Council	Mr. W. Joe Scott
	Southwest Community Council	Mr. W. Joe Scott
	United Church Women (Workshop)	Mrs. Wm. Green, Mrs. J. C. Harris

Statement of

Chief Herbert Jenkins, [redacted] Atlanta Police Department ~~has released the following~~ [redacted]

"The Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools has original and complete jurisdiction to operate the public schools of Atlanta. In accordance with state and Federal regulations and under orders from the Federal Court, the Atlanta schools will be desegregated when school opens on August 30, 1961.

"If any person or persons object to the manner or method of operation of the Atlanta Public Schools, those objections must be made to the Supt. of School's office at the City Hall, and under no circumstances will objections be discussed, or disturbances be permitted at any of the individual schools.

"Local and State laws have always surrounded and provided special protection for public worship and public schools. Section 36.14 of the City Code forbids disturbing public schools and states that 'no person, at or near any public school, shall, by conversation, sign, or otherwise, engage the attention of any of the pupils, to the disturbance of such school.'

"The highest value of the of the law is the keeping of the peace -- the Atlanta Police Dept. has full responsibility and authority to maintain the peace and good order over the entire city, and especially at and around the schools." August 1, 1961

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THE ATLANTA PLAN, AMENDED JANUARY 18, 1960, PROVIDES:

"Whereas, The State Board of Education has not promulgated rules and regulations relative to the placement of students in the schools, and this Board has the inherent power of pupil placement, and more complete regulations are necessary,

"Now therefore: To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

"(1). In the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils . . . the following factors and the effects or results thereof shall be considered, with respect to the individual pupil, as well as other relevant matters:

"available room and teaching capacity in the various schools;

"the availability of transportation facilities;

"the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs;

"the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils;

"the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum;

"the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil;

"the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved;

"the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others;

"the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will;

"the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

"the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school;

"the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school;

"the home environment of the pupil;

"the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers;

"the choice and interests of the pupil;

"the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment;

"the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil;

"the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor."

(2). The City Superintendent of Schools will administer these provisions, subject to the supervision of the Board.

(3). The Superintendent will designate the school to which each child applying for assignment or transfer shall go. "All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative."

(4). Applications for admission, assignment, or transfer and/or placement shall be directed to the Superintendent and delivered to the school principal between May 1st and May 15th.

(5). A separate application must be filed for each child.

(6). Application forms must be filled out and signed by parents or guardians and notarized. The Superintendent may require interviews, tests, and investigation.

(7). Notice of action taken shall be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th and will be final action "unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement."

(8). Parents may file in writing objections to assignment or request transfer to "a designated school or to another school." The Board shall act on same within a reasonable time. A hearing will be begun within twenty days of decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary.

(9). Hearings on requests for transfers shall be conducted by the Board or not less than three of the members of the Board, and decisions "of the members or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board."

(10). Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after conclusion of the hearings. Every appeal shall be finally concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

(11). The Board may assign certain pupils to vocational or other special schools or terminate their public school enrollment altogether.

(12). "Beginning September 1, 1960, or on September 1, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g. in 1961-62 grade 11th, in 1962-63 grade 10th, etc., until all grades are included." ✱

(13). "Nothing contained in this resolution shall prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools."

(14). These rules shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

✱ On May 9, 1960 U. S. District Judge Hooper ruled that the Plan of the Atlanta Board of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation on May 1, 1961. Applications to the twelfth and eleventh grades of the Atlanta Public Schools shall be received from May 1 to May 15.

To the Gentlemen of the Press:

On behalf of the City of Atlanta it is my pleasure to extend you a cordial welcome.

You have traveled far in order to be present as history is once again made in Atlanta. Knowing Atlanta and her people, I have every confidence that the story you flash to the world will be a positive, dramatic picture of a great city facing profound change with dignity; a city continuing to be a credit to the nation; a city too busy to hate.

May your stay with us be both enjoyable and rewarding. And when you go, may you take with you in your mind a memory of the South at its best, and in your heart,a desire to return. We are always glad to have you with us.

Sincerely yours,

William B. Hartsfield

Information about the Transfer Students

Allen, Demoris - 12th Grade

Transfer from Turner to Brown, because of crowded conditions.

Subjects: Civics, English, Human Biology, American Government, and Algebra

Former activities: Dramatic and Dance Clubs; Junior Red Cross; National Honor Society

Plans: Archeology

Father: Maintenance mechanic

Mother: Teacher

Black, Willie Jean - 11th Grade

Transfer from Washington to Northside, because of superior curriculum

Schedule not yet made, but is particularly interested in science, and in other subjects not offered at her former school

Former activities: Lab assistant; Honor Society; Science program at Morris Brown College.

Future plans: Medical technician or doctor

Father: day laborer

Mother: part time work as maid

Gaines, Donita - 11th Grade

Transfer from Turner to Northside, because of superior curriculum

Subjects: English, Geometry, Chemistry, Human Biology, American History

Former activities: Honor Society, Library Assistant, Student Government, Y-Teen

Plans: Engineering

Father: Postal employee

Mother: Teacher

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Holmes, Martha Ann - 12th Grade

Transfer from Howard to Murphy, because of crowded conditions, and belief in integration as a just cause.

Activities: Band, Business office assistant, English Club, Honor Society, Student Government

Plans: to attend college, with a double major of Chemistry and mathematics; hopes to obtain a good position in a related field.

Father: Self-employed - carpenter

Mother: Nursemaid

Jefferson, Lawrence - 12th Grade

Transfer from Howard to Grady, because of over crowded conditions.

Subjects: English, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, American Government, Economic's Typing.

Former activities: Honor Society, Student Government, City-wide Student Council

Plans: to attend college with a major in Mathematics, and a minor in English.

Father: Custodian

Mother: Factory worker

McMullen, Mary James - 12th Grade

Transfer from Howard to Grady, because of over crowded conditions

Subjects: Basketball, Cheer-leading, Choir

Plans: to study Social Sciences at college

Father: Baker

Mother: Maid

Simmons, Arthur C - 12th Grade

Transfer from Turner to Northside, because of superior curriculum, specifically Mechanical Drawing.

Former Activites: Honor Society

Plans: attend engineering school

Father: Dining-Car Waiter

Mother: Clerk

Walton, Rosalyn - 11th Grade

Transfer from Howard to Murphy, becuse of proximity to home

Subjects: Chemistry, Geometyy, English, Typing, Spelling, French.

Former activities: Choir, Honor Society

Plans: college; teach in elementary school

Father: deceased

Mother: home-maker

A List of People You May Want to Interview

Atlanta School Administration

Superintendant: Dr. John W. Letson
City Hall - Ja 2-3381
Deputy Superintendant: Dr. Rual W. Stephens

Atlanta School Board

Chairman: L. J. O'Callaghan
11 Marietta Street, N.W. - Ja 1-0238

Attorney: A. C. (Pete) Latimer
Healy Building - 521-1282

Attorney for Transfer Students

Mr. Donald L. Hollowell
859 Hunter St., SW - Ja 5-8372

Mr. E. E. Moore, Jr.
175 Auburn Ave., NE - Ja 4-6861

Attorney General of State of Georgia

Mr. Eugene Cook
State Judicial Building - Ja 5-0401

Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta
Commerce Building - 521-0845

President: Ben S. Gilmer
Office: 529-861[illegible]

Exec. Vice-Pres. Opie L. Shelton

Federal District Judge, Northern District of Georgia

Judge Frank A. Hooper, Jr.
Old Postoffice Bldg. - Mu 8-3517

General Assembly Committee on Schools

Chairman: John A. Sibley
Trust Company of Georgia - Ja 2-6000

Greater Atlanta Council of Churches

PAGE(S) PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Greater Atlanta Council of Churches
163 Walton St., NW - Ja 3-2796

President: Dr. Arthur Vann Gibson - Tr 2-8939

Exec. Director: Dr. Loren T. Jenks

Governor of the State of Georgia

S. Ernest Vandiver
State Capitol - Ja 1-1776

Press Secretary: Ed L. Bridges

G. U. T. S. (Georgians Unwilling To Surrender)

Lester G. Maddox
Home: Ce 3-4374 Business: Tr 4-9344

H.O.P.E., Inc. (Help Our Public Education)

Chairman: Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden - Bl 5-3820

Mayor of the City of Atlanta

William B. Hartsfield
City Hall - Ja 2-4463

Exec. Secretary: Mrs. Clancie Wood

N.A.A.C.P. - Atlanta Branch

President: Rev. Samuel Williams
236 Auburn Ave., NE - Mu 8-6064

Executive Director: Mr. James Gibson

OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

Executive Director: Mrs. J. C. Harris
813 Atlanta National Bld'g - Ja 5-8469

General Chairman: Mrs. Philip Hammer - Ce 3-0955

Public Information Chairman: Mrs. David Neiman - Ce 7-0209

Police Chief of, City of Atlanta

Herbert T. Jenkins - Police Department
175 Decatur St., SE - Ja 2-7363

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Southern Regional Council

Exec. Director: Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
5 Forsyth St., NW - 522-8764

State Board of Education

Superintendant: Dr. Claude Purcell
State Office Building - 688-2390

Chairman: Mr. James Peters
Manchester, Ga.

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools in September

General Chairman, Mrs. Philip Hammer

Civic and Service Organizations Section:

- Chairman, Mr. W. Joe Scott
- Co-Chairman, Rev. R. Quinn Pugh
  - American Ass'n of University Women
  - Active Voters of Georgia
  - American Jewish Veterans
  - Anti-Defamation League
  - Atlanta Council of Human Relations
  - Atlanta Council of PTA
  - Atlanta PTA Council
  - B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta
  - Community Councils:
    - Bass
    - Fulton
    - Hoke Smith
    - Southwest
    - Southside Co-ordinating Council
  - Council of Jewish Women
  - Council of Sergice Clubs
  - The Equity Club
  - Federation of Women's Clubs - 5th District
  - Georgia Council of Human Relations
  - Hadassah

- H.O.P.E., Inc.
- International Ladies Garment Workers Union
- Jewish Community Council
- League of Women Voters:
  - Atlanta
  - DeKalb County
  - Georgia
- National Ass'n for Advancement of Colored People
- Urban League
- Women's League for Peace and Freedom
- Y.W.C.A. National Staff

Youth-Serving Organizations Section:

Chairman, Mrs. John Steinhaus

Co-Chairman, Mrs. R. H. Brisbane

- Atlanta Boys Clubs
- Atlanta Girls Clubs
- Bethlehem Community Center
- Girl Scouts
- Grady Homes Community Girls Club
- Jewish Youth Groups:
  - B'nai B'rith
  - Community Center
  - Temple
- Protestant Youth Groups:
  - Interdenominational Youth Center
  - Religious Education Ass'n
- Salvation Army
- Wesley Community House

Y.M.C.A.

Y.W.C.A.

Religious Organizations Section:

Co-Chairmen: Rev. Nat Long

Rev. Norman Shands

Atlanta Council of Churches

Diocesan Council of Catholic Women

First Congregational Church

Georgia Council of Churches

Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance

Jewish Clergymen:

- Rabbi Harry Epstein - Ahavath Achim Synagogue
- Rabbi Emanuel Feldman - Congregation Beth Jacob
- Rabbi Jacob Rothschild - The Temple

Religious Society of Friends

United Church Women of Atlanta

United Liberal Church

Nit, Madeline - 11th Grade

Transfer from Washington to Brown, because of superior curriculum.

Former activities: elected to Honor Society, Orchestra, Student Government.

Plans: College preparatory course, with mathematics major; plans to teach

Father: Personnel staff at Morehouse College

Mother: Teacher

A Statement by Clergymen of New Orleans

Urge Schools Preserved

A resolution urging preservation of the public school system and deploring "hatred and scorn for those of another race" has been signed by 94 ministers and rabbis of the New Orleans area.

The statement in full:

To whom it may concern:

We the undersigned ministers and rabbis of the Greater New Orleans area speak as individual citizens of Louisiana and the United States, having authority to represent no other than ourselves. We speak in humility and penitence. At the same time, we speak out of the deep conviction of our souls as to what is right. We maintain that the following principles must pertain in our consideration of the problems before us.

1. There must be the preservation of freedom of speech at all costs. Unless there is free expression and discussion it is impossible to resolve any problem. Economic reprisals, social ostracism and even physical violence are constant threats to those who do not conform to the strict patterns of segregation. As we insist upon the right of honest conviction—whether right or wrong — to be heard, we would pay tribute to the courageous individuals and groups who are speaking out that our problems must be faced in a spirit of realism, sanity and good will.

2. As Americans and as religious leaders we must obey the law. Those who insist that the decision of the supreme court on segregation in the public schools has no binding force do great injury to our people. The supreme court's interpretation of the Constitution has the effect of law in our country. It is possible for that court to err, just as it is possible for Congress to enact bad laws. The citizens of our country have the right to work through legal processes to secure the correction of judicial errors or the repeal of undesirable legislation. They do not have the right to defy laws simply because they personally hold them to be unwise or harmful. A policy of obeying only those laws or those rulings of the court with which we agree leads inevitably to anarchy. It is time for us to face up to the fact that, under the ruling of the supreme court, made in the discharge of its constitutional authority, enforced segregation in the public schools is now without support in, and contrary to, national law. At times in her history the church has opposed civil law in the name of the claims of the higher laws of God. However, we believe that the Constitution of the US in its provisions for human rights is in accord with Divine law, and we must, therefore, learn to live with and under the law.

We reaffirm our conviction that the integrity of each race should be maintained on a basis of mutual esteem and free choice, rather than of force. There are some areas in which some desegregation in schools at this time would be possible without insurmountable difficulty, as has already been demonstrated in certain sections of the South; while there are other areas where such desegregation would involve needless hardship and grave danger. We have the hope that, if our leaders will offer evidence of good faith toward providing constitutional rights for all citizens, the federal government will be willing to leave the working out of details in local hands. We believe it is possible, under the ruling of the supreme court, for states to take reasonable steps to comply with the law of the land and at the same time give due consideration to local situations and avoid an indisriminate desegregation of the public schools.

3. The public school system must be preserved. Many of our people have been led to believe that through some fictitious legal device we could close our public schools and still provide for public education through tax funds. Recent developments in Arkansas and Virginia serve to make it abundantly clear that any such hope is based solely upon wishful thinking. The choice which confronts us now is either the end of an enforced segregation in public schools or no public schools whatever. We are alarmed to note that many political leaders are apparently willing to offer no better solution than the closing of public schools and the destruction of public education in order to maintain what has been inappropriately described as "our sacred way of life." It is inconceivable that the South should deliberately destroy its dearly bought system of public education. The results of such action in the impoverishment of countless lives, in the loss to our section, even from a purely economic viewpoint, would be a tragedy of the first magnitude. It is not likely that the South would ever recover fully from the consequences of such action. Obviously, the closing of the public schools means a small and favored portion of our youth would be educated in private institutions, while the great majority, white and Negro, would receive no school training worthy of the name. No democratic society can tolerate that situation, nor do we believe our citizens wish to sacrifice the welfare of our youth.

In this connection we would voice an emphatic protest against any suggestion that church property be used as a means of circumcenting the law of the nation. The churches and synagogues owe a tremendous debt to the state and this we believe they would gladly repay in any legitimate way possible. There are times when the educational equipment of the churches should be offered to supplement the public school buildings in providing space for our growing school population, provided that the separation of church and state shall always be recognized and maintained in such an agreement. We concur that churches and synagogues have the right, as they have always had, to engage as they may deem wise in educational enterprise in the interest of their constituencies. We believe, however, their facilities should not be offered nor demanded as a means for defying the constituted authority of our national government.

4. Hatred and scorn for those of another race, or for those who hold a position different from our own can never be justified. All hatred between races and groups within society carries with it the constant threat of violence and bloodshed, as has been evidenced by the bombing of churches, synagogues, and schools. Defiance of one law leads to disrespect for all law. We would call upon our political leaders scrupulously to avoid the type of inflammatory utterance which has characterized too many public pronouncements in recent months and to exert an influence for sanity, for justice, and for kindness. We believe that multitudes of voters in the South as in all America are far more prepared to respond to and support fair-minded and statemanlike attitudes and policies in political life than these men have realized.. In any event, political

power is by no means so important as to justify its attainment by the sacrifice of justice, of knidness, and of truth, and by the unleashing of these emotions which threaten the very life of our people.

5. Communication between responsible leaders of the races must be mainained. The time of danger is also the time of opportunity. It may well be that we are passing through that darkest hour which comes just before the dawn. Never has there been greater need than now for men of good will in both races to voice their convictions, to exert their influence, and to maintain open lines of communication. We are heartened by the intelligent concern and struggle of an increasing number of groups who are facing the issue and its implications. We are likewise heartened by the constructive results which are coming from those lines of communication which do exist between the races.

6. Our difficulties cannot be solved in our own strength or in human wisdom but only through prayer, obedience to God, and under His blessing. The situation which confronts us is one which calls for sincere penitence, for earnest prayer, for clear thought, and for courageous action.

Ministers and rabbis who signed the statement follow:

Ralph A. Bridges, Arthur M. Baker, William O. Byrd, W. M. Fountain Jr., Williard C. Moser, Andy Foreman, R. L. Potter, Richard E. Wilburn, I. H. Weisfeld, Wm. M. Jacocks, B. A. Galloway, James E. Marshall, A. J. Scherer, Clyde C. Frazier Jr., Robert B. Bennett, John W. Bracey, Eugene R. Harrison, William A. Crosland Jr., Albert A. Collins, K. D. Baar, Norman A. Maunz, C. E. Munden III, H. F. J. Rest, J. Dudley Downing, Roland H. Pantermuenl, Preston B. Mixon, Warren W. Beale, Jim A. Langley, S. P. Emanuel, Ernest D. Elliott, Bruce C. Causey, Harold G. Hermetz, James C. Whitaker, A. Dean Calcote, John De L. Karsten, Joseph R. Beckman, Charles H. Blakeslee, John S. Jenkins, Girault M. Jones, Stephen L. Skardon, Carl H. Stolley Jr., William C. Acosta, J. L. Rhymes, W. Donald George, Paul H. Richards, Donald H. Wattley, Charles S. Walker, J. Henry Bowdon, Neil E. Lindley, Albert B. Link, James S. Brown, William Finnin, Myron C. Madden, Geo. H. Wilson.

A. C. Hillegass Jr., James A. McLean, Alex W. Hunter, Joe M. Burnett, A. W. Lehenbauer, Charles D. Probst, A. W. Townsend Jr., Lewis E. Everline, George W. Harkins, J. Richard Randels, Thomas C. Aycock Jr., Henry Crisler, John McKee, Hugh C. McKee, Rubert B. Lucent, Bernard J. Hellmann, William S. Turner, Nicholas J. Abraham, Leighton H. Nugent, John G. Arthur, Warren B. Wall, Edward E. Russell, Dayton Castleman, Ed. A. Krause, Edgar M. Grider, David McPeake, Harry Ward, Salvation Army, Ralph H. Kimball, Leo A. Bergman, Howard Daughenbaugh Jr., Sidney S. Lynch, Vestal W. Parrish Jr., William C. Norris Jr., E. J. Barksdale, Ned L. Stout, John T. Redmon, John B. Koelemay, Delton Pickering, R. F. Buck and R. E. Jones.

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Values to Live by

If acting on your principles threatens to make life harder for your children, what should you do?

by MARY B. HOOVER

● Recently there has been a crisis in our neighborhood, on New York City's upper East Side. It was precipitated by rumors that the boundaries of two local school districts were going to be redrawn and that, as a result, all the children on our block would be transferred from Manhattan's so-called "silk stocking" elementary school (a highly touted, socially elite, almost entirely white institution) to another school, closer by and with a new, impressive physical plant, but with a predominantly colored, Spanish-speaking student body.

Parents of some of the children threatened with transfer immediately went to work to quash the proposed redistricting. They got up petitions aimed at justifying the status quo, flooded the neighborhood with placards and letters, besieged the office of the Superintendent of Schools. Within a short time, the neighborhood was thoroughly aroused.

"Look," said one mother to another, as they discussed the problem in our neighborhood playgrounds. "I'm not saying what's right. Maybe these changes have to come some day and maybe in the long run it will be for the good. But I'm asking you, if you were in my shoes, would you want your eight-year-old daughter taken out of a school where she is happy and doing beautifully and put in a classroom where most of the teacher's time is spent helping children learn to speak English? Must I sacrifice my daughter's educational progress to an abstract ideal of justice that may or may not be workable at present?"

However we react to the stand taken by this mother, most of us would agree, I believe, that her situation is not an enviable one. She and her artist husband moved into our neighborhood in order to give their daughter the best possible elementary schooling available to people of their means. Anybody who has watched this mother at the playground with her child, as I have, knows that she is a person of integrity as well as a deeply devoted parent. But now, under the pressure of the proposed redistricting, she tries to blind herself to the importance of the principle at stake in the situation which threatens her. Hers is a very real, moving and not unusual human dilemma.

How much we are willing to venture for a cause is frequently, and often quite properly, limited by family loyalties. And yet, the implicit demands upon us to stand up and be counted seem to multiply, rather than diminish, after we acquire children. As our families grow, our complex and complicated society confronts us with an ever-widening array of difficult choices, such as those involved in our neighborhood school crisis: restrictive housing agreements to sign, devious financial dodges to try, exclusionary club and fraternity practices to condone, loyalty oaths to take, stereotypes of prejudice to conform to.

Shall we soft-pedal or swallow our principles whenever by voicing or acting upon them we might work some hardship on our children?

I must admit that the idea of sacrificing the welfare or happiness of a child to any abstract ideal instinctively offends me. As a twentieth-century mother, I am all too mindful of some of the less attractive motives that occasionally masquerade as zeal for justice. I am also very much aware of the importance of conformity to children and of the heartbreak that can accompany any threat to their position in the tight world of their peers.

Nevertheless, my answer to the question, "Should I let my child suffer for what I think is right?" would be a qualified affirmative: "Yes, but—"

The "but" is a big one; it covers a host of variables. Be-

(Continued on next page)

fore making any decision on the basis of principle, I would, for example, want to be sure I had correctly evaluated the situation. In our neighborhood school crisis, for instance, I'd want to know how much of the parental anxiety was realistically justified. After all, a substantial group of pupils were to be transferred, so that no child would land friendless in a strange school. The school board, furthermore, mindful of the strategic importance of making this transfer work, seems ready to put all their finest resources of staff and equipment into the new school. In the past, city schools redistricted in similar ways have done a top-notch job educationally and acquired outstanding reputations.

I'd want, too, to re-examine my self—knowing that self-understanding is the *sine qua non* for making wise choices where matters of principle appear to conflict with family well-being. Without some awareness of the hostilities, frustrations, envies, guilts and fears to which all of us are prey, we can never hope to arrive at intelligent, realistic decisions.

Finally, I believe that this kind of dilemma seldom offers opportunity for a clear-cut black-or-white choice. But some kind of choice is inevitable—either we make it or, out of our failure to do anything, circumstances make it for us.

How, then, do we go about the business of choosing? First, I think, we ask ourselves some basic questions like these:

1. Just how much will my child really suffer? Conscientious parents sometimes overestimate the intensity of the suffering that besets their children from time to time, especially in the kind of crisis we are discussing. They tend to confuse temporary discomfort with lasting damage, or problems of social status with threats to fundamental emotional security. Of course, it isn't always easy to draw a line at the point where one leaves off and the other begins, but in most cases distinctions are possible. Any child, for example, transferred into a new school is probably going to suffer some temporary uneasiness. Lasting damage is possible, it seems to me, only if his new classroom offers no potential friends and if the atmosphere is inimical to a continuing healthy interest in learning. Similarly, whenever parents take a stand against accepted discriminatory practices in a community—whether by refusing to join a particular club or move into a restricted neighborhood, their children will have to cope with some measure of rejection by some of their peers. Fundamental emotional security might be seriously threatened if the community doesn't include a group of children from like-minded families.

Much as we would all like to spare our children any unnecessary unhappiness, childhood inevitably has its ups and downs. Healthy youngsters take them in stride. Any anticipated upset, it seems to me, should be viewed in this perspective.

2. How much can my child take? Children, as we all know, differ in the ability to make difficult adjustments, and in the same child this ability can vary from time to time. Every youngster goes through periods when he seems more "touchy" than usual and is less able to tolerate any kind of disappointment or frustration. So a parent must not only evaluate a given child's native strengths and limitations but also decide if this is a bad time to add more stress.

When there are several children in the family, parents have to think in terms of the weakest link in the chain—the youngster who by reason of age, special sensitivity or whatever, is going to be hardest hit by the anticipated difficulties. How good is the current relationship between this child and his parents? Does he feel secure enough in his parents' affections so that he won't, mistakenly, read into their decision an attack upon himself?

There is no easy, short-range solution to this kind of dilemma. Certainly, a child who feels that the short end of the stick is his usual lot needs some special attention. If his parents, after carefully scrutinizing their own attitudes toward him and making a sustained effort both to understand and to promote his interests—in every possible way congruent with their principles—can do nothing to change his feelings of rejection, they probably need the advice that a professional counselor can give.

3. What will I be able to do to help my child? This seems to me the crux of the matter. Whenever we make any kind of decision that subjects our children to unusual stress, we must show them by exerting an extra amount of effort in their behalf that we care. That we care can be proved only through time spent in hard work to promote their welfare: time spent chauffering, seeking out and entertaining potential playmates, time spent in schools, talking to teachers, working in the P.T.A., time spent working in community groups congenial to the beliefs and interests of the family as a whole—in short, time spent actively trying to improve, or help our children improve their environment until they show signs of achieving some kind of mastery over whatever new difficulties have been injected into it. Even if our efforts to help our children don't immediately achieve the ends desired, they serve to shore up a youngster's inner resources.

Our efforts can also change the situation itself: at the height of the fight to preserve current school boundaries in our neighborhood, a small group of parents quietly mobilized to support redistricting on a sensible democratic basis and to work for improved teaching facilities in the new school. Through mutual swapping of baby-sitting chores, they freed some of their number to confer with the Superintendent of Schools and various city leaders about plans. Owing in part to their activities, assurances were given that the new school will offer special classes for intellectually gifted children, and arrangements are being made for some community-orientation meetings to be held at the school or in other near-by centers.

What has impressed me as being equally valuable is how the children have been affected by their parents' activities. They give the impression of being actually eager to get started in the new school. This is something we would all like to see happen in our children when they have to face new challenges. How much more often it comes as a by-product of our efforts to work with the situation, ameliorate it if we can, than as a result of anything we say—important as that can be. (*Continued on next page*)

4. Have I no honorable alternative? Suppose that the answers to my first two questions make you feel that a given situation might be just too much for a given child and that, in addition, you wouldn't be able to do much to alleviate matters—because the community would be too hostile, because work or a new baby would take up too much of your time, or for some other valid reason. What then? Under such circumstances, I should certainly try to avoid a showdown, but in doing so I would look for some alternative that did not force me openly to renounce my principles.

Some parents in our neighborhood refused to be drawn into the fight over redistricting. They indicated that while they couldn't in good conscience oppose the proposed boundary change, they were unwilling, for various reasons, to send their children to the new school. Instead, they are either moving elsewhere or making plans to enroll their youngsters in private schools. Is this not an honorable exercise of democratic privilege—considering that these families happen to be financially able to make such choices?

Most of us subscribe to the belief that it isn't necessarily cowardly to seek to avoid a fight sometimes, or to retreat from one. We know that the question of courage may hinge less on what we do than on why and how we do it. Is our unwillingness to be drawn into a particular community controversy based on justifiable concern for our children's welfare, or are we simply using our children as an excuse to take the comfortable way out? Have we honestly acknowledged our beliefs to ourselves and our children—as was true, for example, of those parents who admitted that they thought redistricting was right and that for this reason they would not fight it—or have we, in effect, gone over to the enemy? Finally, is there a predictable pattern to our behavior in such situations—that is, do we always shy away from championing an unpopular cause, or do we always do exactly the opposite?

5. Am I sure that my zeal for justice is rational? Just as we tend to have misgivings about the person who consistently avoids taking any controversial stand, so we are also inclined to mistrust anyone who is forever fighting other people's battles. Neither pattern strikes us as particularly mature or admirable. We have an uneasy feeling that hidden forces are at work in the personalities of both types, that neither means exactly what he says. Inevitably, we resign ourselves to the fact that neither can be looked to for guidance or relied upon for constructive action in situations that require strong convictions.

But easy as it may be to discern these things in other people, awareness of our own irrationalities is hard to come by. How many of us are able to recognize our own repetitive patterns of trouble-making, of dodging issues, of bringing on our own defeat?

Of course, in making decisions as complicated as the ones we're discussing, parents have to expect occasional disappointments. We cannot always size up circumstances correctly, or altogether rationally. But if nothing in this area ever seems to work out quite right, it's likely that some professional guidance is needed. A minister, rabbi or priest is the logical person to turn to, if he has had some training in pastoral counseling and can discuss problems of conviction without making those who consult him feel guilty or anxious.

6. How do I present such a problem to my child? Parents are sometimes tempted, especially if their child is approaching or has already entered his teens, to let the youngsters have the final voice in making a decision of this kind, which will have direct bearing on his future welfare. It is a temptation to be firmly resisted. Child care experts are unanimous in their agreement that while children have a right, consistent with their age, to be consulted about their opinions, there should never be the slightest doubt that final authority for making any decision of such magnitude rests with the parents.

After we have made the decision, self-assurance is in order when we inform our children of it. But we need not duck the contoversial nature of the issues. Emphasis on "we believe," rather than a more dogmatic assertion of righteousness, is usually more acceptable to children, as well as more accurate. Youngsters deserve to be told something about what to expect, and this may also be the time for some suggestions about how to cope with difficulties they encounter. In discussing potential difficulties, though, we need to watch our step, to be careful that we communicate confidence rather than anxiety.

So far, we have approached this problem from its most threatening angle: How much stress can we afford to expose our children to in the name of justice or fair play? There is, however, another more positive angle—the benefits that accrue to children from being involved in constructive, idealistic action—even at the cost of some personal discomfort.

Man is a courage-hungry animal. Children thrive on being proud of their parents. In general, they sense much more quickly than most of us realize that standing up for a principle, when it involves going against the tide of popular opinion, requires the stuff of which heroes are made.

In a world which is to children—just as to adults—frequently mysterious, not always friendly and occasionally downright frightening, there are few things more reassuring, more conducive to the growth of genuine inner security, than the knowledge that one can champion justice, in action as well as word, and that one's elders have sufficient respect for one's nascent strength to invite one to join in the fight with them. To feel that our efforts have been enlisted on the side of the angels—can you recall from your memories of your own childhood any experience more satisfying than this?

Perhaps the question is not always whether we can afford to subject our children to so demanding a test but, rather, whether we can afford to deny them its very realistic rewards.

A program on values for your discussion group

by EDA J. LESHAN

Director of Education, Manhattan Society for Mental Health

THE actual episode Mrs. Hoover describes in her article, "Values to Live By," is so dramatic and so likely to arouse strong feelings and controversy, that it would be unfortunate to use it alone as a basis for group discussion. The article's fullest meaning is much broader than the specific example used to illustrate it.

The theme is one of increasing concern to many people; do we really live by and practice the values we say we believe in, and are we teaching these values to our children in effective and meaningful ways?

Begin your program by asking group members to think about issues that have arisen in their own families or neighborhoods that called for making decisions involving important value judgments. Frequently such judgments take the form of avoidance of situations in which taking a stand would be necessary. It might be helpful to examine how these value judgments in everyday living influence the thinking and the attitudes of our children.

Mrs. Hoover says that a "20th century mother" finds it especially difficult to stand up for abstract principles if these mean hardship for her child. What factors in our time make it so much more difficult for us to make such choices? What social and political events have tended to make us more critical, and perhaps even cynical, about social causes?

How have we been influenced and changed by the greater availability of knowledge about the emotional needs of children at different stages in their growth? What are some typical situations in which the peer group values of our children do not coincide with our own, but in which we have developed greater elasticity in our values in order to satisfy our children's needs?

Another core sentence in the article is, "Children thrive on being proud of their parents." Several group members might develop this point through examples coming out of their own experiences with their children. Many parents have been greatly moved by the unexpected pride of their children when they have accepted social responsibilities and have played a leadership role in some way.

What does it mean to parents themselves, to take a stand and be counted in matters that concern them deeply? As adults, how do we decide what issues are important enough to us to be worth working at?

It might be fruitful to examine the heroes and heroines in favorite TV series, or in children's story books. Mrs. Hoover suggests that children are the first to recognize the "truly heroic." What are these "heroic" qualities in those they most admire, and why? Are they qualities that may need to be recaptured, at least to some extent, in "real life"?

As Mrs. Hoover develops her criteria for decisionmaking, she is really pointing up the fact that we frequently have to choose between short and long-range goals. What kind of situation involves a choice between an immediate satisfaction and one that may be more enduring and vital?

As the group discusses general questions of personal values and their importance, undoubtedly they will refer to matters that are pertinent to your community. You may want to select for further discussion one or two of these situations which most concern and interest the group. At this point, Mrs. Hoover's analysis of the searching questions that may need to be explored, can be applied:

1. Examining the realities of the situation; what is really involved?

2. What are our own motives and feelings about it?

3. How much will we or our children really suffer?

4. How much can we or our children take?

5. How can we help our children?

6. What are possible alternatives?

7. What are the long-range gains for us and our children?

Three resource books offer breadth and perspective for those who are truly interested in re-examining values in the modern world:

The Affluent Society, by John K. Galbraith, *Houghton Mifflin Co.* 1958; **A Surfeit Of Honey,** by Russel Lynes, *Harpers,* 1957; **The Search For Identity,** by Allen Wheelis, *W. W. Norton Co.* 1958; **The Organization Man,** by William H. Whyte, Jr. *Simon and Schuster,* 1956.

The following conference report provides information about the way in which the subject of values is being studied by child development experts: "Proceedings of the Child Study Association Annual Institute for Workers in Parent Education, 1957. The Place of Ethical Values in Parent Education with an address by Dale B. Harris." H-10-a, 75¢, Child Study Assoc., 9 E. 89th St., N. Y. C.

Several mental health plays by Nora Stirling deal with family values and are available for professional or amateur production. Such a program for the whole school might follow a study group considering the problem of values. "Daily Special," and "What Did I Do?" are available through Human Relations Aids, 104 E. 25th St. N.Y.C. 10. "Point of Beginning" is available through The General Dept. of United Church Women of the National Council of Churches, 175 Fifth Ave. N.Y.C. 10. "Ticket to Tomorrow" is available through The Health and Welfare Div., Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison Avenue, N.Y.C. 10.

Additional copies may be obtained from the

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"READY FOR THE CRISIS"

(Excerpts from a sermon preached on May 28, 1961, at Druid Hills Methodist Church, Dr. Nat G. Long, Pastor.)

No one of us knows what tomorrow will bring...As long as life moves smoothly, anybody can meet it, but only those who are prepared can stand in the crises. Emergencies cannot make us, but they reveal what we are, and sometimes they break us.

The disciples were concerned about the end of the world; they were anxious about the second coming of Jesus. They asked their Lord when he would come again, and when the world would end. He said, in effect,"I cannot tell you when the world will end, or when I shall return. But the only way to be prepared for the end of the world, or for the coming again of the Son of man is to be ready for either at any and every hour." To illustrate what he had in mind he told a story. . .

(Here repeats the story of the wise and foolish virgins.)

Certainly, we find there not only instruction regarding our attitude toward the end of time and toward the second coming of Jesus, but also toward any crisis of the future. It is a parable of preparedness. In it Jesus is saying, "You cannot know what crisis you will be compelled to face tomorrow, but you can become spiritually prepared for any and every crisis."

Jesus likens the Kingdom of God to the coming of a bridal party. A wedding for the Jews was the most joyous of all occasions. Jesus was saying that the joy of a wedding is the proper sign of the Kingdom of God. He wanted his disciples to become prepared for the most joyous thing on earth. He wanted them to be prepared for all kinds of emergencies and crises...Whatever comes we should be ready for it. Jesus seems to say, "Be ready for the future; new duties are to be done; new missions are to be performed; new issues are to be met; new honors and pleasures are to be enjoyed; terrible trials are to be faced. Be prepared for any and everythin."

The crises that are coming to you and to me are inescapable. They are of a thousand kinds. Financial disaster may deprive our children of an education. The savings of a life time may be shattered over night. Suddenly in the midst of a happy life disease may set in. A person may be tortured by loneliness. Some moral issue may face us. And, of course, for each of us there will be the crisis of death.

One social crisis which we must face in Atlanta in September of 1961 will be the desegregation of our schools. Whether we like it or not, we shall be compelled to accept it. None of us here is responsible for it, but we must face it. The Supreme Court of the United Statesin 1954 ruled segregation as unconstitutional. United States District Judge Hooper has ordered that the plan of the AtlantaBoard of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation as of May 1, 1961. The applications of Negroes to enter the twelfth and eleventh grades of white schools were made between May 1 and May 15, 1961. These applications are being processed. There will be some integration. It is no longer a matter of opinion as to whether we should have it or not. It is a matter of fact that we shall have it. It will be a crisis for us.

The only question before us is, How shall we meet the crisis? We can wisely prepare for it, or we can foolishly leave the matter up to hoodlums and mobsters. If we do nothing, and let the worst element of our society determine the reaction of the great city of Atlanta to this social crisis, we shall bring disgrace upon our city, state, and nation. How lacking in intelligence such an approach would be!

How can we wisely prepare for this crisis? Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Police of Atlanta, in addressing the members of his police force, suggests the proper approach. Said he, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take..as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land that must be obeyed by everyone. . history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good." As members of the church let us be sure our part is good. Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools, also suggests the right attitude. Says he, "The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

Every person here can do something about this coming crisis. First of all, he can earnestly pray for God's guidance; second, he can resolve that he will be sane, dignified, law-abiding; third, he can speak out against defiance of the courts; fourth, he can help to create an atmosphere of peace. For the church people all over this city to make this wise approach to the crisis will enable us to meet it as God would have us do. I plead with you wisely to prepare for the coming school crisis in this manner.

Let us again emphasize the fact that the emergency, or crisis, will not itself develop character. The emergency or the crisis will only reveal character. The conflict with slavery in the United States did not make a Lincoln, but when a Lincoln had been made in the quiet of humble training, it proved him to be the man of the hour. World War II did not make General Dwight Eisenhour, but when he had been made through years of hard study and efficient service, the war thrust him forward as a great leader. The coming school crisis will not make Atlanta a peaceful, dignified, law-abiding city, but when a peaceful, dignified, law-abiding citizenry has been developed through prayer, through level-headedness, through commitment to God, the crisis will show how noble and fine our people are. . .

Resolution adopted unanimously by Atlanta East and West District ministers of The Methodist Church meeting at Sandy Springs Methodist Church - May 29, 1961:

As Christians we are concerned for the welfare of all people who are involved in the rapid social changes taking place in our world today.

We are disturbed particularly over recent racial troubles. We believe that our people do not want a repetition of mob violence here, but that it can happen unless all our citizens are prepared in advance to prevent its recurrence.

Our Discipline reminds us that "it is the duty of all Christians, and especially of all Christian ministers, to observe and obey the laws and commands of the governing or supreme authority of the country . . . and to use all laudable means to encourage and enjoin obedience to the powers that be." (From the Articles of Religion, paragraph 87 of the 1960 Discipline of The Methodist Church.)

As Christian ministers we pledge our support to all responsible community leaders who are working to create and extend an atmosphere of understanding and good will among all the people of our community.

We call upon our people to accept with dignity and calm the changes being required by law, and particularly to work for peaceful compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan now in operation according to law.

We believe that now is the time for our churches to provide discussion opportunities for young people and adults so that each person may think through the Christian position and be prepared in advance to do what is morally right when changes come.

Baptist Ministers Statement--

Whereas, the Federal courts have ordered the Atlanta Public Schools integrated, beginning this fall, and,

Whereas, several Negro students have been approved by the Administration of the Atlanta Public Schools for transfer to white schools in September, and,

Whereas, our Public School officials, together with state and municipal leaders, have appealed to our people to cooperate in meeting this crucial hour, therefore,

Be It Resolved, by the members of the Atlanta Baptist Pastors Conference, in regular weekly session, this the third day of July, 1961, that we will pray and work for orderly procedure as we approach this test of Christian citizenship, and we earnestly and fraternally urge the members of our churches and all other citizens to observe the law and support in every worthy way the child within the midst.

This statement of policy pertaining to Public Education, on recommendation of the Commission on Christian Social Concerns, Georgia Supreme Court Justice T. Grady Head, Chairman, was unanimously passed by the Official Board of Peachtree Road Methodist Church at its regular monthly meeting on Monday, June 5, 1961.

1. The continued efficient operation of our public schools is essential

   (a) To provide fundamental educational opportunities to our children and young people;
   (b) To promote our economic growth and development;
   (c) To serve as our first line of defense against those who, in the future, may seek by subversion or by force and violence to overthrow our constitutional form of government.

2. By court decisions which cannot now be appealed, vacated, reversed, or set aside, the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta under reasonable tests, fairly applied, is required to admit qualified Negro students in high schools formerly attended only by white students.

3. As lay members of a large church congregation we believe that there are no problems growing out of our complex society that cannot be solved justly and fairly by men of good will regardless of race. We believe that any attempt to solve such problems in any manner other than by the applicable rules of law, or by volumtary agreement of all interested parties, is contrary to the best interest of all of our citizens. We believe it is the duty of every member of all religious groups, not only to abstain from any act, word, or deed that might impede or interfere with the acts and decisions of the Board of Education, but that all church members and organizations by affirmative action should support the duly constituted authority (the Board of Education) whose responsibility it is to comply with the judgment and decree of the court in the admission of qualified Negro students as determined by the Board to high schools formerly attended only by white students.

4. The Commission on Christian Social Concerns, as church members, and as duly constituted representatives of Peachtree Road Methodist Church, do hereby pledge our support to the Board of Education in the fair and impartial discharge of its duties in complying with the court decree requiring the action herein set forth by the Board of Education. We call upon members of all church organizations of whatever faith, creed, color, or race, to support the Board of Education in the discharge of its duties as herein set forth so that law and order may continue to prevail, without interruption, as related to our schools, and that respect for duly constituted authority will not be questioned in a matter vital to the peace, happiness and welfare of all citizens, and the continued growth and advancement of our city.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Following Letter was mailed to the membership of All Saints Episcopal Church on June 20, 1961:

My Beloved Brethren:

The Vestry at its regular meeting June 19th passed the following resolution and asked that the congregation be informed of its action by letter.

> Whereas certain of the public schools in the City of Atlanta will be desegregated with the opening of school in the Fall;
>
> and, whereas we are aware of and deeply regret the civil disturbances that have afflicted certain other cities when desegregation was affected in their schools;
>
> Be it therefore resolved that the Vestry of All Saints' Church, cognizant of its responsibilities and joining with other Churches of our city, respectfully urges the Congregation by letter:
>
> 1. To acquaint itself with the facts of the process of desegregation in Atlanta as it develops;
>
> 2. To continue, as in the past, to show respect for and obedience to the processes of law and order; and
>
> 3. To pray diligently that our city may be spared any civil disturbances.

Faithfully yours,

Frank M. Ross
Recotr

PARK STREET METHODIST CHURCH - ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 8, 1961

Dear Friends,

The Commission on Christian Social Concerns, with the approval of the Official Board, submits to the membership of Park Street Methodist Church the following information and recommendations for your prayerful consideration:

The Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan is now being worked out according to the requirements of law, which means that three Negro students will be admitted to Brown High when school opens this fall. This is a fact we must face. There is no alternative short of closing all our public schools. The Atlanta Board of Education is implementing the Pupil Placement Plan as ordered by the Federal Courts. We believe they are not to be censured, but rather, they should be aided by a mature citizenry to accomplish what must be done in as orderly and just a manner as possible. It is up to us as Christian citizens to accept this responsibility sanely and seriously.

The individual Christian rightly asks: "What, then, can I do?"

Your Commission suggests the following for your careful study:

1. As Christian citizens we have an obligation to live up to the laws even those we do not agree with, or the ones which cause us inconvenience. We believe that a Christian will not attempt to take the law into his own hands, but will rely upon and uphold the proper authorities as they attempt to preserve order and provide protection for all citizens. He will not become a part of a mob or give any encouragement to violence. Rather, he will inform police of any attempts to incite to violence or intimidation if he should become aware of such plans or actions.

2. We believe that each member should think through the Christian position calmly and deliberately for himself so that he will know where he stands and be prepared to act on his Christian convictions rather than let anyone else do his thinking for him. We believe that a Christian will be a steadying influence among his friends who become emotional or violent in their attitudes toward others. He will be courteous to all people and respect each individual as a child of God. He will remain calm and exercise mature judgment at all times.

3. We believe that it is the responsibility of Christians to provide constructive leadership in our community during this period of transition They should encourage calm consideration of the issues we face. We must do our best to preserve peace and order in these difficult days. We cannot permit any outbreak of hatred or mob violence. We can help our community to serve as an example to others who must face the same problems in the future.

Since the above statements are submitted for your careful study and prayerful consideration, we request your written signed comments to guide us in future considerations.

Respectfully Submitted,

Harold N Cheney

HNC:lh

Harold N. Cheney, Commission Chm.

The above resolution was passed unanimously by the Official Board Meeting in regular session on Wednesday, June 7, 1961, and is submitted for your study and reaction.

John Mathews

John H. Mathews, Chm. Official Board

NOTE: For resource study information only and not for general publication.

TO THE MEMBERS OF TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:

Recognizing the recent decisions of our civil courts with regard to the desegregation of the public schools and the subsequent proposals of the Atlanta School Board to implement these decisions in the fall of 1961, the Session of Trinity Presbyterian Church makes this official statement with regard to the position of the church in light of this impending situation:

1. We recognize this coming change as one over which there has been much discussion and difference of opinion. We recognize the difficulties involved in resolving this problem in our society due to the deep feelings and sentiments of many people.

2. In 1954, our General Assembly stated ". . .that enforced segregation of the races is discrimination which is out of harmony with Christian theology and ethics and that the Church, in its relationship to cultural patterns, should lead rather than follow." We affirm this position already taken by the General Assembly of our denomination regarding the moral rightness of efforts to end racial discrimination. Our concern that such changes come about without undue disturbance or friction is based on fundamental Biblical and theological truths which are relevant to such social crises.

3. We, therefore, endorse the constructive measures now being worked out by the duly constituted authorities of our city to implement the decisions of the courts. We encourage the members of this church to pray for the good of these endeavors, to lend their support to those sane and positive efforts toward a smooth transition and effective conclusion of these procedures. We encourage rational discussion of this matter in a context of Christian love and trust, and urge people to avoid participation in and support of such groups or programs which are likely to intensify strife.

By action of the Session,

May 1, 1961

Trinity Presbyterian Church

The following directive was sent on May 31, 1961 to all Catholic priests of the Atlanta Diocese by Chancellor Harold J. Rainey:

> As you know the integration of the public schools in Atlanta is scheduled for September of this year. In view of this approaching crisis, the Most Reverend Bishop directs that the Memorare be recited by priests and people at all Sunday Masses during the announcements. An announcement should be made to the effect that the Memorare is being recited for the just, peaceful and happy outcome of this important step in the history of our beloved City. All should be requested to pray that through the help of God's grace and the intercession of Our Blessed Lady, Atlanta will make this transition with dignity and honor. The Memorare is to be recited at all Sunday Masses until further notice.

EXCERPTS FROM PRESENTMENTS OF FULTON COUNTY GRAND JURY
May--June, 1961, Term

* * *

(3) We wish to commend the (Atlanta) school system on the openness, objectivity and good faith with which they are carrying out the court order to desegregate Atlanta schools.

(4) We wish to exhort all citizens and groups to conduct themselves during school desegregation with restraint, dignity and honor, keeping in mind that wherever opposing groups must meet on a middle-ground, sentiments and convictions remain but must be subordinated to constructive effort to work in the new environment toward a goal which is best for the whole....

(5) We commend the use of established legal procedures by any group or individual to attain relief and redress from alleged encroachment on personal rights....

Many problems exist and many more will arise. They must be met one-by-one with calmness, with objectiveness and with dignity. They must be met with application of the Christian principle of the Golden Rule. They must be met with respect for and support of our laws. Our many American freedoms, of which we are so proud, include many privileges but not the privilege of selecting certain laws to obey (because they favor our viewpoint) and other laws to disobey (because they are contrary to our viewpoint).

* * *

ATLANTA NEARING TIME OF DECISION

(An editorial from The Christian Index, July 13, 1961.)

The time for testing draws near for Atlanta and for Georgia. The name of Atlanta will be synonymous with Little Rock, New Orleans, Montgomery and Birmingham. Or, as we pray, it will be a model in law observance and Christian conduct.

Atlanta public schools will be desegregated in September as will Georgia Tech. Those who opposed the mixing of the races had their day in court and lost. There is now no arguing with reality.

Atlanta will have no mob violence. Of that, we are confident. The mayor, the police chief and others have demonstrated their determination to spare Atlanta this turmoil. Mobs are evil and dangerous. They have no place in civilization and certainly no place in a Christian society.

But, school integration demands better than the mere absence of violence. The law says there shall be no physical damage to buildings and no harm to the person. The law, by necessity of limitation, is negative.

It is here that Christianity enters the picture. Jesus Christ demanded more than tolerance. Hear His command: "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven."

Christ talked about turning the other cheek. He taught the yielding of the coat when the cloak is taken. He closed with the statement: "And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

There is danger in Atlanta, because of evil men, that Negro students will suffer the jeers and taunts of little groups. There is danger that disciples of the devil will plant dynamite under cover of darkness. Little men, defeated in the courts of justice, find comfort in destruction and violence.

Integration of Atlanta schools must be a model for the world. Atlanta is a city of churches. Christianity came to Atlanta in its early days. It has shaped its government and its society through all the years, although not to the extent we would like. If Atlanta fails in September, then the churches have failed and Christians have failed.

The danger of the moment is that so many are doing so little for the month of crisis. A few ministers have spoken. A few churches have added their voice through resolutions and the like. The few need to become the many--quickly. Discussion may be controversial but discussion is the only avenue to unity in a democracy. Silence stimulates the rabble.

Now is the time to preach the doctrines of human love. It is a doctrine for both the old and the young. The disciples of discord and hate had their day in Little Rock, in New Orleans and other cities. Let Christianity reign in Atlanta that Atlanta "may be the children of your Father which is in heaven."

ADL

FREEDOM LIBRARY...

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

ARTHUR J. LEVIN
Director

ADL What it is ......

Over 100 years ago

in 1843, there was founded in the City of New York the B'nai B'rith (which is Hebrew for "Sons of the Covenant") as American Jewry's first unifying and cultural agency.

TODAY — B'nai B'rith, the world's oldest and largest Jewish service organization, is still carrying out the pattern of service laid down by its founders — a service embracing all humanity in its sphere.

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, the educational arm of B'nai B'rith, is a creative organization seeking to build in the lives of all Americans those basic attitudes on which good human relations are founded. It is an action organization aiming for the continual expansion of the democratic way of life. Its program is based on the realization that bigotry directed against any single group in this country hurts all Americans.

In furtherance of such a program, the Anti-Defamation League cooperates with all groups working toward this ideal of bettering human relations. Among these are church people of all denominations, educators, civic clubs, youth groups, veterans, businessmen and labor groups and many other organizations and individuals.

A broad, educational program has been developed utilizing:

- Films
- Radio Programming
- Aids to Educators
- Recordings
- Speakers
- Books
- Advertising
- Posters
- Leaflets
- Cartoons

ALL of which are available on request to those who find such material of aid in their effort to preserve human worth and the dignity of the individual.

IMPORTANT

• To best serve you, please request films three weeks in advance of scheduled showing and provide alternate dates and title whenever possible.

$1.50 SERVICE CHARGE FOR EACH FILM BOOKING

MOTION PICTURES

(16-mm sound)

SONGS OF FRIENDSHIP, Part I

Thomas Jefferski, etc.

10 min. Animated color cartoons of three delightful Irving Caesar songs presenting basic concepts of democracy in an absorbing and highly entertaining manner. You will find yourself singing along with the film, helped by the "bouncing ball" community sing technique.

SONGS OF FRIENDSHIP, Part II

World of Tomorrow, etc.

10 min. Three additional Irving Caesar songs.

THE HIGH WALL

32 min. Absorbing study of how parents unwittingly instill prejudice in their children. Provides rich material for discussions on mental health and personality development, on community and intergroup relations, on education and child development, and on the ethics emphasized in religious teaching.

THE TOYMAKER

15 min. A delightful puppet film in color designed especially for children of from third to eighth grades. Shows how we must all learn to get along with each other, because hurting one of us hurts us all.

SKIPPER LEARNS A LESSON

10 min. Designed for children in primary grades. Tells about a little girl and her dog, Skipper, who does not at first like the other dogs in his neighborhood because of their size, shape and color. Of course, Skipper learns a lesson!

BOUNDARY LINES

12 min. Animated color cartoon with dramatic musical score. Taking the theme that a line is what we make it—it is only an idea—the film explores various imaginary lines which divide people from one another and shows that such lines have no true basis in reality.

PICTURE IN YOUR MIND

16 min. Sequel to the world-famous BOUNDARY LINES. Dynamic presentation, through the use of symbols, of the tremendously important theme of international and intergroup relations. Suitable for advanced high school, college, and adult groups.

SONS OF LIBERTY

21 min. A forceful and rousing story, in technicolor, of a Jewish patriot, Haym Salomon, who helped establish this country's independence. NOT AVAILABLE AFTER JUNE, 1957.

YOUR NEIGHBOR CELEBRATES

30 min. A concise explanation of the major Jewish holidays and the customs and ceremonies which are part of them.

NO EASY ANSWER

18 min. Discussion film designed to aid parents deal with impact of anti-Semitism on children. Produced under supervision of the Department of Child Study of Vassar College. Excellent for all parent groups.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER

10 min. Excerpted from MGM's "IT'S A BIG COUNTRY". Sequence tells how a mother's anti-semitism is overcome after reading a posthumous letter from her son killed in Korea. Intended for use with discussion, especially useful with senior high school, PTA's and other adult groups.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

10 min. Animated color cartoon which presents in a humorous and entertaining way the scientific facts of how people are essentially alike.

ONE PEOPLE

12 min. A full color short, with Ralph Bellamy as narrator. Depicts the contributions of all groups toward the development of America.

MAN—ONE FAMILY

17 min. Written and narrated by Julian Huxley, famous biologist, who refutes the theory of "superior races" and demonstrates that basically all men are alike.

AMERICANS ALL

20 min. A March of Time release which poses the vital problems in human relations with which America is faced today.

SECURE THE BLESSINGS

27 min. Produced by National Education Association. Dramatic and interesting. Discusses the role and responsibility of the public school in preserving and extending democracy. Useful for Junior High School and High School students. Excellent for teacher conferences.

NEW AMERICANS

20 min. Shows dramatically how America is richer through contributions of her immigrants. Short trailer discusses McCarran Immigration Act.

THE HOUSE I LIVE IN

10 min. "A hundred different kinds of people—and a hundred different ways of talking - and a hundred different way of going to church - but they are all American ways," sings Frank Sinatra in this powerful plea for democracy.

MAKE WAY FOR YOUTH

20 min. The story of a 'teen-age youth council in action. It tells about high school boys and girls who learned to help themselves, and incidentally helped everybody in town.

WHOEVER YOU ARE

20 min. Demonstrates step by step how the people in one neighborhood banded together to solve the community problem of prejudice.

OUR TOWN IS THE WORLD

11 min. A story of friction between two groups in an average town. The conflict reproduces in miniature the problems of ill-will and rivalry facing the United Nations and illustrates the necessity for understanding between individuals and nations.

HERITAGE

9 min. Animated color cartoon explaining divine origin of human rights and historic role of religion in safeguarding them. Excellent for upper grade and high school age level.

BORN EQUAL

10 min. Visualizes clearly the meaning of the U. N. Declaration of Human Rights, and explains that the same qualities which make a good individual also make a free and happy world. For all age groups.

TOWARD UNITY

11 min. A lively documentary, showing that all men, regardless of race, creed, or color, must work together in harmony if we are to achieve a lasting peace.

OF HUMAN RIGHTS

21 min. Illustrates in dynamic fashion the importance of the fundamental human rights set forth in the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, as proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Very worthwhile for all groups.

FREEDOM TO LEARN

27-1/2 min. Dramatically shows how public schools prepare our children to assume their responsibilities as good citizens.

DEMOCRACY

10 min. The quality we call democracy is measured in terms of the amount of freedom of speech, citizen responsibility, and the amount of respect shown by man to his fellow man.

DOES IT MATTER WHAT YOU THINK?

15 min. An analysis of public opinion and the forces which influence it—press, radio, films. Interestingly presented for high school, college, and adult groups.

THE CHALLENGE SERIES

A series of four separate films each dramatically presenting an issue that challenges our day. Used as springboard for discussion after film presentation. Also suitable for TV programs. The subjects are:

RUMOR (8 min.). Case history of the spread of a rumor. What should be our defense against rumors?

WHICH WAY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS? (9 min.). Are human rights of local, national, or international concern?

FREEDOM TO READ (14 min.). The problem of censorship in our public libraries as it affects our freedom to read. How can a library best serve our freedom?

CAN WE IMMUNIZE OUR CHILDREN AGAINST PREJUDICE? (7 min.). A problem confronting parents, educators, religious and civic leaders.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW DENIED

29 min. Adapted from THE OX-BOW INCIDENT, a dramatization of the dangers of denying due process of law, illustrating the necessity to recognize the rights of the individual as opposed to "mob justice." Skillfully produced and highly dramatic. NOT AVAILABLE AFTER JUNE, 1957.

G FOR GOLDBERGER

29 min. Cavalcade of America broadcast. Dramatic story about the battle by Dr. Joseph Goldberger, of the United States Public Health Service, to improve the health of the South. Suitable for all age groups.

STORY OF DR. CARVER

11 min. The inspirational story of a Negro slave boy who became one of America's leading scientists. NOT AVAILABLE AFTER JUNE, 1957,

FILMSTRIPS

(35-mm)

RUMOR CLINIC

A startling demonstration of how rumors spread, using audience participation. (With accompanying instruction manual.)

NONE SO BLIND

Color cartoon. We do not buy things without carefully examing our purchases but we form our prejudices without examining the facts. (Available with 12 min. transcribed narrative for 33-1/3 r.p.m. phonograph, or silent with subtitles.)

RABBIT BROTHERS

Humorously explains the sad personal effects of prejudice and the joy of healthy human relations in terms young children can understand and enjoy. Based on the picture booklet.

HOW TO BE HAPPY AND FREE

How we can treat our neighbors to insure our own personal happiness and to retain our national heritage of democratic freedoms. (With accompanying printed script.)

MAN—ONE FAMILY

Emphasizes the essential likeness of all men. (With accompanying printed script.)

FREE TO BE DIFFERENT

How Americans differ in national and cultural origins—and how we all benefit. (With accompanying printed script.)

MAN IN THE CAGE

Color cartoon. Shows how cave man emotions and tactics have no place in the 20th century. (With accompanying script.)

THE SPIRAL OF SOCIAL CHANGE

How minority groups move down or up the American social scale depending upon their opportunities. (With accompanying script.)

WE ARE ALL BROTHERS

A pictorialization of the famous pamphlet, "The Races of Mankind" — this filmstrip clears up misinformation and superstition about race. (With accompanying script.)

THE STORY OF OUR TOWN

Proves that a group of determined women can make a community live up to its conscience. (With accompanying printed script.)

LET'S LIVE DEMOCRACY

An analysis of the social and economic factors which give rise to discrimination against minority groups. (Available only with transcription for 33-1/3 r.p.m. phonograph.

THE HOUSE OF GOD
AMERICAN RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS

(Available separately.) How Americans of three major faiths are free to worship God in different ways. (With accompanying printed script.)

ABOUT PEOPLE

Color cartoon. A story of people and the changes that result from separation and different environment. Scientific facts told with humor and simplicity. (Silent, with subtitles.)

COLOR OF MAN
Explains the factors which contribute to the color of man's skin, stressing the underlying similarity of all mankind.

LITTLE SONGS ON BIG SUBJECTS
Cartoons and words to three delightful Zaret and Singer songs dealing with good human relations. (Silent.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER
A story to inspire every American, this filmstrip portrays the life of a great scientist whose research has enriched countless millions of lives.

JUDAISM
Interesting presentation of LIFE Magazine photographs, with captions, depicting Jewish history, traditions, festivals, theology, etc.

JEWS IN AMERICA
The history of Jews in America. In two parts (1492-1854; 1855-1954). (With accompanying script.)

STORY OF HAYM SALOMON
The story of an American patriot who lived in the days of the American Revolution.

JEWISH CELEBRATION SCENES
Five filmstrips describing the history and customs of the Sabbath and holidays. (With accompanying printed scripts.) Titles available separately:

1. HANUKKAH
2. PASSOVER
3. PURIM
4. SABBATH
5. ROSH HASHANAH AND YOM KIPPUR

BOOK OF BOOKS
An introduction to the Bible, emphasizing how its religious and ethical teachings apply to modern day life. For young people and adults.

ISRAEL
Depicts Jewish and Arab life in Israel. Excellent for high school and other groups.

STATE OF ISRAEL
Twelve filmstrips describing Israel—its present day people, culture, industry, and its valiant history. (With accompanying printed scripts.) Titles available separately:

1. CHILDREN OF DESTINY
2. CITIES—OLD AND NEW
3. A CULTURE REBORN
4. HAGANAH—THE DEFENDERS
5. THE HOLY PLACES
6. INDUSTRIES OF ISRAEL
7. ISRAELI PRIMER
8. MY BROTHER'S KEEPER
9. THE NEW STATE OF ISRAEL
10. THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL
11. PLANNING FOR PEACE
12. TOGETHER WE TOIL

THERE SHALL BE PEACE
Entertaining, dramatic United Nations cartoon showing necessity of working together for peace. (With accompanying script.)

UNITED NATIONS
Six excellent official U. N. filmstrips for primary and secondary schools describing the aims and workings of the United Nations. (With accompanying scripts.) Titles available separately:

1. A GARDEN WE PLANTED TOGETHER (introduction to U. N.)
2. A VISIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS
3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AT WORK
4. THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
5. U. N. CONVENTION ON GENOCIDE
6. ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE U. N.

SPECIAL INTEREST

PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION—Selected resource materials and suggestions for organizing study relating to desegregation of the public schools. For educational administrators, teachers, students and community group leaders.

IMMIGRATION—Selected materials on history, current status and problems of immigration in this country.

EXPOSING COMMUNISM—Selected materials on the Communist menace to democracy, and anti-semitism behind the Iron Curtain.

DENOMINATIONAL INTERGROUP RELATIONS — Excellent outlines prepared for denominational, interdenominational, and interfaith youth camps and conferences 10c

YOUR NEIGHBOR CELEBRATES—A concise explanation of the Jewish holidays written especially for children prepared at the request of Christian educators 10c

YOUR NEIGHBOR READS—Unique collection of selected Talmudic sayings and proverbs, translated from ancient and modern Jewish literature. Excellent for religious groups 10c

YOUR NEIGHBOR WORSHIPS—A "guided tour" of the synagogue from biblical beginnings to its modern development. Colorful illustrations of Jewish ceremonial objects of worship 15c

THE JEWS IN AMERICAN HISTORY—Written by a leading group of Jewish historians. Brief, well documented history of the part Jews and their communal organizations have played in American history. A resource book for history and social studies teachers, and religious schools of all denominations $1.25

RELIGIOUS KIT

A kit of miniature Jewish religious objects, containing prayer book. Torah, prayer shawl, mezzuzah, Hanukkah menorah and candles. With accompanying explanation. Available for purchase, $10.00; for loan $1.50

DOLLS FOR DEMOCRACY

Wonderful story-telling device depicting contributions to our civilization by Sister Kenny, Albert Schweitzer, Chaim Weitzman, Abraham Lincoln, St. Francis of Assisi, George Washington Carver. Dolls with accompanying biographical sketches and manual of how to do. For children and youth, available on loan $1.50

POSTERS

A series of dramatic posters designed to promote goodwill and understanding among all Americans. These have been widely acclaimed by educators and are suitable for posting on bulletin boards, in classrooms, libraries, assembly halls, and in public buildings and stores (size 11 x 21) .... 10c each

BIBLE ON BROTHERHOOD POSTER series: 10 posters, each on a pertinent text on Brotherhood from the Old and New Testament .... 50c per set

YOUTH SECTION

TEACHER'S KIT—Materials useful for teaching democracy in the classroom, including plays, posters, comic books, bibliography, program guide, and catalog 35c

MARY SMITH MEETS MR. PEOPLE—20 min. play. Cast of 6. Mary Smith, through the exciting visit of Mr. People, learns the important lesson of the Golden Rule 15c

THE ODD MAN—20 min. play. Cast of 15 boys. The neighborhood football team learns that practicing democracy on the athletic field is the best way to have a winning team 15c

THE TROUBLE WITH JOHNNY—20 min. play. Cast of 6 or more. Through Johnny's bitter experience, a school group learns that it is each student's responsibility to practice democracy in daily living 15c

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED—20 min. play. Cast of 14 girls. A new play for teen-agers, depicting the harmful social effects of anti-Semitic prejudice on democracy 15c

COMIC BOOKS—Using this medium so popular with children, each of these comics—**ABOUT PEOPLE** and **THE GREAT DOGPATCH MYSTERY**—tells an exciting story about democratic living .... 10c each

THE RABBIT BROTHERS— New cartoon book by Robert Kraus, treating the problem of prejudice with a light touch that appeals to small fry as well as older folks. Useful in elementary and junior high grades and for youth group leaders, with discussion guide 10c

VEGETABLES AND PEOPLE—Adapted from a pamphlet of the same title published by Dept. of Social Education and Action, Presbyterian Church in the USA. Excellent for introducing young children to democratic concepts 5c

ONE GOD—THE WAYS WE WORSHIP HIM, by Florence Mary Fitch. A beautifully illustrated story of the three great religions of America $1.80

ALL ABOUT US, by Eva Knox Evans. The story of people: why we are different and why we are alike. For children of all ages $1.35

A GARDEN WE PLANTED TOGETHER, prepared by United Nations Department of Public Information. A group of children learns to work together by making a tangled garden beautiful. Amply illustrated $2.00

HOLIDAY STORY BOOK, compiled by Child Study Association of America. Selected humorous and tender stories of the various religious, cultural and national holidays celebrated in America $3.50

SING A SONG OF FRIENDSHIP, by Irving Caesar. A songbook of delightful tunes teaching lessons of brotherhood $1.00

LITTLE SONGS ON BIG SUBJECTS, by Hy Zaret and Lou Singer. A songbook of catchy tunes and clever lyrics dealing with good human relations 90c

LITTLE STORIES ON BIG SUBJECTS—Series of seven human relations stories individually bound and packaged in attractive box. For children of all faiths. Ages 9 to 12. Excellent for gift 75c

RECORDINGS

LEST WE FORGET series—Outstanding dramatic programs written by leading radio writers and featuring stage, screen, and radio stars. This series, still available as 15-minute transcribed radio programs, is also now available in sets of long playing records for use by discussion groups.

DECISION—Startling new and different treatment of the values of democracy and the American way. Available free of charge to radio stations as a series of 13 weekly 1/2 hour transcribed public service programs.

LITTLE SONGS ON BIG SUBJECTS—Album of unbreakable records presenting entertaining songs on democracy in everyday terms a child can understand $2.90
Also available as 1-minute TV spot announcements.

ONE GOD—The Ways We Worship Him—Thrilling recording of the book by Florence Mary Fitch, which Eddie Albert and impressive cast interpret $5.95

LITTLE SONGS ABOUT U. N.—Another unbreakable album, this one containing six delightful children's songs on the United Nations $1.45

SONGS OF FRIENDSHIP—Irving Caesar's lively and delightful songs presenting basic concepts of democracy for young and old. Album of 78 r.p.m. records $3.94
Also available as 1-minute TV spot announcements.

FREEDOM PAMPHLETS

The Responsibility Is Ours, by Bonaro W. Overstreet, outstanding author and lecturer in personal psychology and adult education. In this pamphlet she emphasizes the responsibilities of all toward integrated group living 25c

Danger in Discord, by Oscar and Mary Handlin. Dr. Handlin is assistant professor of social science at Harvard University. The pamphlet is devoted to a sociological examination of the roots of anti-Semitism in the U. S. 25c

The Radio Listener's Bill of Rights, by Charles A. Siepmann, chairman of New York University's Department of Communications. Describes how communities may use radio as an instrument in securing better human relations 25c

ABC's of Scapegoating, by Gordon Allport, psychology professor at Harvard University. The pamphlet is concerned with the psychology of prejudice, and investigates the motives, sources, forms and effects of scapegoating 25c

Modern Education and Better Human Relations, by William H. Kilpatrick, professor emeritus at Teachers College, Columbia University. Traces the development of modern teaching methods in building healthy relationships and stresses the importance of character building among our young people 25c

Civil Rights: Barometer of Democracy, by Edward J. Sparling, founder and first president of Roosevelt College of Chicago. Describes the progress and the work remaining to be done in securing for all the rights guaranteed by our Constitution, with references to specific incidents 25c

UNESCO in Focus, by James L. Henderson, tutor and lecturer at the University of London Institute of Education. A view of UNESCO by a man with wide experiences in social and education relief work during the war years. The author also served as General Secretary of the British Committee of International Student Service 25c

The School-Centered Community, by J. E. Torsten Lund, Associate Professor of Education at the University of California, Berkeley. This pamphlet tells why the school's activities must be extended out into the entire community's life and living, so that the community itself becomes a kind of school—a school of democracy at work....25c

Human Relations in the Theatre, by John Gassner, Chairman of the playwriting department of the Dramatic Workshop of the New School. The author reviews the role that the amateur and professional theatre has played in improving human relations, and lays down a challenge for the future....25c

Shall Children, Too, Be Free?, by Howard A. Lane, professor of elementary education at New York University. A "must" for every person concerned with children because it shows how undemocratic methods of parents produce delinquent, aggressive, or "dull" children, and describes healthy techniques of child-rearing....25c

America's Needs and Resources, by Charles E. Lindblom, Associate Professor of Economics, Yale University. Shows how the American citizen's economic and social needs may be fulfilled by democratic methods, avoiding the totalitarian pitfalls alike of the Fascist Right and the Communist Left....25c

Group Dynamics and Social Action, by Kenneth D. Benne, Leland P. Bradford, and Ronald Lippitt, outstanding authorities in this field. Describes how a group of typical Americans can learn to function more democratically and more fruitfully through the "know-how" of group dynamics....25c

How Do You Talk About People?, by Irving J. Lee, professor of Public Speaking at the School of Speech of Northwestern University. An excellent study of the meanings of words as applied to the area of intergroup understanding and social action....25c

The Negro in Postwar America, by Arnold M. Rose, outstanding author and teacher in social psychology and intergroup relations, and associate of Gunnar Myrdal in the preparation of "An American Dilemma." Dr. Rose here presents an analysis of the past, present, and future of race relations in America....25c

Peoples of the Southwest, by W. Henry Cooke, teacher and former chairman of the Los Angeles Conference on Community Relations. The author surveys the history and present status of the more important minority groups in the Southwest, with emphasis on patterns of freedom and prejudice....25c

Primer on Communism, by the A. D. L. Staff. Tells, in question-and-answer form, the history, aims and techniques of the Communist movement in Soviet Russia and in the rest of the world. Reduces to simple, clear language the involved double-talk of the party lines and points up the contradiction between what a Communist says and what he does. Above all, it lets the **facts** speak for themselves. Vital reading for every American....50c

How You Can Teach About Communism, by R. W. Crary, history professor on leave with the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and Gerald Steibel, social studies teacher now a psychological warfare officer with the United States Army. Tells how to analyze and uncover the lines of Soviet propaganda and how to explain the superiority of democracy over communism. Contains suggested classroom activity for secondary schools and colleges. A manual for teachers, education administrators and board members..25c

Strangers and Neighbors, by Clarence Senior, Professor of Demography at Columbia University and Consultant to the Department of Labor at Puerto Rico. The story of our Puerto Rican citizens, their problems as migrants to the United States; how these problems are being handled.....25c

Paths to the New World, American Immigration—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, by Edward Corsi, former United States Immigration Commissioner. Offers excellent birdseye view of U. S. immigration problems from very beginnings of colonial America to present day. Must reading to understand this problem which is one of the most controversial in the country today.....35c

St. Louis Story, by Bonita H. Valien, Assoc. Prof. of Social Sciences, Fisk Univ. Graphic account of community and school preparation leading to desegregation of St. Louis public schools; assessment of effectiveness; and appraisal of first year of desegregated schools. For community leaders, school officials and parents.....35c

BOOKS

CROSS-CURRENTS, by Benjamin Epstein and Arnold Forster. New expose from the files of the ADL on men and movements whose business is power politics and international intrigue, using hate as their stock-in-trade. Tells why anti-Semitism is still used as a political weapon.....$2.50

THE NATURE OF PREJUDICE, by Gordon W. Allport, Harvard University. A comprehensive annd readable survey of the nature of group prejudice, including an evaluation of practical programs designed to reduce group tensions. For teachers and students in sociology, psychology, political science, and for community leaders.....$3.50

THE FEARS MEN LIVE BY, by Selma Hirsh. One volume interpretation of "Studies in Prejudice" research by social scientists, which contributed greatly to our understanding of prejudice and the prejudiced personality. Written in popular style.....$1.75

WHAT THE JEWS BELIEVE, by Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein. An enriched and expanded version of the articles which originally appeared in **Life** Magazine. With careful scholarship and broad humanness, Rabbi Bernstein presents a lucid and most readable summation of living Judaism for both Christians and Jews.....85c

A HISTORY OF THE JEWS, by Solomon Grayzel. A comprehensive study of the Jewish people. Excellent as a resource for personal library, schools, ministers.....$2.65

PROBING OUR PREJUDICES, by Hortense Powdermaker. An attempt to help high school students become aware of their prejudices, to understand the nature, origin and effect of prejudices, and to suggest activities which can help reduce them.....80c

DEMOCRACY DEMANDS IT—A resource unit for intercultural education in the high school. Through this book will be found scores of suggestions for classroom use, for out-of-school activities, and for further teacher study.....$1.00

ATLANTA'S SCHOOL PROBLEM

(Remarks of Supt. Letson to group of Methodist ministers)

The most difficult problem Atlanta has faced in a hundred years was brought into sharp focus Saturday by the announcement that ten Negro pupils had been approved for admission to four white Atlanta high schools. Approval of admissions to Brown, Murphy, Grady and Northside brought the implementation of the court ordered placement plan a step closer and highlighted the problems the schools will face in September. It has been clear for some time that implementation of the placement plan was the only alternative to complete abandonment of public education. Tragic events in other cities have shown the futility of this approach, and Atlanta is fortunate in not having been charged the terrible price exacted by these desperate experiments.

This does not mean that a peaceful transition is assured. The question hangs in the balance and addresses itself with increasing urgency to every citizen of Atlanta. Certainly thinking people have a responsibility to help establish a climate of public opinion that will make possible the peaceful accomplishment of what we are required to do. This can only be done by a realistic appraisal of the facts as they exist. Such an appraisal is the first step in placing the problem with its many implications and ramifications in proper perspective. The church, as one of the foremost molders of opinion, cannot shirk its responsibility in this area without abdicating its position of moral leadership. Much evidence supports the fact that Atlanta churches have not and will not fail to exercise the leadership demanded by the seriousness of the problems we face.

Atlanta in September will be the focal point of worldwide attention because what happens here will have worldwide significance. Swiftly moving events since World War II have telescoped the gradual evolutionary method of accomplishing change that we have long accepted as normal. In this respect there is little to suggest that the world will ever be normal again because changes will continue to come with ever increasing rapidity. It becomes clearer every day that efforts directed toward the accomplishment of many national goals will be successful in proportion to our ability as a nation to accept and adjust to changes. Customs and attitudes that have been generations in the making are not easily changed under any circumstances, but changes become especially difficult when they must be undertaken at a tempo that meshes with the fast moving world in which we live. Thus the problems become more complicated, but their solution no less urgent.

The immediate problem for Atlanta is the peaceful acceptance of ten Negro pupils. Irrespective of differing opinions about the points at issue no thinking person can fail to be on the side of law and order in the present crisis. Our dedication to the freedoms we enjoy as Americans and our commitment to Christian ideals will be superficial indeed if we do not take a forthright position in support of lawful processes.

Citizens of Atlanta have often demonstrated their ability to face and solve difficult problems. The future is faced with confidence because Atlanta's heritage includes a spirit of fairness and goodwill. This asset, reinforced with the powerful good that resides in the city's hundreds of churches, plus the dedication of school staff and the maturity of high school pupils, suggests that Atlanta might be able to accomplish in September what few other southern cities have been able to do. The rewards for such an accomplishment, moral, spiritual and financial, will justify our best efforts.

10¢

Resource Units ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

DESEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Since the Supreme Court rulings, there has been a tendency to regard desegregation as a Southern problem with which teachers only in the South need to be concerned. However, the entire nation has been involved in the controversy. Although it is true that the press stresses events below the Mason-Dixon line, it would not be hard to find communities in the far Northwest and elsewhere which completely exclude Negroes even from college towns; in the Northeast and elsewhere which confine them to one part of the town and, therefore, to certain schools; and in the middle states and elsewhere in which children have never seen Negroes.

Migration from the South, transient workers and the fact that so many people move from place to place have increased the number and the problems of changing neighborhoods. These factors, as well as the specific problem of desegregating schools in the South, point to the necessity for getting people in all parts of the country ready to accept new neighbors who may be different from themselves. Preparation for living in a changing society is a primary objective of the public schools. Desegregation, in its broadest sense, is therefore an immediate concern common to teachers and pupils throughout the nation.

Some teachers wonder how to prepare themselves, their pupils, and the community for these changes in the pattern of school life. This resource unit is offered as an aid to help them plan for the necessary learning experiences. Its wide variety and range of suggestions for content, material and learning activities will enable each teacher to make his own daily and weekly plans for classroom work. The teacher who uses it as a pre-planning guide can select whatever content is suitable to the maturity level of his students and those learning activities which are possible of accomplishment in his own particular situation and community setting.

The classroom methods which characterize unit teaching will facilitate achievement of the desired outcomes. They include pupil-teacher planning; sub-group or committee work; opportunities for securing information from many kinds of sources and for sharing thought, information and experiences; critical thinking; and individual and group evaluation.

For some students vocabulary may present a barrier to reading. It is advisable, therefore, for the class to do some preliminary study of the words and terms to be encountered. Other words can be studied best as they come into use during research and discussion, and as they are encountered in scanning newspaper headlines and in browsing through printed materials.

What parts of the suggestions for content are to be included in a classroom unit has to be determined as students raise questions during the pupil-teacher planning sessions.

Whether or not to include some of them and certain kinds of learning activities will depend upon what is happening in the specific community and its geographical location.

The materials included in this resource unit are typical of the larger amount of material that is available. Those items listed on the chart and others, are documented on the pamphlet. Additional copies of the unit can be obtained from ADL regional offices or from the national office at 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

CONTENT	MATERIALS	TEACHER ACTIVITIES	PUPIL ACTIVITIES
Word Study and Clarification of Terms such as: bigot desegregation discrimination emancipation gerrymander hostility integration integrity intercultural manifesto minority group nullification prejudice scapegoating segregation status quo stereotype Supreme Court tension	newspapers books dictionaries	teaching spelling and meaning accumulating books, pictures inspecting unit record-book work directing committee to secure needed materials and films giving spelling tests directing committee activities	dictionary work recording spelling words in unit-record book writing in unit-record book sentences for words in list-learning to spell them taking spelling tests recognizing words in newspaper articles and books letter writing to secure printed materials and films — by selected committee
Establishing Such Concepts as: civil rights civil liberties freedom equality due process moral justice human dignity	*Books and pamphlets:* President's Report on Civil Rights ADL Freedom Pamphlet: "Civil Rights — Barometer of Democracy" "Little Stories on Big Subjects" "Vegetables and People" cartoons *Films* "Wanted — A Place To Live"	making materials available assisting pupils with committee work reading and criticizing written work explaining arranging for speakers on civil rights	panel discussion — What is freedom? collecting, mounting, pasting of cartoons by selected committee cataloguing of books for class use by selected committee of librarians writing brief paragraphs about concepts in unit-record book organizing questions to be sent to speaker — selected committee listening to speaker writing letters of thanks to people from whom films were obtained, and to speaker
Great Democratic Documents such as: Washington's Letter to Jewish Congregation of Newport, 1790 The Constitution	books containing the documents replicas of the documents	making books available and helping pupils to find and read documents explaining documents	copying into unit-record books names and significant parts of important documents memorizing significant passages by those who can and want to do so

CONTENT	MATERIALS	TEACHER ACTIVITIES	PUPIL ACTIVITIES
The Bill of Rights The Emancipation Proclamation Lincoln's Gettysburg Address The Declaration of Human Rights	*Films* "Heritage" "Boundary Lines"	leading discussions securing and showing films	research by selected committees to get historical facts and stories of people who fought for democracy recording in unit-record books historical facts surrounding the creation of the documents panel discussions by selected participants, following showing of films organizing a file box for clippings by selected committee — continuous filing of clippings clipping articles appropriate to the unit, for filing committee could draw up a Declaration of Democracy — 1957, combining ideas from historic documents and original statements
Democratic Principles Worth and integrity of every human being Each person plays a significant role in a democracy Each person has responsibility for what happens in a democracy Every person has the possibility of rising to a position of importance in a democracy Every person has a right to share in making decisions and determining policies that affect his life	*Books* social studies textbooks "The Democratic Way of Life" — Smith & Lindeman (Mentor Book) "You and Democracy" — Gordon (Dutton & Co.) *Films* "High Wall" "Sing a Song of Friendship" "To Live Together"	explaining principles explaining methods of work used in classroom in terms of principles being studied pupil-teacher planning distributing recognition and reward in terms of quality of job done using committees and sub-groups which give opportunity to develop leadership and membership skills and abilities providing for evaluation discussions in which pupils recognize individual strength and weakness and values of group work	participating in pupil-teacher planning participating in group work participating in discussion evaluating group work, leaders, self reading of documents recording the principles in unit-record books preparing and acting out a dramatization to contrast a classroom in which democratic principles are used as a basis for activity, and one in which autocracy is used panel discussion — What is responsibility of individual in a democracy?
Race Factual study to learn what race is and is not Names and locations of major races of mankind Facts about relative size of racial groups in the world, in the United States, in the city, in the locality, in the school Stereotypes	*Books* "People Are Important" — Evans "Strange Career of Jim Crow" — Woodward *Pamphlets* "Sense & Nonsense About Race" — Alpenfels "What is Race"—UNESCO "ABC's of Scapegoating"—Allport *Pictographs* — "The Races of Mankind" *Films* "The Toymaker"	pupil-teacher planning of content and activities securing necessary books, pamphlets, films, filmstrips, recordings organizing sub-groups to read specific materials and report to class about them showing films, filmstrips arranging for recordings conducting discussion on filmstrips, films, recordings, readings inspecting unit-record books	participating in pupil-teacher planning reading material according to committee assignments reporting to class on reading discussing films making and/or copying charts and pictographs on large posters — selected committee recording of factual material in unit-record book singing appropriate songs

CONTENT	MATERIALS	TEACHER ACTIVITIES	PUPIL ACTIVITIES
Anti-racial prejudices and discriminations	"Picture in Your Mind" "Brotherhood of Man" "Skipper Learns a Lesson" *Recording* — "Little Songs on Big Subjects"	using evaluation tools: tests, inventories, discussions—to measure command of facts and attitude changes setting up role-playing experiences	taking tests participating in discussion self and group evaluation role playing
Supreme Court Decision Facts about the Supreme Court and how it works What segregation laws exist in the South, in the North, in your community How laws get made and enforced How laws get changed	issues of "Southern School News" *Pamphlets* "Racial Equality and the Law" — Berger, UNESCO "Schools in the South" — Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga. "Working Together" — American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa. chart showing the structure of the government newspapers speakers	securing books, pamphlets and newspapers organizing sub-groups to do reading and reporting explaining inspecting unit-record books arranging for speakers conducting discussions	clipping, mounting, filing appropriate newspaper articles and other materials — selected committee copying charts on large posters — selected committee reading and reporting according to committee assignments recording of factual material in unit-record books organizing questions to be sent to speaker — selected sub-group writing thank-you letters to speaker
What Is Happening As Result of Supreme Court Decision? in the North in the Border States in the South	"Southern School News" "Race Relations Law Reporter" newspapers reprints of articles N. Y. Times, Suppl. — 3/13/56 *Magazines* Collier's—10/29/54 Redbook—10/19/54 Sat. Eve. Post—6/19/54 10/11/55 Harpers—9/19/54 Look—4/3/56 *Pamphlets* "Education In A Transition Community" — Grambs, NCCJ "The St. Louis Story"—Valien	securing materials organizing sub-groups to do reading and reporting	reading reporting on reading recording factual material planning, conducting and reporting on interviews by sub-group making maps panel discussion — How can we do away with segregation? report on what groups are working for and against segregation role playing
What Does This All Mean for Democracy? for Us? What can each of us do? Should we tell others? How?	*Books* "The Negro and the Schools" — Ashmore "Citizen's Guide to Desegregation"—Hill & Greenberg "Integration North and South"—Loth & Fleming	organizing sub-groups to interview specific persons with respect to meaning of the desegregation movement for America arranging for evaluation discussions: what were the strengths, the weaknesses? what do we still need to know, to do?	interviewing discussing the meaning of the unit, evaluating group work, products, leaders, self making plans for culminating activity carrying out plans

CONTENT	MATERIALS	TEACHER - PUPIL ACTIVITIES
	Books "A Manual of Intergroup Relations"—Dean & Rosen "Forbidden Neighbors" — Abrams *Magazines* Life series—9/3/56 through 9/24/56 *Pamphlets* "Miracle of Social Adjustment"—Hansen "Right of Every Child" "How to Use Discussion 66" "To Clarify Our Problems" *Films* "Which Way for Human Rights?"	pupil-teacher planning of culminating activity such as: panel discussion in assembly and at PTA meeting writing letters to parents and friends dramatization or other kind of assembly program presentation of accumulated materials to library

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Elementary School Materials

(grades 4 through 6)

GRAPHICS—DEMOCRACY IN THE CLASSROOM—a series of posters in full color accompanied by a teacher's guide. Includes, "Just Born—All Americans," "America's Future—Its Children;" 10¢ a poster; 5¢ for guide; Blotters (500 for $5.25), Bookcovers (500 for $5.75), and Bookmarks (500 for $3.25) on human relations themes. IAD*

BOOKS—"All About Us," Evans, Capitol Publishing Co., N. Y., 1947, $2.50
The story of people, their beginnings and wanderings over the earth with explanation of skin color differences, changes in custom and language.

BOOKLETS—"The Rabbit Brothers" ADL*, 35 pp, 10¢
Cartoon pamphlet about two rabbits; one who dislikes other rabbits who are different, and the other who tries to find some good in all rabbits.

"Little Stories on Big Subjects," ADL, 75¢
Box of seven short stories, providing vicarious experiences in solving problems of human relations.

FILMS—"The Toymaker," ADL, 15 min.
Two handpuppets are friends until they discover they are "different."

"Skipper Learns a Lesson," Encyclopedia Britannica, 10 min.
Susan and her dog Skipper move into a new neighborhood where he doesn't like the dogs that are "different" from him, until a sad experience teaches him a lesson.

"Sing A Song of Friendship," Part I and Part II, each 10 min. color
Irving Caesar's lyrics which sing of human rights are coordinated with animation.

FILMSTRIP—"About People," 63 frames, color cartoon, ADL, 35 mm, $5.00
Based on the Evans' book, "All About Us," it tells the story of people; why they are different, and in which ways they are alike.

RECORDINGS—
"LITTLE SONGS ON BIG SUBJECTS," IDE,* 33⅓ and 78 rpm, $3.00
Eleven one-minute jingles on democratic themes.

Junior High School Materials

(grades 7 through 8 or 9)

BOOKS—"People Are Important," Evans, Capitol Publishing Co., N. Y., 1951, $2.50
How two billion people have different ways of living and what makes every one of us important.

"About People" Comic book, ADL, 100 for $1.50
Tells about common origins of all men and the need for interreligious and interracial understanding.

PAMPHLET—"Vegetables and People," ADL, 5¢
A graphic presentation of the source of some prejudices, followed by a meaningful device for self-survey and evaluation.

FILMS—"A Girl from Puerto Rico," Information Sect., Department of Labor, Puerto Rico, 88 Columbus Ave., New York 23, N. Y. 18 min.
A Puerto Rican girl experiences feelings of hostility until her teacher and classmates study her country's history, and the children begin to understand each other.

"Heritage," ADL, 10 min. color
An animated color cartoon on Human Rights.

FILMSTRIP—"We Are All Brothers," (40 frames, sound, black and white), Public Affairs Committee, New York, $3.50

Senior High School

(grades 9 to 12)

GRAPHICS—"Working Side By Side," "True Americans," Posters, IAD, 10¢

BOOKS—"The Negro and the Schools," Ashmore, Harry, U. of N. C. Press: Chapel Hill, 1954, $2.75
Report on the patterns and problems of bi-racial education in the United States, with information about segregation and experiences in integration.

"Forbidden Neighbors," Abrams, Charles, Harper & Bros., 1955, $5.00
Housing expert presents case histories of racial discrimination in housing, and shows how slums, crime, disease, and increased taxes for fire, police, and welfare services are the results of such prejudice.

"Community in Crisis," Tipton, James H. Teachers College, Columbia Univ., 1953, $3.75
Examination of a middle western community where the integration of Negroes into the public school system was accomplished in 1947.

PAMPHLETS—"In These Ten Cities," Crosby, Public Affairs Pamphlet, 30¢
A report on the shocking housing conditions of many minority peoples, the factors responsible for this situation and the evils resulting from it.

"Sense and Nonsense About Race," Alpenfels, Friendship Press, 1946, 25¢
A description of the concept of race and racial problems, simplifying anthropological terminology.

"The Race Question in Modern Science" (Series) Pamplets, UNESCO, 25¢ each
The Race Concept, 1953, *Racial Myths*, 1951, *Race and Biology*, 1951, *The Roots of Prejudice*, 1951, *Race and Psychology*, 1951, *Race and Culture*, 1951, *Race and History*, 1952, *The Significance of Racial Differences*, 1952, *Race Mixture*, 1954.

"What is Race?", UNESCO, 1952, $1.00
Information graphically presented about the biological aspects of race.

FILMS—"The Challenge," ADL, 30 min.
Based on the President's Committee on Civil Rights Report, a photographer-writer team make a nation-wide search to discover what people are doing to safeguard democracy.

"Brotherhood of Man," ADL, 10 min. color
Based on "Races of Mankind," an animated cartoon revealing the scientific facts of the biological common origins of all people.

"Boundary Lines," ADL, 10 min. color
Cartoon technique makes a plea to eliminate the arbitrary boundary lines which divide people.

"To Live Together," ADL, 30 min.
Tells about the experiences and difficulties encountered by a group of children at an interracial summer camp.

"Picture in Your Mind," ADL, 15 min. color.
Depicts the tribal roots of prejudice and asks each individual to re-examine his conscience to see whether his ideas are distorted.

"Color of A Man," International Film Bureau, 6 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill. 18 min. color; free loan
Deals with the conditions of the American Negro and the efforts made to better those conditions.

"The High Wall," ADL, 32 min.
The case study of a bigot, and how he became "infected."

"Which Way for Human Rights?", ADL, 9 min.
Documentary photographs and animation review the accomplishments of the UN in the field of human rights — and then examines plans for the future.

FILMSTRIP—"None So Blind" (35 mm., color cartoon, 55 frames) $2.25. Sound version (33⅓ rpm records) 15 minutes, with discussion guide, $6.00.
A light satire on the problems of prejudice and a thoughtful analysis of the need for good human relations.

REPORTS—"Southern School News"—P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 5, Tenn.
"Race Relations Law Reporter," School of Law, Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.

Teacher In-Service Education

BOOKS—"Intergroup Education in Kindergarten — Primary Grades," Stendler & Martin, Macmillan, 1953, $2.50
Discussion of children's attitudes and how they develop, with suggested activities in intergroup education.

"The Social Psychology of Prejudice," Saenger, Harper & Bros., 1953, $4.00
The nature and causes of prejudice and discrimination, their cost to society, and techniques helpful in combatting these evils.

"The Junior High School—Today and Tomorrow," Noar, Prentice-Hall, 1953, $4.75
Teaching and organizing procedures for the development of a junior high school curriculum based on the needs of early adolescents. Chapter 3, Human Relations Education; Chapter 16, resource unit outlines; and Chapter 17, reports of classroom work.

"Curriculum Guide for Democratic Human Relations," Cambridge, Mass. Public Schools, 1954

"A Manual of Intergroup Relations," Dean and Rosen, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1955, $3.75
A manual of practical principles and techniques which tells how to work for better intergroup relations in the community.

"Race Awareness in Young Children," Goodman, Cambridge, Mass., Addison-Wesley, 1952, $3.75
A study of nursery children, and what they think and feel about race.

"They Learn What They Live," Trager and Yarrow, Harper & Bros., 1952, $4.50
In-service education programs and experimental work with children are documented, interpreted, and evaluated in an attempt to understand the genesis and the nature of prejudice in children.

"The Nature of Prejudice," Allport, Addison-Wesley, Cambridge, Mass., 1954, $5.50
Discussion of the legal, social, and economic aspects of group prejudice with special emphasis on the deeper psychological causes of hatred and conflict, and an evaluation of the existing programs to reduce intergroup conflict.

"The Fears Men Live By," Hirsch, Harper & Bros. 1955, $2.75
Summary of the main points in the five-volume "Studies in Prejudice" series.

"Public Education in the South, Today and Tomorrow," Griffin & Swanson, U. of N. C. Press, Chapel Hill, 1955, $2.00
A handbook of basic data on Southern schools, as they are today and as they can be in the next decade.

"Now is the Time," Smith, Viking Press, N.Y., 1955, $2.00
Prompt integration in American schools is of prime importance in terms of America's relations with the rest of the world.

"The Strange Career of Jim Crow," Woodward, Oxford U. Press, N.Y., 1955, $2.50
The development of segregation in the South from 1877 up to the present, emphasizing the political, economic, and social conditions which combined to give rise to each phase of race relations.

"Integration North and South," Loth & Fleming, The Fund for the Republic, N.Y., 1956, 40¢
A listing of incidents where desegregation has proceeded peacefully during the past two years in education, employment, housing, and elsewhere.

"Citizen's Guide to Desegregation," Hill and Greenberg, Beacon Press, Boston, 1955, $1.00
Survey of the social and political background of the Negro since Reconstruction, and a detailed record of his legal status to the implementation decree of the Supreme Court.

REPRINTS—Available from ADL:

"The Negro in America Today," Paton, Collier's, October 15 and 29, 1954, 10¢
"Report on the South: the Integration Issue," N.Y. Times, March 13, 1956, 5¢

PAMPHLETS—"The Negro in Postwar America," Rose, ADL, 1950, 25¢
Historical review of the position of the Negro in this country with special emphasis on his status during the years immediately following World War II.

"Education in a Transition Community," Grambs, NCCJ, 1954, 25¢
Discussion of the problems presented by the Supreme Court's decision, with suggestions for school administrators, teachers, parents, and community leaders.

"The Right of Every Child" American Friends Service Committee, Washington, D.C., 1955
The story of the Washington, D.C. program of school integration.

"Readings in Intergroup Relations," Storen, NCCJ, 1956, 25¢
Annotated list of the latest books on interreligious, interracial and other group relations.

"Guide to Films in Human Relations" DAVI—NEA—ADL, 1954, $1.00 (limited amount available)

"Feelings Are Facts," Heaton, NCCJ, 1951, 25¢
The important role that the feelings of and about minority-group children play in the human relations program of the school.

"What's Happening in School Integration?", Fleming and Constable, Public Affairs Committee Pamphlet, 1956, 25¢ No. 244
Report on studies conducted by the Southern Regional Council regarding the attitudes of southern states toward school integration, and the implications of the Supreme Court decision for the non-South.

"How To Use Discussion 66," ADL, 5¢
Step-by-step directions are described for the use of a discussion method, more frequently called the "buzz session."

"To Clarify Our Problems: A Guide to Role Playing," ADL, 10¢
A guide to help group leaders use techniques of role-playing as a discussion method.

"Civil Rights—Barometer of Democracy," Sparling, ADL, 25¢
Examination of the status of civil rights in the United States.

"Miracle of Social Adjustment," Hansen, ADL, 35¢
The integration of the Washington D.C. schools.

"ABC's of Scapegoating," Allport, ADL, 1948, 25¢
A study of the psychological mechanisms behind scapegoating.

"Strangers and Neighbors," Senior, ADL, 1952, 25¢
Problems of the Puerto Rican migrant and how these problems are being handled.

"The St. Louis Story," Valien, ADL, 1956, 35¢
A study of the successful desegregation of schools in St. Louis, and the factors behind it. Author offers a 7-point program as a guide.

"Racial Equality and the Law," Berger, UNESCO, 1954, 25¢
The effects of anti-discrimination legislation on prejudiced attitudes and practices, particularly in employmnet. A thorough coverage of local, state and federal action in this field.

"Current Problems and Issues in Human Relations Education," ADL, 1955, $1.00
Contains speeches by leading educators as presented at the National Conference on Human Relations Education, and summarizes their findings.

"Research Report Bulletin—The Intelligence of the American Negro," ADL, 1956, 15¢
Robert D. North reviews empirical evidence, and reaffirms the conclusion that intelligence based on racial differences is scientifically unsound.

FILMS—"The Quiet One," Athena Films, Inc., N.Y.C., 67 min.
The story of the readjustment of an emotionally disturbed Negro boy, the victim of a disrupted home.

"Wanted—A Place to Live," ADL, 15 min.
A story of racial prejudice and discrimination when a student at a university tries to find housing accommodations.

"Can We Immunize Against Prejudice?", ADL, 7 min.
Shows how three parents try to prevent prejudice in their children.

RECORDING—"The Negro and the Schools" ("Doorway to the Future" Series), National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, N.Y.C.

PERIODICALS—Educational Leadership, Nov., 1955, "Integrating Minority Groups into the Public Schools"
The Annals, March, 1956, "Racial Desegregation and Integration"
The Journal of Negro Education, Summer, 1956, "Education Desegregation 1956"
Social Problems, April, 1955, "Desegregation in the Public Schools"

MAGAZINES—"Segregation Was Doomed Before the Court Acted," Saturday Evening Post, June 19, 1954
"When Negroes Entered a Texas School," Morse, Harpers, Sept., 1954
"In Baltimore the Desegregation Crisis Didn't Come Off," Saturday Evening Post, October 1, 1955
"The South Vs. The Supreme Court," Look, April 3, 1956

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[*] ADL —Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.
NCCJ—National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 West 57th St., N.Y.C.
IAD —Institute for American Democracy, 515 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.
IDE —Institute for Democratic Education, 515 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.
AFSC—American Friends Service Committee, Washington, D.C.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

RESOURCE UNITS
ON INTERGROUP
RELATIONS

Published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

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SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, INC.

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This is an SOS
call to you!

Save
Our
Schools
Inc.

1520 Jefferson Ave.

LOUISIANA'S TIME OF DECISION IS NOW!

Don't Let a Few Decide for the Many!

SOS IS

- A non-profit organization chartered on April 26, 1960 by a group of concerned parents and citizens "to further, by all proper and legitimate means, the continuation of a state-wide system of free public education."
- A rallying point of moderate opinion on the school crisis.
- Supported voluntarily by any citizen who wants to invest in the maintenance and improvement of free education.

SOS asserts that public education is necessary if popular government is to function effectively; if Louisiana children are to have a decent opportunity in life; and if our society is to continue to achieve economic progress. For these reasons, SOS opposes the closing of the public schools of Louisiana, and calls on all Louisianians to unite in opposition to the closing of the schools.

SOS DOES NOT

- Argue the relative merits of segregation, or de-segregation.
- Discuss whether or not the 1954 Supreme Court decision was right or wrong.
- Debate States Rights vs. Federal Rights.
- Advocate any one method of compliance.
- And will not at any time participate in action or litigation aimed at closing a public school in Louisiana.

SOS DOES

- Give wide distribution to the facts on the school crisis.
- Point out the high cost of private schooling, and its unavailability to the majority of parents.
- Warn that our state will suffer drastic economic losses, unless our schools remain open.
- Work with individuals and groups by furnishing factual material and speakers.
- Conduct public meetings.
- Offer support to public officials in their efforts to continue free public education.
- Stand ready to support any reasonable plan, acceptable to the courts, which will keep the public schools open.
- Hold that Boards of Education, Legislators, the Governor and all citizens owe allegiance to the Constitution of the U. S. A.
- Believe that each of us has an individual responsibility to let elected officials know now where each of us stands: on the side of law, order, and public schools.

"No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no travesty more tragic, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

– Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., Virginia

Exercise Your Right of Citizenship NOW

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS

SPECIAL REPORT

**SOUTHERN
REGIONAL
COUNCIL**
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN HUMAN RELATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH

September 11, 1959
SR/6r

	National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
1.	Alabama Council on Human Relations Room 1218, Comer Building Birmingham 3, Alabama The Rev. Robert E. Hughes, Dir. Telephone: ALpine 2-2722	
2.	American Civil Liberties Union 170 Fifth Avenue New York 10, New York Patrick M. Malin, Dir. Telephone: ORegon 5-5990	
3.	American Friends Ser. Committee 20 South 12th Street Philadelphia 7, Pa. Miss Barbara Moffett, Secretary Community Relations Program Miss Jean Fairfax National Representative of Southern Programs Telephone: RIttenhouse 6-9372	Southeastern Regional Office P. O. Box 1307 High Point, North Carolina Telephone: 2-4025
4.	American Jewish Committee 165 East 56th Street New York 22, New York Edwin Lukas, Director Dept. of National Affairs Telephone: PLaza 1-4000	Atlanta Area Office 41 Exchange Place, SE,Rm.703 Atlanta, Georgia Charles Wittenstein, Dir. Telephone: JAckson 3-8451
		Southeast Area Office 1208 Congress Building Miami, Florida Seymour Samet, Area Dir. Telephone: FRanklin 3-4749
		Southwest Regional Office 523 Fidelity Building Dallas 2, Texas Gustave Falk, Area Dir. Telephone: PRospect 2830
5.	American Jewish Congress Stephen Wise Congress House 15 East 84th Street New York 28, New York Will Maslow, Dir. Department of Public Affairs Telephone: TRafalgar 9-4500	Southeastern Region Congress Building 111 N. E. 2nd Ave., Rm. 906 Miami, Florida Haskell Lazere, Dir. Telephone: FRanklin 9-6195

National Offices

6. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue
New York, New York
Alexander F. Miller, Dir.-
Community Service Division

Oscar Cohen, Director-
Program Division

Telephone: PLaza 1-1800

Southern Offices & Personnel

Southeastern Regional Office
(Ga., Ala., S.C., Tenn.)
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Arthur J. Levin, Dir.
Telephone: JAckson 3-1618

Virginia-North Carolina Regional Office
403 E. Franklin St., Rm. 211
Richmond, Virginia
Robert Kohler, Director
Telephone: 3-9143

Florida Regional Office
330 Seybold Building
Miami, Florida
Nathan Perlmutter, Dir.

Southcentral Regional Office
(La., Miss., Ark.)
606 Common Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Irving Schulman, Dir.

Southwest Regional Office
(Texas, Oklahoma)
1101 Blodgett Street
Houston 4, Texas
Theodore Freedman, Dir.

7. Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 W. Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas
The Rev. Nathaniel Griswold
Executive Director

Telephone: FRanklin 4-4521

8. The Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee
The Rev. A. C. Miller
Executive Secretary

Telephone: ALpine 4-1631

National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
9. Race Relations Department Board of Home Missions American Missionary Association Congregational Christian Churches 287 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York The Rev. Galen Weaver Telephone: GRammercy 5-2121	Headquarters: Fisk University Nashville 8, Tennessee Telephone: CHapel 2-3396 Herman H. Long, Dir. John Hope, II Miss Anna Holden
10. United Christian Missionary Society Disciples of Christ 222 South Downey Avenue Indianapolis 7, Indiana Lewis Deer, National Director Social Education and Inter-Cultural Relations Telephone: FLeetwood 7-1166	
11. National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church 281 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York (Division of Christian Citizenship) Telephone: SPring 7-9100	The Rev. Cornelius Tarplee Associate Executive Sec'y. P. O. Box 853 Lynchburg, Virginia Telephone: VIctor 5-8995 The Rev. John B. Morris 3502 Piedmont Rd., N. E. Atlanta, Georgia Telephone: CEdar 7-0414
12. Florida Council on Human Relations 213 N. E. Second Avenue Miami, Florida The Rev. William K. Williams Executive Director Telephone: FRanklin 9-4145	
13. Georgia Council of Churches 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia The Rev. Edward A. Driscoll Executive Secretary Telephone: JAckson 4-0941	
14. Georgia Council on Human Relations 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia The Rev. Walter C. Cowart Executive Director Telephone: JAckson 5-4063	

National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
15. Jewish Labor Committee 25 East 78th Street New York, New York Emanuel Muravchik, Director Field Service Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700	
16. Kentucky Council on Human Relations c/o Rufus B. Atwood, Chairman Kentucky State College Frankfort, Kentucky	
17. The Board of Social Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America 231 Madison Avenue New York 16, New York The Rev. Harold Haas Executive Secretary Telephone: LExington 2-3410	
18. The Board of Social and Economic Relations, The Methodist Church 740 Rush Street Chicago 11, Illinois The Rev. A. Dudley Ward Executive Secretary Telephone: MIchigan 2-3707	
19. The General Board of Education The Methodist Church, Division of the Local Church 1001 Nineteenth Avenue, South Nashville 2, Tennessee The Rev. Leon M. Adkins General Secretary	
20. Women's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions, The Methodist Church 150 Fifth Avenue New York 11, New York Miss Thelma Stevens Executive Secretary	Mrs. E. U. Robinson P. O. Box 140 Lebanon, Tennessee Mrs. H. B. Trimble 772 Houston Mill Road Atlanta, Georgia Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox 2205 Old Knoxville Highway Marysville, Tennessee Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Sr. 402 Forrest Drive Laurens, South Carolina

National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
21. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 20 West Fortieth Street New York 18, New York Roy Wilkins, Exec. Sec'y. Telephone: LOngacre 3-6890 Henry Moon Director of Public Relations Jesse Devore Public Relations Assistant	Southeastern Regional Office Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director 859½ Hunter Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia Telephone: MUrray 8-8868
22. National Conference of Christians and Jews 43 West 57th Street New York 19, New York Dumont Kenny, Nat'l. Program Dir. Telephone: MUrray Hill 8-7530	Gordon W. Lovejoy, Ass't. Dir. Southeastern Division P. O. Box 8507 Guilford College, N. C. Telephone: 4561
23. National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Division of Christian Life and Work Department of Racial and Cultural Relations 297 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York The Rev. J. Oscar Lee, Dir. Telephone: ORegon 4-5000 Division of Home Missions 257 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York Miss Edith Lowry, Exec. Sec'y. Telephone: ORegon 4-6407 General Dept. of United Church Women 175 Fifth Avenue New York 10, New York Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod, Gen. Dir. Miss Eleanor French, Chairman Christian Social Relations Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7110	The Rev. Will D. Campbell Associate Executive Director P. O. Box 1083 Nashville, Tennessee Telephone: ALpine 5-3842
24. National Council of Jewish Women 1 West 47th Street New York, New York Miss Hannah Stein, Exec. Dir. Telephone: CIrcle 6-3175	

National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
25. National Council of Negro Women 1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C. Miss Dorothy Height, Pres. Miss H. Elsie Austin, Dir. Telephone: COlumbia 5-4434	
26. National Labor Service 165 East 56th Street New York 22, New York Harry Fleischman, Dir. Telephone: PLaza 1-4000	
27. National Urban League 14 East 48th Street New York 17, New York Lester B. Granger, Exec. Dir. Telephone: PLaza 1-0300	Southern Field Division 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia M. T. Puryear, Exec. Dir. Telephone: JAckson 4-7262
28. North Carolina Council on Human Relations 121 East Third St., Rm. 209 Charlotte, North Carolina The Rev. Harry S. Jones, Dir. Telephone: FRanklin 6-6833	
29. The Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in USA Department of Social Education and Action 830 Witherspoon Building Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania The Rev. H. B. Sissel, Assoc. Secretary Telephone: PEnnypacker 5-6722	Miss Jean Russell 824 Tusculm Boulevard Greenville, Tennessee The Rev. J. Metz Rollins, Jr. P. O. Box 1083 Nashville, Tennessee The Rev. John H. Marion 1605 Phillips Street Nashville, Tennessee
30. Board of Christian Education Division of Christian Action Presbyterian Church in the U.S. Presbyterian Building 8 North Sixth Street Richmond, Virginia The Rev. Malcolm P. Calhoun Secretary Telephone: MIlton 3-6691	

National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
31. South Carolina Council on Human Relations 1745 Sumter St., Rm. 100 Columbia, South Carolina Mrs. Alice Spearman, Exec. Dir. Telephone: ALpine 6-8808	
32. Southern Christian Leadership Conference 530 South Union Street Montgomery, Alabama The Rev. Martin L. King, Jr. President	Atlanta Office: 208 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia Telephone: JAckson 5-1763 Miss Ella Baker
33. The Southern Regional Council 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia Harold C. Fleming, Exec. Dir. Paul Rilling, Field Dir. Telephone: JAckson 2-8764	
34. Tennessee Council on Human Relations 2001 Division Street Nashville, Tennessee Miss Louise Young, Exec. Dir. Telephone:	
35. Department of Community Services, U.S.A. Unitarian Service Committee, Inc. 9 Park Street Boston 8, Massachusetts Mrs. Dudley Moore, Director	Galen A. Martin P. O. Box 887 Knoxville, Tennessee
36. United Auto Workers, Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department Solidarity House 8000 East Jefferson Avenue Detroit 14, Michigan William H. Oliver, Co-Director Telephone: LOrain 8-4000	Earl Henderson, Field Representative, Region 8&9 526 St. Paul Place Baltimore, Maryland
37. The Workmen's Circle 175 East Broadway New York 2, New York William Stern, Director E-S Division Telephone: ORchard 4-3400	

National Offices	Southern Offices & Personnel
38. Virginia Council on Human Relations 216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Bldg. Richmond, Virginia The Rev. Daniel Bowers Executive Director Telephone: MIlton 9-0872	
39. National Council of YMCA's 291 Broadway New York 7, New York Herbert P. Lansdale, Jr. Telephone: DIgby 9-0700	Southern Area Council of YMCA's 706 Standard Building Atlanta 3, Georgia Charles L. Wharton, Sec'y. Telephone: JAckson 1-0352
40. National Board - YWCA 600 Lexington Avenue New York 22, New York Miss Edith Lerrigo, Gen. Sec'y. Telephone: PLaza 3-4700	Southern Regional Office 41 Exchange Place, S.E. Suite 201 Atlanta 3, Georgia Miss Florence C. Harris Correlator Telephone: JAckson 5-2381

COST OF GEORGIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

County-State financial support, figured in percentages, from State Board of Education Annual Report, for year ending June, 1958

County	Percentage	State Percentage
Appling	11%	89%
Atkinson	6%	94%
Bacon	8%	92%
Baker	11%	89%
Baldwin	22%	78%
Banks	7%	93%
Barron	8%	92%
Bartow	13%	87%
Ben Hill	9%	91%
Berrien	11%	89%
Bibb	36%	64%
Bleckley	10.9%	89.1%
Brantley	11%	89%
Brooks	9.9%	90.1%
Bryan	9%	91%
Bullock	10.9%	89.1%
Burke	11%	89%
Butts	16%	84%
Calhoun	10.8%	89.2%
Camden	15%	85%
Candler	10%	90%
Carroll	10%	90%
Catoosa	7%	93%

	County Percentage	State Percentage
Charlton	17%	83%
Chatham	42%	58%
Chattahoochee	16%	84%
Chattooga	9.9%	90.1%
Cherokee	15%	85%
Clarke	41%	59%
Clay	8%	92%
Clayton	16%	84%
Clinch	16%	84%
Cobb	20%	80%
Coffee	12%	88%
Colquitt	11%	89%
Columbia	17%	83%
Cook	12%	88%
Coweta	30%	70%
Crawford	10%	90%
Crisp	13%	87%
Dade	9%	91%
Dawson	10%	90%
Decatur	11%	89%
DeKalb	46%	54%
Dodge	10%	90%
Dooly	12%	88%
Dougherty	21%	79%
Douglas	12%	88%

	County Percentage	State Percentage
Early	13%	87%
Echols	8%	82%
Effingham	13%	87%
Elbert	15%	85%
Emanuel	13%	87%
Evans	9%	91%
Fannin	7%	93%
Fayette	6%	94%
Floyd	20%	80%
Forsyth	11%	89%
Franklin	8%	92%
Fulton	54%	46%
Gilmer	11%	89%
Glascock	6%	94%
Glynn	33%	67%
Gordon	15%	85%
Grady	16%	84%
Greene	12%	88%
Gwinnett	11%	89%
Habersham	12%	88%
Hall	13%	87%
Hancock	10%	90%
Heralson	12%	88%
Harris	16.5%	83.5%
Hart	12%	88%
Heard	8.6%	91.4%

	County Percentage	State Percentage
Henny	13.3%	86.7%
Houston	12%	88%
Irwin	8%	92%
Jackson	9%	91%
Jasper	19%	81%
Jeff Davis	8%	92%
Jefferson	9%	91%
Jenkins	11%	89%
Johnson	9%	91%
Janes	12%	88%
Lamar	9%	91%
Lanier	9%	91%
Laurens	11%	89%
Lee	13%	87%
Liberty	8%	92%
Lincoln	7%	93%
Long	11%	89%
Lowndes	15%	85%
Lumpkin	8 %	92%
Macon	12%	88%
Madison	8%	92%
Marion	10%	90%
McDuffie	15%	85%
McIntosh	10%	90%
Meriwether	12%	88%
Miller	8%	92%

	County Percentage	State Percentage
Mitchell	10%	90%
Monroe	30%	70%
Montgomery	9%	91%
Morgan	12%	88%
Murray	9%	91%
Muscogee	41%	39%
Newton	15%	85%
Oconee	9%	91%
Oglethorpe	11%	89%
Paulding	8%	92%
Peach	12%	88%
Pickens	12%	88%
Pierce	10%	90%
Pike	9%	91%
Polk	19%	81%
Pulaski	7%	93%
Putnam	12%	88%
Quitman	9%	91%
Rabun	17%	83%
Randolph	10%	90%
Richmond	44%	56%
Rockdale	10%	90%
Schley	18%	82%
Screven	10%	90%
Seminole	9%	91%
Spalding	30%	70%

	County Percentage	State Percentage
Stephens	14%	86%
Stewart	12%	88%
Sumter	16%	84%
Talbot	13%	87%
Taliaferro	11%	89%
Tattnall	8%	92%
Taylor	11%	89%
Telfair	11%	89%
Terrell	15%	85%
Thomas	14%	86%
Tift	17%	83%
Toombs	11%	89%
Towns	3.3%	96.7%
Treutlen	7%	93%
Troup	8%	92%
Turner	9%	91%
Twiggs	13%	87%
Union	4.6%	95.4%
Upson	5.8%	94.2%
Walker	16%	85%
Walton	8.9%	91.1%
Ware	14%	86%
Warren	17%	83%
Washington	11%	89%
Wayne	20%	80%
Webster	10%	90%

	County Percentage	State Percentage
Wheeler	8%	92%
White	8%	92%
Whitfield	8.5%	91.5%
Wilcox	9%	91%
Wilkes	15%	85%
Wilkerson	11%	89%
Worth	9%	91%

TOTAL	County	22.32%
	State	77.68%

If the Schools are Closed...

A Critical Analysis of the Private School Plan

Donald Ross Green • Warren E. Gauerke

BUDGET OF STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE COMMON SCHOOLS
1959 - 1960

FOUNDATION PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL LOCAL SCHOOL SYSTEMS

1.	Teachers' Salaries		
	a. Salaries for 30,500 teacher units allotted to local systems (including teachers of exceptional children)	$ 106,863,650.75	
	b. Normal salary increases for up-graded certificates based on higher qualifications and increased teaching experience	1,400,000.00	
	c. Midterm adjustments in teacher units to maintain the Minimum Foundation Program on a current attendance basis	2,000,000.00	
	d. Grants-in-aid for in-service training programs in science, mathematics and modern foreign languages	225,000.00	
	e. Salaries of county and regional librarians	572,500.00	
	f. Grants to county and city school systems for salaries of local system-wide employees (superintendents, principals, visiting teachers and instructional supervisors)	3,999,783.00	$ 115,060,933.75
2.	Current Operating Expense and Sick Leave (30,500 teachers @ $450 each)		13,725,000.00
3.	Pupil Transportation		12,355,000.00
4.	Capital Outlay		14,500,000.00
5.	Equalization Fund Allotments (Contingent)		5,980,132.00
6.	Allotments for textbooks, libraries and audio-visual aids		
	a. Textbooks (983,411 pupils at $3.07)	3,019,071.77	
	b. School Libraries (30,500 teachers at $18.00)	549,000.00	
	c. Rural libraries (Including $224,213 of federal funds)	964,254.00	
	d. Audio-visual aid (teaching films)	250,000.00	
	e. Rents, insurance, express and postage, heat, lights and water	176,480.00	4,958,805.77

Budget of State and Federal Funds for Common Schools

7.	Allotments for vocational education		
	a. Grants to local school systems (including $1,148,623.97 federal funds)	$ 2,837,778.45	
	b. State trade schools at Clarkesville and Americus	863,500.00	
	c. Vocational-technical training at area trade schools (including $446,298 of federal funds under Title VIII, National Defense Education Act)	892,596.00	$ 4,593,874.45
8.	Allotments for testing, guidance and counseling in high schools and testing in elementary schools (including $314,701 of federal funds under Title V, National Defense Education Act)		729,402.00
9.	Total Foundation requirements of all local school systems		171,903,147.97
10.	Local tax funds to be applied to the Foundation Program (7 mills on the total State Digest for school purposes as required by law)		-22,200,000.00
11.	State and federal funds applied to Foundation Program requirements		149,703,147.97
12.	Temperance Education		25,000.00
13.	State Schools for the Blind and Deaf		866,270.00
14.	Vocational Rehabilitation (including $2,361,153) of federal funds		3,811,153.00
15.	State Department of Education		
	a. Cost of operation of all divisions and services (including $100,000 of federal vocational funds)	1,584,219.00	
	b. Administration of Title III, National Defense Education Act (including $123,674 of federal funds)	247,348.00	
	c. Administration of Title V, National Defense Education Act (including $60,000 of federal funds)	120,000.00	
	d. Administration of Title X, National Defense Education Act (including $50,000 of federal funds)	100,000.00	
	e. Administration of federal school lunch program, providing for distribution of $3,882,595 in federal school lunch funds	120,000.00	
	f. Administration of federal surplus commodity program, providing for distribution of $10,123,500 (est.) of surplus food furnished by federal government	60,000.00	
	g. State Board of Education	25,000.00	
	h. Educational TV in conjunction with the University of Georgia Station	86,525.00	
	Total for State Department of Education (including $333,674 of federal funds)		2,343,092.00
	TOTAL OF ALL NEEDS		$156,748,662.97

Sources of Income	Anticipated Receipts
State Funds	
1. State Appropriations	
a. First section of the Appropriation Bill	$ 122,100,000.00
b. Second section of the Appropriation Bill	29,810,000.00
2. Income from other State Agencies for distribution of federal surplus commodities	10,000.00
Federal Funds	
1. For Vocational Education	1,248,623.97
2. For Vocational Rehabilitation	2,361,153.00
3. Allotments to Georgia under National Defense Education Act (Public Law 864)	
a. For administration and supervision of Title III	123,674.00
b. For program of testing, guidance and counseling in high school and administration of same under Title V	374,701.00
c. For vocational-technical training in area trade schools under Title VIII	446,298.00
d. For administration of Title X providing for improvement of statistical services in the State Department of Education	50,000.00
4. Funds for regional libraries	224,213.00
TOTAL ANTICIPATED RECEIPTS	$ 156,748,662.97

PROVISIONS OF THE BUDGET

Item -- Teachers' Salaries -- This amount is allocated to the units of this State to pay teachers who teach in the public schools of this State as defined in the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education and to those units which comply with the rules and regulations with respect to the minimum number of daily hours for the schools to operate and no funds will be disbursed until the local unit has so certified. Included are funds to be allocated to units of this State for salaries of teachers who work with exceptional or handicapped children, but none of such funds to be for supervisors, travel, supplement or otherwise.

The within and foregoing budget is adopted with the right to reserve by the State Board of Education to withdraw, amend, modify or repeal any section of allocation made therein during the school year provided such changes are approved by the State Budget Bureau.

DATE:____________________

s/ Claude Purcell
State Superintendent of Schools

s/ James S. Peters
Chairman, State Board of Education

The above budget is approved under the condition that no part thereof shall be used for any common school unless it is operated as a separate school for either the white or colored race as provided by the provision of Article 8, Section 1, Paragraph 1, of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and as provided in the General Appropriation Act approved March 14, 1956, Georgia Laws, January-February Session, 1956, pages 753-784 inclusive.

s/ Ernest Vandiver
GOVERNON - BUDGET DIRECTOR

DATE:____________________

EDUCATION — PRESENT PROFILE

The 1959 Session of the Georgia General Assembly established a joint House and Senate Committee on Education, known as the Jernigan Committee after its chairman, in order to study the effectiveness of Georgia's high schools in preparing students for college work, to determine the availability of four-year college training to graduates of schools of all regions of the state, and to determine the adequacy of the high schools for educating those who do not go on to college. By December 1959 the committee made its report available to the Legislature. This summary presents highlights of this report in dark type, with data from the State Department of Education in lighter type.

JERNIGAN REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING TEACHERS

The recommendations of the Jernigan Committee gave priority to **teachers**, because the committee agreed that the lack of well trained and qualified teachers is the primary cause of the problems considered:

1. Salaries for teachers should be increased as soon as the state's finances permit.

The average teacher salary in 1959 was $3,929 as compared with the national average of $5,025. About 3500 teachers left the profession in Georgia last year, most going into other forms of work or to other states to teach. The average teacher age is 43 years and this average age is increasing. About 50% of the new teachers trained in Georgia take other jobs or leave to teach in other states.

The teacher shortage is more critical in rural and small school systems which do not supplement salaries by local funds. This shortage is particularly acute in the fields of science, mathematics, and language.

2. A large portion of a teacher salary increase should come through a system of merit and/or INCENTIVE PAY. The State Board of Education is urged to establish such a system, perhaps combining it with a six year professional certificate and the present salary schedule.

Beginning in September 1960 the State Department of Education will not issue a teaching certificate to any beginning teacher with less than four years of college work. The requirements for a professional certificate, which is different from a provisional certificate, are: 2 years of the general liberal arts education, more than 1 year in a major field, 35 out of the 180 hours required for graduation in professional education and 1 methods course. The Department has just raised the requirements to qualify for the five years teacher's certificate, and also has added for the first time a salary scale for the sixth year which provides for a substantial increase. Teachers must pass a national exam in order to qualify for the 6th year certificate.

3. In addition to increased pay, teacher scholarships and merit recognition should be established, as well as credits toward certification and retirement for experience in other school systems and in other related fields, in order to make teaching more attractive.

Teacher scholarships of $750 maximum per year are now being made available. Abot 200 should be awarded in 1960-61, carrying the proviso that teachers teach in Georgia for three years.

In order to improve the quality of classroom instruction, local school systems are requested to assign teachers to teach in the subject area for which they have prepared themselves. Beginning with the school year 1961-62, all high school teachers **must** teach the majority of the classes in an area in which they are certified. Also, by the year 1961, elementary teachers (grades 1-6) and teachers in grades 7-9 must hold certificates for the grade which they teach.

RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO STUDENTS

1. The educational program should be of wider scope, including expanded vocational education in the areas of industry, commerce and government, not just agriculture and home economics.

Vocational training as well as academic training is more adequate in the larger school, but even there in many schools the range of academic subjects has decreased in past years.

There are six programs that operate through the Vocational Division: Agriculture, homemaking, trade and industrial training, distributive education, business education services, and industrial arts. There are plans for about 20 area trade schools which will be within driving distance of all students in the state who want training for jobs. They will serve both youth and adults. They are being built through a state-local partnership. About 8 million dollars will be invested by the state in these schools. Tuition will be free. Local communities provide sites, maintain schools, and share cost of building and facilities. State provides half of the building cost. The announcement of curriculum for the first two schools, at Augusta and Albany, indicated the curriculum at the Negro school will be much more limited than that at the white.

2. An adequate system of testing and individual counselling should be initiated in every school. Provision of a guidance staff of qualified personnel should have priority in all school planning. Such a counselling program in the high schools should coordinate effort with that of the state colleges. With better guidance as well as an increased range of available subjects, many of the 50% of students dropping out between the 6th and 12th grades would be more likely to remain in school, and the one-third of the college freshmen who drop out would be decreased.

(Continued from Page 4)

Georgia has 500 white and 300 Negro part or full time counsellors. Persons assigned to guidance must have had at least three courses in guidance from a qualified institution, by the beginning of the school year 1960-61. *"A minimum testing program for every public school in the state" was provided in 1958-59 by a budgeted amount which was doubled in 1959-60 due to match under the National Defense Education Act.

Specific results of guidance based on a testing program are: 1. Dropouts and failures have been reduced, 2. Vocational choices were made earlier than formerly, and 3. Provisions have been made for acceleration of gifted pupils and for adjustment of retarded pupils.

*In setting up allotments for 1960-61, the formulae provided in the Foundation Law have been followed, which was not true in 1959-60 when a floor was set in the case of 32 small schools. The required local effort has increased for some systems.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION:

1. Administrative defects in the state and local systems, such as lack of coordination among divisions, lack of superintendent qualification, should be corrected.

2. There should be a re-examination of the method of distribution of state funds to local systems (The Minimum Foundation Program). It is generally considered unfair and confusing.

3. The excessive amount of time spent by students and teachers on extra-curricular activities should be curtailed.

LOCAL EFFORT

Local citizens should assume more responsibility in both greater financial support and encouragement of academic excellence.

The percent of school money provided by local governments (cities and counties) is 22.7% as compared with a national average of 52.6%.

72% of school costs are paid from state funds, and 4% from federal funds.

HOW GEORGIA RANKS NATIONALLY IN EDUCATION

(From NEA's 1960 Research Bulletin: "Rankings of States")

		National	Georgia
1.	Per cent of population enrolled in school	20.4%	25.1%
2.	School age population as yer cent of total population	24.4%	28%
3.	Years of school completed by citizens 25 or older	9.3 yrs.	7.8 yrs.
4.	Per cent of population who have had 4 years or more of high school education	33.3%	20.4%
5.	Per cent of population with college education (4 years or more)	6%	4.5%
6.	Per cent of youths rejected for Selective Service. (They failed mental or both mental and physical tests)	20.7%	42.3%
7.	Increase in school enrollments in the past 10 years (1949-1950 to 1959-1960)	44.4%	31.3%
8.	Per cent of school-age population actually enrolled in school	83.6%	88.2%
9.	Expenditure per pupil	$ 369	$ 241
10.	Average teacher salary	$5,025	$3,729 $3,929*
11.	Per cent of school money provided by local governments (cities and counties)	52.6%	22.7%

*1960 figures with teachers raise of an average of $200 each

CURRICULUM

The primary conclusion of the Jernigan Report is that **students from the state's rural areas and small high schools are not adequately prepared to enter or stay in the University System.**

Eighteen units are required for graduation from High School, nine of which are required and nine are elective. New requirements in effect for the graduating class of 1960-61 are:

English—3 units
Social Studies—3 units—1 in American History
Biology—1 unit—including Human
Math—1 unit
Science or Math—1 unit
Electives—9 units

To equalize opportunities for all Georgia children, high schools must **offer** the following courses beginning September 1958:

English—4 units
Physics—1 unit
Math—2 units
Chemistry—1 unit
1 Foreign Language—2 units
Vocational subjects as needed

(Except for persons over 21 years of age, transfer or exceptional students, students may be admitted to the University of Georgia by presenting a certificate of graduation from an accredited high school. There are 446 accredited high schools in Georgia out of a total of 524. **While a greater number of units is recommended for admission** to the College of Arts and Sciences, the minimum units required for admission are: English—3. Social Studies 2, Math 2, one in Algebra, Science 1, other academic units 4, and other units 3 for a total of 15 units.)

GEORGIA VOTER

Published Bi-monthly by LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF GEORGIA. President: Mrs. Edward M. Vinson. Editor: Mrs. H. Griffith Edwards.

Publishing Headquarters: P. O. Box 913, Decatur, Georgia.

Entered as second-class matter at Decatur, Ga., under Act of March 3, 1879. League membership $3.00 for which $1.00 includes subscription to GEORGIA VOTER.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
BOX 4689
ATLANTA 2, GEORGIA

EUGENE PATTERSON
Editor

August 21, 1961

Mrs. David Neiman
OASIS
Room 813
50 Whitehall Street, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Judy:

I couldn't locate Samuels or Markoff, and I apologize for the scribble in the magazine section. I copied them at a newsstand.

Good luck to you.

Sincerely,

Betsy
Betsy Meade

Enclosure

Cut Stencil -

OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JAckson 5-8469

Sent to 61 Disc Jockeys

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

August 24, 1961

Like most Atlantans, I'm sure you are hoping that when school re-opens on Wednesday, it will be an atmosphere of dignity and calm, with no disturbances.

Your popularity with your teen-age listeners puts you in a unique position to help bring this about. A word from you during your program urging them to behave with maturity and to act as good citizens would have more influence with them than speeches from school officials, exhortations from teachers, or sermons from their ministers.

I am enclosing the Code of Ethics prepared especially for teen-agers, and I hope you will find time to read it during your program or to give your own message to your audience sometime before Wednesday,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. David Neiman
Public Information Chairman

JN/rh

Wake Georgian Terrace Hotel
Bill Drake
Bob McKee
Bid Causey
Stan Richard
Danny Daye
Paul Drew.

Wavo 414 Northern Ave., Avondale Estates, Ga.

Don Eller
Tim Coleman
John Clark
Gordon Linscott
Dave Fleagle

Wead 1031 Virg
Jim Robinson
Sturgis Bates
Frank Lokey — (also general manager)
Fred Lindstrom

WGKA 1140 Peachtree Rd. N.E.
Arthur Borgeson
Dave Jacobs
Lee Nance
John Phelps.

WGST 165 8th St. N.W
Charlie Welsh
Lou Morton
Norm Brooks
Jim Davis

WGUN 217 W. Ponce de Leon Ave., Decatur, Ga.
Hank Morgan
Roy Beale
Don Butler
Bob Gallion

WIIN Biltmore Hotel
Charles Bruce
Ben Orrin
Jim Stevenson

WKLS 254 E. Pace's Ferry Rd. N.E.
Don Kennedy ~~805 Peachtree Rd., N.E.~~
Jim Latham

WPLO 805 Peachtree Rd. N.E.
Eddie Gale
Mac Hudson
Larry Vance
Ray Roberts
Al Morton

WQXI 3165 Mathieson Dr. N.E.

Bob Chase
Ted Clark
Ron Fuller
Hal Pickens
Johny Murray

WSB 1601 W. Peachtree Rd. N.E.

Jerry Vandeventer
Bob Van Camp
Jimmy Dunn
Brent Hill
Jim Horn
Jack Scott
Bill Foster
Steve Daniels
Roy McMillan
Frank Stitler
Bob Barnet
Ted Hightower

WTJH 2146 Dodson Dr. East Point

Buzz Walker
Ray Kinnamon
Rudy Cole -

WYZE Atlanta Merchandise Mart

Warren Roberts
Jack Holden
Ed Sharp

Paul Winn
Ralph Dixon

A CODE OF ETHICS

Proposed by youth groups of OASIS
(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

August 30, 1961

"I will strive

. . . to live my religious faith in regard to the brotherhood of man, and the Fatherhood of God

. . . to understand and appreciate each individual in terms of his unique personality

. . . to remember to practice the teachings of courtesy, friendliness, and fair play

. . . to behave as a responsible, democratic citizen, in obedience to law and order

. . . to bring honor to my community, to my school, and to my classmates."

August 25, 1961

Mr. Roger Derthick, Principal
Grady High School
929 Charles Allen Drive, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Derthick:

As long ago as last February, Dr. Letson asked representatives of community organizations to help prepare our city for peaceful school desegregation. Many groups banded together in OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) in an attempt to reach hundreds of thousands of Atlantans through already existing organizational machinery. We hope we have made a contribution to the strengthening of our community.

The enclosed "Code of Ethics" card is available from our office, in whatever amounts needed. Mrs. John Steinhaus talked with Dr. Rual Stephens, who sanctioned their use by school principals, or by organizations within the schools.

If there is anything else that we can do to make your job easier in the critical weeks ahead, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. David Neiaman
Public Information Chairman

P.S. We thought you would like to have a full list of the organizations comprising OASIS, as well as this timely enclosure which points out some of the irresponsible material currently being ~~being~~ distributed to our children.

CEdar 7-0209

August 25, 1961

Dear Mr. White:

"Good guys don't make headlines" . . . but if desegregation goes smoothly in Atlanta next Wednesday, we feel the whole world ought to know about it.

The enclosed pamphlet tells how Atlantans have been working for three years to prepare for this day.

Although it was prepared primarily for reporters who will be in Atlanta, we hope you will also find it useful.

Mrs. David Neiman
Public Information Chairman

JN/rh

CEdar 7-0209

August 25, 1961

Dear Mr. Alsop:

"Good guys don't make headlines". . . but if desegregation goes smoothly in Atlanta next Wednesday, we feel the whole world ought to know about it.

The enclosed pamphlet tells how Atlantans have been working for three years to prepare for this day.

Although it was prepared primarily for reporters who will be in Atlanta, we hope you will also find it useful.

Mrs. David Neiman
Public Information Chairman

JN/rh

August 25, 1961

Mr. Harris Wofford
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harris:

Thought you would be interested in seeing this.

Things still look very good. My best to Clare.

Cordially,

Judit[illegible] Chayes Neiman (Mrs. David)

Public Information Chairman

OASIS

JN/rh

August 25, 1961

Mr. William Fowlkes, Editor
The Atlanta Daily World
210 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fowlkes:

Background: Atlanta was prepared primarily for out-of-state reporters, but we hope that you will find it both interesting and useful.

Sincerely,

Mrs. David Neiman
Public Information Chairman

n/acs
encl.

Also to Mr. ~~Hney~~ Henry Morris, Managing Editor

August 25, 1961

Mr. Carl Holman, Editor
Atlanta Inquirer, Inc.
95 Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Holman:

Background: Atlanta was prepared primarily for out-of-state reporters, but we hope that you will find it both interesting and useful.

Sincerely,

Mrs. David Neiman
Public Information Chairman

n;acs
encl.

August 25, 1961

Mr. Adolph Rosenburg, Editor
The Southern Israelite
390 Courtland, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rosenburg:

Background: Atlanta was prepared primarily for out-of-state reporters, but we hope that you will find it both interesting and useful.

Sincerely,

Mrs. David Neiman
Public Information Chairman

n/acs
encl.

August 25, 1961

Miss Lillian Smith
Clayton, Georgia

Dear Lillian,

Both Judy Neiman and I want you to have the enclosed copy of Background: Atlanta, prepared especially for out-of-state newsmen.

If you and Miss Sawyer had not come to the rescue, we would never have made it!

Jake and I often think of you, and are so in hopes that your brother is doing well. Please come to see us whenever you can.

Becky arrived yesterday, and will be with us until her marriage on the 30th of September. It's great to have her at home.

Fondly,

August 25, 1961

Miss Margaret Long
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DearMargaret,

Here's your copy of Backgronnd: Atlanta

- - - hope you like it!

Sincerely,

Mrs. David Neiman
Public Information Chairman

n/acs
encl.

Also sent to the following:
A. C. (Pete) Latimer, Attorney
Donald L. Hollowell, Attorneys for the transfer students
E. E. Moore, Jr. "
Frank A. Hopper, Jr., Federal Dist. Judge, No. Distr. of Ga.
Dr. Arthur Vann Gibson, President, Greater Atl. Council of Churches
Dr. Loren T. Jenks, Executive Director " 2 "
Mrs. Walter Paschall, Director (Atlanta) Greater Atl. & Ga. Coun. of Human Ra
Mrs. William C. Pauley, Director (Georgia) " " "
Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Chairman, Hope, Inc.
Mrs. Rushton Coulborn, President, League of Women Voters of Atl. & Ga. (Atlan
Mrs. Fleming Law, President (Georgia) "
Mrs. Edward Vinson, Public Relations Chairman, "

August 25, 1961

Mr. L. J. O'Callaghan, Chairman
Atlanta Board of Education
11 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. O'Callaghan:

Because of the role you have played in Atlanta's preparation for peaceful desegregation, your name appears under "A List of People You May Want to Interview", in the enclosed pamphlet.

Although Background: Atlanta was prepared primarily for reporters, we hope you will find it interesting and helpful.

Sincerely,

Mrs. David Neiman
Public Information Chairman

jn/acs
encl.

Rev. Samuel W. Williams, President, NAACP, Atlanta Branch
James Gibson, Executive Director, "
Rev. Allison Williams, Vice Chairman, OASIS
Mrs. William S. Shelfer, Vice Chairman "
Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, Sec. Treas " "
Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
Dr. Claude Purcell, State Department of Education Superintendent
Mrs. Phil B. Narmore, President, United Church Women of Atlanta

August 24, 1961

Mr. Gene Britton
Macon Telegraph and News
1315 C & S National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Britton:

Although the enclosed kit was prepared principally for out-of-state news representatives, we hope you will find it helpful!

Sincerely,

Judith C. Neiman
Public Information Chairman

JCN/mr

August 24, 1961

Mr. Frank A. Weil
The Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.
42 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

Dear Mr. Weil:

We are sure that you will be interested in the enclosed pamphlet, which represents the work of many people.

Mrs. David Neiman is its editor, and we think she has done an outstanding job.

Sincerely,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Executive Director

Enclosure

BMH/mr

August 24, 1961

Mr. Harry Golden
The Carolina Israelite
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Golden:

"Good guys don't make headlines" -- but if desegregation goes smoothly in Atlanta next Wednesday, we feel the whole world ought to know about it.

The enclosed pamphlet tells how Atlantans have been working for three years to prepare for this day.

Although it was prepared primarily for reporters who will be in Atlanta, we hope you will find this pamphlet useful.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Neiman
Public Information Chairman

Enclosure

JCN/mr

August 24, 1961

Dr. Rual Stephens
Deputy Superintendent
Atlanta Public Schools
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Stephens,

The enclosed pamphlets are for you and Dr. Letson and are sent with our deep appreciation for all your help in making them possible.

Your most welcome and generous check has been deposited and will no doubt help to pay for Background Atlanta! Thank you so very much.

Sincerely,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J.C.)
Staff Advisor

August 24, 1961

Mr. Frank Zachry
827 Park Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Zachry:

Dr. Rual Stephens is encouraging the effort being made to bring together a number of parents from each of the four high schools to be desegregated to plan how they may help, in a very special way, the Principals, teachers, and students during the opening weeks of school.

On Monday morning, August 28, at 10:30, in the first floor lounge of the YWCA (Edgewood and Ivy Streets), Mrs. William Shelfer and Rev. Leon Smith will conduct a meeting. We hope you will make every effort to be present. We need your ideas and your help.

This invitation is being sent to a selected few whom we believe to be dedicated to peaceful desegregation. We want to include both mothers and fathers.

If you know of others equally committed to the maintenance of law and order, we will greatly appreciate your extending this invitation to them.

Very sincerely,

Betty M. Harris (Mrs. J. C.)
Staff Adviser

BMH/mr

Helen Bullard - with note

Columnists

✓ Joseph Alsop, c/o N.Y. Herald Trib. Syndicate, 230 W. 41st St., New York 36, New York
✓ William S. White, c/o United Feature Syndicate, Inc., 220 [redacted] E. 42nd Street, New York 17, New York
✓ Drew Pearson, c/o Bell Syndicate, Inc., 229 W. 43rd Street, New York 36, New York
✓ Walter Lippmann, c/o N.Y. Herald Trib. Syndiate, 230 W. 41st St., New York 36, New York
✓ Mary McGrory, c/o United Feature Syndicate, Inc., 220 E. 42nd Street, New York 17, New York
✓ Doris Fleeson, c/o United Feature Syndicate, Inc., 220 E. 42nd Street, New York 17, New York
✓ Fletcher Knebel, c/o Register and Tribune Syndicate, 715 Locust Street, Des Moines 4, Iowa
✓ Barry Goldwater, c/o Times-Mirror Syndicate, 145 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 53, California
✓ Gertrude Samuels,

✓ Lestor Markoff,

Check with Florence

✓ Brooks Atkinson, c/o The New York Times, 229 W. 43rd Street, New York 36, New York
✓ Sidney Harris - c/o General Features Corp. 150 Park Ave. N.Y. 17, N.Y.

Magazines

✓ Saturday Review, 25 West 45th Street, New York 36, New York
✓ The Atlantic Monthly, Arlington Street, Boston, Massachusetts
✓ The New Yorker, 25 West 43rd Street, New York 36, New York
✓ Harper's Magazine, 49 E. 33rd Street, New York 16, New York
✓ Look Magazine, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York
✓ U. S. News and World Report, 2300 N Street, N.W., Washington 7, D.C.
✓ Saturday Evening Post, Curtis Square,
✓ Ladies Home Journal, Curtis Pub. Co., Independence Square, Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania
✓ McCall's, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York
✓ New Republic, 1244 19th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
✓ The Reporter, 660 Madison Avenue, New York 21, New York
✓ The Nation, 333 6th Ave. NY 14, NY
✓ Wall Street Journal, 1015 [redacted] 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.
✓ ~~Labor Press Associates~~, Washington, D.C.
✓ Redbook, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York
✓ Life. Editor. Time Life Bldg. Rockefeller Center NYC

From: OASIS - address - telephone

~~NEWS RELEASE~~

11 1

Hold FOR RELEASE UNTIL

Sunday, August 27, 1961

center on 2 lines

850 PROMINENT LAYMEN 20
CALL FOR 24 PEACEFUL SCHOOL DESEGREGATION 35 17

850 Atlanta laymen, of the three major faiths, of 14 denominations and of 82 different churches and synagogues, called upon fellow parishioners and citizens to accept school desegregation "with dignity" in a statement released today.

The statement, "A Layman's Letter to His Child" on the eve of school opening, ~~the~~ [redacted] asks the school children of Atlanta "To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered."

In releasing the statement, a spokesman for the group said that an effort was made to enlist representative or key laymen of the different faiths and congregations rather than a large number of signatures.

The letter ~~is~~ was circulated only among the congregations of the white community.

"Our ministers, priests, and rabbis have spoken out," said a committee spokesman. "So have our Negro citizens. We felt it was time for us, the white laymen of the city, to make our views known."

Faiths and denominations represented are: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Science, Congregational, Episcopal, Jewish, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, Quaker, Seventh Day Adventist, and Unitarian.

~~Following is the text of the Layman's Letter, and the names~~

M O R E

The NAMES of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant laymen whose signatures were received by today's release deadline, are available upon request. ~~The names of the laymen subscribing to the principles of the letter are listed alphabetically, without church identification.~~ Those signing did so as individual laymen, not as officials or representatives of their churches and synagogues.

~~The [illegible]~~

Following is the text of the Layman's Letter:

For Personal Signature Only - Not For Release
(News release to be authorized only by the Layman's Committee.)

Sun - Eng. - 27

A LAYMAN'S LETTER TO HIS CHILD

"Soon you will be going back to school again. That day you will stand alone. You depend now upon me for guidance in your conduct as the schools are desegregated.

triple

"You depend now upon my years, my judgment, and whatever godliness I possess to guide you as I have cherished and instructed you from the cradle.

"Therefore, as a layman who worships Almighty God, and who acknowledges our need for a peace and guidance greater than the world gives, I say to you:

"This change is now come, and I counsel you to accept it with dignity, doing no act of defiance or ill manners, which can reflect on you, your faith, your rearing, or your community.

"No matter where I may have stood in the debates of my generation, I now counsel you to cling to the Golden Rule and to meet the unfamiliar with calmness, dignity and peace;

"To recognize that obedience to the rules of law, which bring order to our family society, is rooted in our spiritual faith, and must be respected and revered;

"To hold fast to our teaching that hatred, lack of charity, and scorn for any human is unworthy of us;

"And to accept this change prayerfully, praying with me that we be not fearful but sustained; not vengeful but understanding; not wilful but worthy; not faithless but assured of God's grace to help and guide us;

"And that in this my judgment, governing your lifetime more than mine, I may be in the memory of you who are God's matchless gift to me, not small, but godly."

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

As laymen of the Protestant, Jewish and
Catholic faiths, we subscribe to the
principles set forth above.

SIGNED:

(The above signatures are of individual church leaders and do not necessarily represent official approval of church groups.)

make 2 envelopes for this name.
address on printed page -

Mr. Sydney Harris:

Dear Sid:

In addition to producing children, this is what the distaff side of the Neiman family has been doing since we moved to Magnolia-land. Thought you might like [redacted] a "good guys" story for your column.

All the best,

Judith Chayes Neiman(Mrs. David)
Public Information Chairman
OASIS

. . . Mr James Reston
Washington Correspondent
New York, Times

Dear Mr. Reston:

Thought you'd like to see how much fruit our conversation last June bore. Incidentally, we are having a joint Press Conference as you suggested(Mayor, School Superintendant, Police Chief et al)...the Mayor has set up a completely equipped press room for visiting newsmen...and the Chief is issuing these along with the Press Cards(every reporter is required to sign for one). Keep your fingers crossed for us.

Thanks again for your help.

Cordially,

Judith Chayes Neiman
Public Information Chairman
OASIS

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Potomac Institute
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harold,

Thought you'd get a [redacted] great boot out of this...so here it is, practically smoking from the press. Please pass it along, with a hug or two, to Art. (As usual, we're broke and can't afford to send more than one).

Incidentally, the Chief is issuing these along with Press Passes for which every newsman is required to sign. The Mayor has set up a Pressroom, Cape Canaveral style for visiting newsmen, and even Dr. John is showing signs of coming through. Hooray for the good guys!

Warm regards

[redacted]

P.S. Phil's name for OASIS in case things go awry: "October Agencies Still in Session". [redacted]

P.P.S. Best to Jane and the boys

Mr. Sylvan Meyer, Editor
[redacted] Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

Dear Sylvan,

This is one of the reasons we haven't been able to get up to the lake this summer. Thought you and Ann might like to see it. Chief Jenkins is distributing it along with the press cards all you [redacted] irresponsible newsmen are going to have to sign for.

Warm regards,

Judy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Director
U.S. Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have heard that your office is gathering material for [redacted] a documentary on "The New South" and thought this might be of value. It hardly seems possible that it is little more than a year since you did "Who Speaks for the South?"... which, incidentally, was one of the turning points in the [redacted] "Open Schools Movement"...and for which we will always be grateful.

Good luck in your new job.

Cordially,

Judith Chayes Neiman(Mrs. David)
Public Information Chairman
OASIS

Mr. John F. Kennedey, President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. [redacted] President:

[redacted] "Good guys don't make headlines"...but this is one time we're hoping they will. In any event, we thought you'd like to [redacted] read the enclosed pamphlet.

Sincerely,

Judith Chayes Neiman(Mrs. David)
Public Information Chairman
OASIS

Mr. John Sibley[redacted]
Trust Company of Georgia
Address

Dear Mr. Sibley,

We thought you'd enjoy seeing [redacted] what we have prepared for the visiting newsmen. Had it not been for you, this story never could have been written.

Warm regards,

Mrs. David Neiman

Public Information Chairman

OASIS

Mr. Bourke Marshall
Civil Rights Division
U. S. Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bourke:

[redacted]

Objections from the left notwithstanding, it's still a good story, we hope.

Sorry I missed you on your last trip to Atlanta. Please try again the next time.

Cordially,

Judith Chayes Neiman(Mrs. David)
Public Information Chairman
OASIS

Mr. Harris Wofford
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harris:

Thought you would be interested in seeing this. Things still look very good.

My best to Clare.

Cordially,

Judith Chayes Neiman(Mrs. David)
Public Information Chairman
OASIS

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Regional Director
NAACP
Address 859½ Hunter St., NW.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ruby,

This is one of the reasons we haven't been able to get together since Frances' party, though I did call once when you were on vacation. Thought you would like a copy practically smoking from the press(it's not supposed to be for general distribution until Monday). Hope to see you soon.

Warm regards,

Judith Chayes Neiman(Mrs. David)
Public Information Chairman
OASIS

As laymen of the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths, we subscribe to the principles set forth in the above " Layman's Letter To His Child."

Morris B. Abram, Jim C. Adams, Daisy W. Adley, Harry C. Adley, Leon T. Adrian, Sara J. Adrian, Arthur G. Agnew, Don Allen, F.W. Allen, John T. Allen, Robert H. Allen, Louis Amann, T.A. Anderberg, George B. Andrews, William F. Applegarth, Bruce E. Arnold, Nels C. Arnold, Ross Arnold, Morris Arnovitz, Earl Arp, Mrs. Earl Arp, William J. Altman, G. E. Anderson, Jr., D.M. Avera, S.B. Avery,

C. D. Bailey, George R. Bailey, Jr., John C. Bair, A.W. Baker, Paul Baldasare, James. F. Ball, Jr., John D. Bansley, Jr., J. Dailey Barker, Marion Barker, Henry F. Barksdale, Lewis L. Barnes, W.J. Barnes, Genevieve Barrett, T.A. Barrow, Jr. Hagan Baskin, Sr., Fred Bates, Bruce Batho, Robert W. Battle, L.C. Baugnon, Mrs. A.R. Beall, David W. Beatty, III, Harry Beerman, Clarence E. Belcher, Harold C. Bellah, Frederick Bellinger, Mrs. S.B. Bentley, J. Berchenko, Thomas M. Bergen, Charles W. Bergman, Don M. Berntson, Mrs. Don M. Berntson, George Beveridge, Charles J. Biddulph, Chas. S. Biggerz, Carroll R. Bigham, Emily Binkley, Dr. Francis Binkley, Carlton W. Binns, Fred L. Bishop, Roy Bivins, D.F. Blackwelder, Carl J. Bliem, Thomas Bookman, James L. Bode, Melford C. Bolick, Mrs. Melford C. Bolick, Harvey G. Booth, H.W. Boozer, Tom F. Best, Jr., M.G. Boswell, George E. Boulineau, Henry L. Bowden, Mrs. C.M. Bowen, A.M. Bradford, James H. Bradford, Ben F. Brady, Susan M. Brandon, L. Travis Brannan, Jr., George Brannon, Marguerite Brent, Ernest J. Brewer, Sr., John H. Bridges, S.R. Bridges, Jr., Bobby C. Brooks, DDS., G.W. Brooks, Paul F. Brown, Jr., Elbert C. Bryan, George W. Bryan, Jr., J.H. Bullard, John P. Bunn, J.C. Horton Burch, J.G. Burch, Cornelius Bushoven, Jr. B.M. Butler, Ted Byers, Mrs. W.W. Byrd, Carlos Bradford, Lewis Brannen.

Mrs. Edw. A. Cahill, W.S. Callahan, Jr., Dan A Campbell, Mrs. Dan Campbell, Grace T. Cantrell, Ralph E. Cantrell, T.I. Cantrell, E.J. Cape, Isaac Capelouto, Henry L. Caplan, R.G. Carlsen, Sr., C.L. Carnes, Mrs. C.L. Carnes, R.S. Carney, Frank C. Carter, M.T. Cartledge, C.D. Case, Robert Cassels, Sidney Cavalier, Milda Chambers, Robert Chandler, R.L. Chapman, Ida Grace Chastain, Respass M. Chatfield, Harold N. Cheney, W.J. Chernich, Garland L. Childrey, Byron E; Chisholm, Mary Lou Chisholm, John F. Chilton, Jr., J.A. Christian, Mary E. Clark, T.A. Clark, T.V. Clift, Herbert Cohen, Morris Cohen, Margaret E. Cohn, Robert Cohn, C.G. Cole, George M. Cole, Arthur B. Collins, Jr., Felix Commagere, E.W. Commins, Charles A. Cook, Jr., Mrs. John O. Cook, Charles F. Cooper, Jr., Robert C. Cooper, John S. Correll, R.V. Cotterman, Robert H. Cording, Robert L. Cousins, E.G. Cowan, Sr., Emory Garland Cowan, Jr., Thos, H. Cox, J.H. Crawford, John S. Crawford, Peggy Crawford, Vernon Crawford, C.C. Cromwell, Charles C. Cross, George L. Cross, Carl B. Crouch,

Julian S. Daley, G.B. Dalrymple, James G. Dalton, Marcus Danneman, Frank Daprano, Jr., H. DePaul Darrell, Alvin O. Davis, James L. Davis, Loy W. Davis, Mrs. R.A. Davis, Jr. William T. Davis, C.C. Dawes, J. Paul Dawson, Lew C. Deadmore, John DeBorde, Donald DeBra, Gerald T. Deckbar, Henry L. deGive, Troy R. Dennis, Norman H. Diamond, Charles S. Dickens, Mrs. P.B. Dickerson, J. Austin Dillbeck, Carling Dinkler, Jr., J.C. Dixon, Phillip H. Dohn, Jr. B.E. Dollar, Harry J. Donohue, P.J. D oran, Mrs. Wm. H. Dorsey, James Downing, Arthur Dozier, C.B. Drake, R.F. DuBose, Homer Due, Glin C. Dumas, J.R. Dunagan, Dr. Ira J. Duncah, Mrs. Ira J. Duncan, B.L. Dunn, W.E. Dunn, T.J. Durrett, Jr., Stuart Daniel, M.C. Duncan,

B.L. Earnest, P.H. Eberhardt, Fred W. Echols, Jowell Echols, Michael L. Egan, Jr., Mrs. Cecil Eggert, W.N. Eidson, H.L. Ellis, Harold Ellman, R.E. Ely, L.K. Emerson, Van T. Enloe, John B. Ennis Samuel L. Eplan, Ned H. Estes, W. Etheridge, Elmer H. Etling, Sr., B.E. Evans, Mrs. Benjamin E. Evans, J.C. Everett, Dr. Walker Evins,

E.D. Fagelson, Herbert G. Farnsworth, C.J. Farrar, M.A. Feldman, Richard R. Felker, H.H. Fettes, James C. Fitzpatrick, Paul Flemming, O.C. Floyd, Herbert M. Fox, Paul H. Fox, William P. Francis, William A. Frankel, DeJongh Franklin, S.O. Franklin, W.E. Freeman, W.B. French, Harry Fuller, Mrs. E.C. Fulton

Alex P. Gaines, Irving M. Galanty, Mrs. Eliz. W. Gantt, Guy A. Garner, Finley Garvin, Roy Garvin, Edwin George, Mrs. J.C. George, Sr., John D. Gibbs, Robert W. Gibeling, Mrs. J.W. Gibson, Thomas J. Gilmore, Joseph L. Girardeau, M.D., Richard C. Glass, W.C. Glass, Jr., Edward N. Glaser, Elliott Goldstein, M. Ernest Golding, Jr., Abe Goldstein, Irving H. Goldstein, Ronald E. Goldstein, David Goldwasser, Arthur L. Gollar, Jr., James D. Gonin, Mrs. E.N. Good, Neal Goodfellow.

Floyd Goodson, George Goodwin, Jack M. Goodwin, Foster Goolsby, Bernard Gordon, Julian B. Gortatowsky, Mrs. Thomas Henry Grant, Roy L. Graves, Jr., James B. Gray, S.W. Graydon, Willis B. Greaves, Rembert Green, Wm. J. Greene, Jr., A.S. Groover, Jr., J.M. Griffith, Fred Grimes, W.W. Grimsley, R.E. Grizzard, Jr., Mrs. O.R. Gregg, Freeman B. Groover, M.R. Gruber, Luther H. Guest, George J. Gunning, Fred Gunter, Jr., Mrs. Fred Gunter, Jr.

Jaseph F. Haas, Arch Haley, W.H. Hall, Alton V. Hallum, Robert F. Hamby, Joseph W. Hamilton, Jr., R.P. Hamilton, Henry D. Hancock, Jr., Joel T. Handley, W.A. Hanks, Harry C. Hannah, Jr., E.H. Harper, Jack C Harris, Orlin C. Harper, E.M. Harrell, W.K. Harris, Jr., Mrs. H.J. Harrison, John E. Hart, Henry Harsch, Jean Harsch, Dr. Charles Hartshorne, Dorothy C. Hartshorne, A.O. Harvey, Mrs. A.O. Harvey, Jack U. Harwell, J.F. Hassell, Mrs. Irene Hay, Jack D. Haynes, T. Grady Head, Gordon A. Heath, David E. Hein, James R. Henderson, Lyle F. Hermann, M.D., Louis O. Hertz, Jr., Richard R. Hess, Herman Heyman, Joseph K. Heyman, Michael J. Hickey, Delores Hickom, L.H. Hickom, Floyd E. High, G.B. Hightower, Dale R. Hill, Harvey Hill, Mrs. Myrtle Hill, H.J. Hilley, Iredell Hilliard, Henry L. Hills, Dean Hipps, P.L. Hitchcock, C.E. Hobbs, Jr., L.G. Hodge, James B. Holcomb, J. Kurt Holland, Daniel H. Hollums, Ruth Hollums, Sarah S. Hollums, Robert Holman, Edward G. Holmes, Mrs. M.L. Holmes, T.M. Holz, Jr., A.R. Hocks, Jr., E.G. Hope, Jr., H.D. Hopkins, J.H. Hopkins, Linton C. Hopkins, V.G. Hopkins, Dwain Horn, Oze E. Horton, Sam E. Houston, Jr., James C. Howard, Jr., J.C. Howard, E.H. Howell, Joseph H. Howey, Bill Hubbard, Lamar Hudson, W. Stell Huie, Byron Hummon, Dr. H. Reid Hunter, J.P. Hunter, Harry H. Hurt, John J. Hurt, Guy W. Hutchinson, John M. Hutchins, Herbert E. Hyde, Ben Hyman, W.G. Imes, Herschel D. Isaacson, Jack Isenberg, Ernest D. Ivey.

E.Y. Jackson, H.D. James, J.B. Jackson, Jr., George M. Jeffares, F.E. Jenkins, Jr., Forrest S. Jenkins, John H. Jentzen, Vann Jarnigan, Annie Lou Johnson, ~~Mrs. A.A. Johnson,~~ Dan C. Johnson, Gladys Johnson, Harold L. Johnson, Henry C. Johnson, Ross M. Johnson, Mac Johnston, Charles H. Jones, Forest D. Jones, M.D., J. Fred Jones, John R. Jones, Paul V. Jones, Robert Jordan, Sterling Jones.

Dr. Bernard L. Kahn, Irving K. Kaler, L.S. Kaniecki, Arthur H. Kantner, Virginia Keen, Gilbert Kendrick, Fred E. Kennedy, O.L. Key, Mrs. O.L. Key, William C. Key, William P. Key, Robert Kimbrough, Charles King, Ralph H. King, Arthur D. Kline, Sam Knox, Raym[illegible] Korison, Michael Kraft, Stephen C. Kusy, Robert J. Kyle.

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G. Allen Maddox, Sylvan Makover, T. Makover, Mrs. G.R. Mallard, William Mallard, C.L. Malott, J.Z. Mann, Lawrence Manning, Jr., C.A. Marmelstein, Jr., Clifford G. Martin, Floyd R. Martin, Janet S Martin, M.R. Martin, William C. Martin, W.E. Martin, Don Maslen, Erva Maslen, Sydney Maslen, Albert D. Maslia, Victor D. Maslia, A.F. Massar, Sam Massel, Jr., Robert C. Mathews, Jr., J.W. Matthews, L.O. Matthews, W.K. Mattison, Mrs. H.K. Mauldin, William F. Maxwell, Jr., Armand May, Stephen C. May, Robt. A. Mayfield, J.P. McArdle, John R. McCain, J.R. McCain, L.S. McCumber, W.C. McDaniel, H.E. McDonald, Morris R. McDonald, Pierce McDonald, R.M. McFarland, Jr. E.P. McGill, James H. McGinnis, E.L. McGinty, J.F. McKeaney, J. Burruss McKee, D.A. McKeever, Geo. R. McKinnon, Jean McKnight, R.E. McLannahan, Jack M. McLaughlin, Thomas F. McLaughlin, Jr., T.B. McLeod, Robert W. McMartin, W.T. Mealor, Jo Medlock, Mrs. R.C. Melton, Harry Mendel, Simon I Mendel, F.H. Mentz, A.J. Merkle, H.R. Messer, Bill Meyer, Pat Meyer, J.L. Miller, Louis G. Miller, Sam Miller, L. Wade Millican, Mrs. Chas. Mitchell, G.R. Mitchell, John O. Mitchell, Tom R. Mitchell, W.M. Mitchell, . Chas. E. Moss, Nan Moler, D.G. Moore, Mrs. D.G. Moore, Douglas Moore, O. Ray Moore, Wm. W. Moore, Jr. M.D., William J. Morgan, Adrian S. Morris, Chester W. Morse, Fred W. Moss, Mary R. Moss, Joseph E. Murphy, Joseph H. Murphy, Homer Muse. A Miller, Jr.,

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Ben Rabinowitz, Mamie Ragsdale, C. Lanier Randall, Ronald E. Ransom, O.H. Ransome, Joseph W. Ratzman, Mrs. Joseph W. Ratzman, C.L. Ray, H.E. Redwine, S.W. Reece, Dannie Reeves, Gene Reeves, Jennie B. Reeves, Joan Reeves, Louis Regenstein, Jr., John H. Reid, Henry W. Reil, Gaston A. Remillard, Mrs. M.G. Reynolds, C.D Rhodes, Jr., W.L. Rhodes, Ben W. Rice, J.E. Richardson, Mrs. John Riggsbee, Max Rittenbaum, Marvin Rivers, Leon F. Roberts, Harvey L. Robertson, Jr., L.C. Robinson, Phillip S. Robinson, Josephine Rodabaugh, A.C. Richardson, A.F. Roberts, David C. Rogers, J.K. Rogers, Sr., H.W. Rohrer, Mendel Roma, William V. Roosa, Chas. A. Rose, Everett Ross, Mrs. Everett Ross, W.J. Rountree, Leon S. Rozen. John A. Ryan, Paul M. Rilling.

Stanley J. Sater, Paul E. Satterfield, S.A. Salsmore, W.A. Sandusky, William J. Satterfield, L.T. Sargent, Jr., A.L. Savage, Jr., John P. Schaaf, David C. Schaefer, A.J. Schaefle, Edmund B. Schatle, R.W. Schilling, Louis A. Schnurr, W.W. Schotanus, K.K. Schubring, Edward M. Schuster, Abe Schwartz, W.B. Schwartz, Jr., Randy Seckman, Carl F. Seidel, Bolinger F. Sharp, Frank J. Sharpe, Kenneth C. Shaver, David J. Shaw, Eugene Shaw, Mrs. H.F. Shealey, Jr., J.M. Shearer, Geo. W. Sheffer, Jr., P.E. Sheffield, Lydia W. Shelfer, Wm. S. Shelfer, R.M. Shetter, W.A. Shields, Robert E. Shrider, Paul Sifen, Mrs. H.A. Sigman, T.J. Sikes, M. Simberg, Andrew M. Simpson, Stanley S. Simpson, Marvin L. Singer, Bryan Sipe, Searcy B. Slack, Marvin Slotin, A.M. Smith, Charles C. Smith, Furman Smith, H. Ray Smith, J.B. Smith, J.D. Smith, Jeff O. Smith, Mrs. Julia N. Smith, Paul E. Smith, W.H. Smith, W.P. Smith, Elizabeth B. Snead, M.P. Snipes, Thomas F. Snodgrass, Dr. Bert Sobelson, Charles Sockwell, Jr., Ben Sowran, Helen South, Hughes Spalding, William L. Spaugh, H.T. Spea[illegible] Speights,

Gaines M. Spivey

Donald R. Spence, [illegible] Barbara A. Springfield.

Rupert L. Spruill, Sr., Dan F. Stalker, Earl Stallings, Jr., James B. Stanford, Jr., John W. Stanley, James L. Stanton, Crawford Stearnes, Mrs. Frieda M. Statham, George E. Steck, Mrs. Emmett E. Steel, Frank Steinbruegge, Wm. H. Stender, Thomas B. Stephens, Mrs. T.B. Stephens, Ovid H. Stephenson, Sue Brown Sterns, Fred B. Stevens, Jr., Mrs. D.C. Stodghill, J.S. Stone, Waymon Storey, Jack Stout, C.M. Stovall, F.A. Stovall, Elmer F. Stover, Howard A. Strohm, Frank L. Stubbs, William J. Stubbs, S.G. Stukes, H.V. Sturgis, Wm. J. Sullivan, B.F. Summerour, Troy Sumner, Opal Sutch, Pitman Sutton, Frank Swain, John B. Steinhaus,

James W. Tarpley, Willems Terry, Stanley E. Tanenbaum, F.J. Terry, Mrs. F. Terry, Ben Teslar, Mrs. Rucker J. Thibodeaux, Mrs. John F. Thigpen, Cliff S. Thomas, Donald G. Thomas, Mary Thomas, Elizabeth Thompson, E.P. Thompson, Herman M. Thompson, Edward Turner, Mrs. Esther Thyring, Lief P. Thyring, Mrs. Sara F. Timpone, Paul H. Tinney, Harrison Townsend, Robt. B. Troutman, Robert Troutman, Jr., Pollard Turman, J. Roy Turner, S.W. Turner, Arthur Turner.

J.B. Vandergriff, W.M. Vandiver, J.B. Varner, Mrs. Paul D. Vella, J.P. Vidosic,

Henry Wagnon, W.R. Waidelich, Mrs. Glen G. Waldrop, Harold M. Walker, Knox Walker, O.F. Walz, Sr., Dean H. Walton, Robert A. Walton, Wendall Walton, M.L. Weiss, John V. Welsh, P.H. Werner, Linton B. West, Buell White, R. Graham White, Robert A White, T.F. White, Adolph Widmaier, Mrs. Viola Wilder, G.H. Williams, H. Eugene Williams, Lorene Williams, Marvin Williamson, W.B. Williamson, Mrs. Chas. Wilson, Guy Wilson, James W. Wilson, Jr., Lewis T. Wimbish, Mrs. L.B. Wingate, Mrs. W.N. Woerner, F.B. Wolfe, J.G. Wohlford, Marvin Wolkin, S.J. Wood, E. Warren Woolf, E.A. Wright, Larry Wright, L.D. Wright, Kathryn Wyld, Mrs. C.M. Weston, Charles F. Wittenstein.

John E. Youngblut, Joe G. Zaglin, Waldemar T. Ziegler, Jno. W. Zuber, Mrs. John Zugschwert, J.J. Zwicknagel.

Sally Boyte

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL LUNCHEON ANSLEY GOLF CLUB X 12:30 MARCH 20 '59

Ivan Allen, Jr. ✓ EUGENE STONE NEEDS INVITATION

Ben S. Barnes, Jr. -- 1st National Bank (this was held early in 1959)

Pope Brock

✓ ✓ Dr. Dan Burge

C. D. Carley -- Carley Trailer & Equipment Co.

Robert C. Chinn

✓ Edwin P. Davidge -- Tennessee Corp.

Harold T. Dillon -- Vt. Life Insurance

James W. Dorsey

✓ Dr. Harry A. Fifield

✓ ✓ Dr. Roland Frye

Dr. Abner Golden -- Emory med. school

Irving Gordon -- Arbeiter Ring E.S. Branch 1015

Phil Hammer

Rease Inge

✓ ✓ Sinclair Jacobs

✓ ✓ Gene Jones

✓ ✓ Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick -- St. Mark Methodist Ch.

John D. Mattox -- wrote offering support - has to go to Mercer Alumni luncheon - Attorney

Dr. John N. McClure -- spoke for medics on C. Huntley show

✓ ✓ Sylvan Meyer

Rev. John B. Morris -- sent S. Carolina Speaks pamphlet he compiled

✓ J. Brittain Pendergrast

Richard H. Rich

L. O. Rickey -- Natl. Cash Register Co. Branch manager

R. J. Robinson -- Hormel Branch manager

✓ ✓ Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild

Dr. O. Norman Shands

Henry Toombs
Edward S. White -- attorney

Invitations Sent for Friday Luncheon -- Ansley Golf Club 12;30

Ivan Allen, Jr. regrets
~~BenxSx~~
Ben S. Barnes, Jr. regrets (out of town)
Pope Brock
Dr. Dan Burge - accept
C. D. Carley - regrets
Robt. C. Chinn - regrets
Edwin B. Davidge
Harold T. Dillon - regrets
James W. Dorsey
Dr. Harry A. Fifield - regrets
Dr. Roland Frye - already accepted
Dr. Abner Golden
Irving Gordon
Philip Hammer - regrets
Rease Inge
2 Sinclair Jacobs - accepts
Claude E. Jones - accepts
Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick accepts - late
John D. Mattox
Dr. John N. McClure, Jr. regrets - (hopes for later meeting)
Sylvan Meyer - accepts - late
Rev. John B. Morris — ask him - CE 7-0414
J. Brittain Pendergrast regrets
Ridhard H. Rich — out of town, regrets
L. O. Rickey
? R. J. Robinson - (~~accepts~~)
Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild - accepts

Dr. O. Norman Shands
Henry Toombs
Edward S. White regrets is interested in further meetings

Eugene Stone should be invited by phone.

Herbert Rosenberg - ~~accepts~~ regrets
Eugene Stone - accepts

File 54

List of People Invited to Attend Luncheon, Apr. 1, 1959, A thletic Club

ACCEPTED

Harry Boyte Pd
Judy Neiman
Eliza Paschall Pd
Vee Grison Pd
10 Helen Bullard
James Dorsey
Nan Pendergrast Pd
Fran Breeden Pd
Muriel Lokey
Maxine Friedman

JOURNAL: (Pat Watters) will send
(Jack Spaulding) sends Someone
3 Lake Greene
Ed Hughes

CONSTITUTION:
Howell Jones ▬
Charles Moore
Margaret Shannon
John Rozier
Harriet Weinstein
Yolande Gwinn
10 George Paige ▬
Don Stuart ▬
(Ray Moore) will send
Berlin Benfield
(John Smyly) will send
Someone

WSB:
Ted Hightower
3 Jimmy Dunaway
Aubrey Morris ▬

WAGA:
Dale Clark
2 Percy Hearle

WAGA:
1 Doris Lockerman

WLWA -TV:

WGST:
1 Pete Thomas

WGKA:
1 John Culver

WQXI:
1 Stuart Tinney

NEWSWEEK:
1 Joe B. Cummings

2 Walter Paschall
Mrs. J. C. Harris

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REGRETTED

JOURNAL:
Jack Tarver ▬
4 Eugene Patterson ▬
Margaret Turner ▬
Joe B. Rickenbacker ▬

CONSTITUTION:
Ralph McGill ▬
1 *~~Celestine Sibley~~ ▬
DOT CREMIN

WSB-XXX RADIO:
1 Jim Robinson ▬

WAGA -TV:
1 Billy Parr ▬

WLWA-TV:
1 Bob Hendrickson ▬

ASSOCIATED PRESS:
1 Hawkins

UNITED PRESS:
1 Al Kuttner ▬

NEW YORK TIMES:
1 Claude Sitton ▬

TIME & LIFE:
1 Henry Johnson ▬

1 Harvey Walters, ▬
Ga. Press. Assn.

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TO BE HEARD FROM

It depends on newspaper work but probably can't come.

Dot Cremin ▬
*Celestine Sibley ▬ will come
if in town
Paul Jones (DR 7-8248) ▬

regret ASSO. PRESS:
O. P. Hanes ▬ Mr. Lew Hawkin

regret UNITED PRESS:
One other besides Al Kuttner

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
× Joseph Baird (DR 8-3117) ▬

DeKalb New Era Mr. Joseph Baird would like information about the luncheon but it is their publication day & no one can come.

Mr. Frank Wells, of the Atlanta Constitution, accepted the invitation to the luncheon & said "I will cover for the Constitution".

4

[Those with ▬ to the right of their names were sent letters of regret & material]

OFFICE: TRINITY 6-8931 RES.: MARKET 7-8220

Labor — Mr Sanders contact.

WILEY H. MONTAGUE

PRESIDENT
GEORGIA STATE AFL-CIO

95 MERRITTS AVE., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Al Gross -
Briarcliff Rd
Labor

Athens publicity

Mrs. John Stegman
Green Briar Road
Liberty 6 1201

Art Levin - Ja 3-1618

Prospects for Committee:
Mrs. Jas. H. Brantley
3477 Kingsboro Rd N.E.
Ce 7-2295
Mrs. Ed. S. White
Kingsboro Rd.

REPORT FROM PUBLIC INFORMATION CHAIRMAN, APRIL ~~29~~ 30 , 1959

1. Leaflet, "Crisis in Our Schools", Questions & Answers, promised for delivery by Tuesday, from Foote & Davies. Any objections to mailing a copy to each local PTA pres. in Atlanta area? Would like as wide distribution as possibly within next month, before June 5. Type of thing that can be handed someone for reading, without explanation or discussion.

2. Contacted Sara Dickenson re telephone calls to Atlanta Board of Education.

3. Have written Dr. MC D. Collins, supt. emeritus of Ga. public schools, , will try to see him next week, to talk over HOPE,etc, see if he would be willing to publicly support ~~thax~~ our objectives, perhaps be on Speakers Bureau.

4Plan next week to call on Dr. Claude Purcell, sppt. of schools, on personal basis, to talk with him about HOPE, try to impress him fact that there are people who want the schools kept open! Would also like to drop by and talk over with Arnall where he things he & HOPE can work together.

5. ~~SuggestxHOPExxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Suggest that we publicize the fact ~~thatx ourxx~~ of our contacts with Gov. Vandiver, that we check that he is in town and at earliest day when he is in his office, a delegation from HOPE sit in his office & wait our turn to see him, asking him to appoint a citizens group to helpconsider ways of keeping schools opnen,etc..

6. Maxine Friedman suggests that HOPE contact Mr. Wesley of newly formed "Public Segregated" school group and see if we can coopeate on any basis of "keeping schools opan". Would begoodpublicity, show we are trying to reach all gro p s - Maxine thinks. I think we should discss this and consder all the possible reactions. Will it really do any good or will it give them more importance than ~~xxx~~ they deserve? Could we perhaps sug gest that they join us in an effort to see the gov?

7. We now have a form for Speakers tofill out so publicity will be easier. Mrs. Bee Wilde, in the Anit-DefamationLeague office will handle that. Mrs. Nathan Wolfe has agreed to do general releases to press.

8. Mrs. Parke is working on radio spots to send around the state. Mrs. Boyte on mailing to newspapers , will be ready next week.

9. Please let's think about what HOPE is going to do or say or June 5, and therafter/ I've mentioned to the pres. of the Atlanta LWV the questin of perhaps the LWV, HOPE,etc. others joining in planning a public meeting soon after June 5 - plan now for the meting then - to discus s , interpret and evaluate the decision and point thepublic interest in the direction of not whether we do or not" but "how best to do it" - something could be made also to theBoard of Ed. that certainly the un certainty of this situation increases the difficulty of selectinga new school supt - with anyone ~~xxx~~ from Atlata or anywhere else!

HOPE, Inc. **PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE** June 1959

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	Mr. John F. W. McClure - 3396 Peachtree Rd., N. E.	CE 7-9744
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Speakers Bureau	Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast, Jr. - 1700 W. Paces FerryNW	CE 3-8103

*Mrs. Neiman took over chairmanship in the fall of 1959

June 28, '60

ATLANTA PRESS, RADIO, AND TV CONTACTS

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Press Room, State Capitol - Ex. 367

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Calvin Cox, City Editor
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*Bruce Galphin, Political Writer
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Atlanta Journal, 10 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta 3 - Ja 2-5050
Press Room, State Capitol - Ex. 306

Jack Tarver, Publisher
Jack Spaulding, Editor
*Pat Watters, City Editor
Norman Shavin, Sunday Editor
Bob Herme, Picture Editor
Margaret Shannon, "Integration"News
Margaret Long, Columnist
Charles Pugh, Political Writer
Ed Hughes, Reporter

WSB - TV, 1601 West Peachtree, N. E., Atlanta 9 - TR 5-7221

*Ray Moore, News Editor
Phil Davis)
George Paige) Commentators
Don Stuart)
Joe Fain, Cameraman
Ruth Kent, "Today In Georgia"
(Marc Toolson-Producer)
Holt Gewinner, Promotion

WAGA - TV, 1018 W. Peachtree, N. E., Atlanta 9 - Tr 5-5551

*Dale Clark, News Director

WLWA - TV, 1611 West Peachtree, N. E., Atlanta 9 - Tr 2-1141
*John Bent

WSB-RADIO, 1601 West Peachtree, N. E., Atlanta 9 - Tr 5-7221

Elmo Ellis, Program Director
*Aubrey Morris, News Director
Bill Foster)
Jimmy Dunaway) Reporters
Carolyn Clark, Bulletin Board

WGST-Radio, 165 - 8th St., N. W. - Tr 5-8441 -- Pete Thomas

WPLO-Radio, 805 Peachtree - Tr 2-5851 -- Harvey Tate, News Director

WGKA-Radio, 1140 Peachtree, N. E., -Tr 6-6228 -- John Culver, Station Mgr.(FM-AM)

WGUN-Radio, Decatur -- Mrs. David McCarthy

WQXI-Radio, 3165 Mathieson Drive, N. E., -- Stuart Tinney

WAKE-Radio, Georgian Terrace Hotel -- Gen Gunn, News Dir., Jane Swain, Gen Mgr.

WIRE SERVICES, MAGAZINES

*Associated Press, 10 Forsyth Street Buldg., Atlanta 3 - Ja 2-8971
Hugh Schutte (JCN - personal)

*United Press International, 1215 Williams Street, N. W., Atlanta 9 - Tr 6-7373
Al Kuttner - Bureau Chief
Ed Rogers (JCN - personal -- Me 6-4928)

New York Times, Room 903, Wm. Oliver Bldg., 32 Peachtree Street, N. W.
Claude Sitton (home: Tr 4-7149)

Christian Science Monitor (and DeKalb New Era), 105 Glendale Ave., Apt.5A,Decatur
Joseph Baird

Newsweek, C & S National Bank Building -- Ja 4-4539
William A. Emerson

Time-Life, 1020 Rhodes-Haverty Building
Spencer Davidson

Christian Index (of the Georgia Baptist Convention) 291 Peachtree -- Ja 3-6082
Dr. John J. Hurt, Jr., Editor (home: Ce 3-4090)

Telephone - State Capitol Press Room -- Ja 4-8749

GEORGIA RADIO STATIONS

Adel: WAAG, WALB

Americus: WDEC

Athens: WDOL, WGAU
WRFC

Atlanta: WAGA-Dale Clark
WAKE, WEAS
WGKA-John P. Culver
WGST, WIIN, WQXI
WSB-Elmo Ellis
WTJH

Augusta: WAUG, WBBQ, WBIA
WGAC, WRDW

Bainbridge: WAZA, WMGR

Baxley: WHAB

Bremen: WWCC

Brunswick: WGIG, WMOG

Buford: WDMF

Cairo: WGRA

Calhoun: WCGA

Camilla: WCLB

Canton: WCHK

Carrollton: WLBB

Cartersville: WBHF

Cedartown: WGAA

Claxton: WCLA

Columbus: WDAK, WGBA, WPNX
WRBL-Glen Broughman

Commerce: WJJC

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Cornelia: WCON

Covington: WGFS

Dalton: WBLJ, WRCD

Dawson: WDWD

Douglas: WDMG

Dublin: WMLT, WXLI

Elbertson: WSGC

Fitzgerald: WBHB

Fort Valley: WFPM

Gainesville: WDUN,
WGGA, WLBA

Griffin: WHIE, WKEU

Hartwell: WKLY

Hawkinsville: WCEH

Jesup: WBGR

Lafayette: WLFA

La Grange: WLAG, WTRP,
WLAW

Macon: WBML, WCRY
WMAZ, WNEX

Madison: WYTH

Manchester: WFDR

Marietta: WBIE, WFOM

McRae: WDAX

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Millen: WGSR

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WROM

Sandersville: WSNT

Savannah: WCCP, WJIV
WSOK, WSAV
WSGA, WTOC

Statesboro: WWNS

Summerville: WGTA

Swainsboro: WJAT,
WSYL

Thomaston: WSFT

Thomasville: WKTG
WPAX

Thomson: WTWA

Tifton: WTIF, WWGS

Toccoa: WLET, WNEG

Valdosta: WGAF, WGOV,
WJEM

Vidalia: WVOP

Warner Robins: WRPB

Washington: WKLE

Waycross: WACL, WAYX

West Point: WBMK, WRID

Winder: WIMO

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

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WLW-A - John Bent
WSB-TV - Ray Moore

Augusta: WJBF
WRDW-TV

Columbus: WRBL-TV - Glen Broughman
WTVM

Macon: WMAZ-TV

Savannah: WSAV-TV; WTOC-TV

PRESS, RADIO, AND TV PERSONNEL

Baird, Joseph
Christian Science Monitor
DeKalb New Era
105 Glendale Ave., Apt 5A
Decatur, Ga.

Bent, John
WLWA - TV
1611 W Peachtree, NE

Broughman, Glen
WRBL Radio & TV (NBC affiliate)
Columbus, Ga.

Davidson, Spencer
Time Magazine
1020 Rhodes Haverty Bldg, Atlanta

Emerson, Wm A
Newsweek
C & S Nat'l Bank Bldg, Atlanta
Clark, Carolyn - WSB ("spots")
Clark, Dale
WAGA - TV
1018 Peachtree, NE

Fancher, Betsy
Atl Constitution
10 Forsyth St.Bldg., Atl 3

Galphin, Bruce
Atl Constitution
Kuettner, Al - U.P.
Long, Margaret
Atl Constitution

Montgomery, James
Atl Constitution

Morris, Aubry
WSB - Radio
1601 W. Peachtree, NE

Moore, Ray
WSB - TV

McGill, Ralph
Atlanta Constitution

Patterson, Eugene
Atl Constitution

Morgan, Edward P.
American Broadcasting Co.
4461 Connecticut Ave. N.W
Wash. 8, D.C.

Reston, James, N.Y. Times Bureau
1701 K St. N.W.
Wash. D.C.

Rogers, Ed
UP
1215 Williams St., NW

Schutte, Hugh
AP
10 Forsyth St. Bldg

Shannon, Margaret
Atlanta Journal
10 Forsyth St., Bldg, Atl 3

Shavin, Norman
Atlanta Journal

Sibley, Celestine
Atl Constitution

Sitton, Claude
New York Times
Room 903
Wm Oliver Bldg
32 P'tree St., NW

Spaulding, Jack
Atlanta Journal

Tarver, Jack
Atlanta Constitution - Journal

Tate, Harvey
WPLO (CBS)
805 Peachtree, NE

Watters, Pat
Atl Journal
10 Forsyth St Bldg.
Atl 3, Ga.

Thomas, Peter
WQST, Public Affairs Dir.

Radio Stations

North

WMUU - Greenville, S.C. - Jim Ryerson, Mgr.
WLET - Toccoa - Mary Smith, Secty.
WDOL - Athens
WGAU - Athens
WRFC - Athens
WAUG _ WBBQ - WBIA - WGAC - WRDW - Augusta, Georgia
WBHF - Cartersville, Ga.
WCON - Cornelia
WBLJ - WRCD - Dalton, Ga.
WDUN - WGGA - WLBA - Gainesville, Ga.
WBIE - WFOM - Marietta, Ga.
WLAQ - WRGA - WROM - Rome, Ga.
WNEG - Toccoa, Ga.

Middle

WAGA - WAKE - WGKA - WGST - WIIN - WQVI - WSB - WTJH - Atlanta, Ga.
WHIE - WKEU - Griffin, Ga.
WBML - WCRY - WMAZ - WNEX - Macon, Georgia

South

WRBL - 1350 13th St., - Columbus, Ga. - Glen Broughman
WDEC - Americus, Ga.
WAZA - WMGR - Bainbridge, Ga.
WGIG - WMOG - Brunswick, Ga.
WCCP - WJIV - WSAV - WTOC - WSOK - WSGA - Savannah, Georgia
WKTG - WPAX - Thomasville, Georgia
WACL - WAYX - Waycross, Ga.

Rome Area

WWCC - Bremen
WCGA - Calhoun
WCHK - Canton
WBHF - Cartersville
WGAA - Cedartown
WBLJ - WRCD - Dalton
WDUN - WGGA - WLBA - Gainesville
WBIE - WFOM - Marietta
WLAQ - WRGA - WROM - Rome
WGTA - Summerville
WLET - WNEG - Toccoa

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1018 W. Peachtree, N.W.

WLWA - TV - Bob Hendrickson
1611 W. Peachtree, N.E.

WSB - TV - Ray Moore
1601 W. Peachtree, N.E.

North

WROM-TV - Box 1026, 319 Hamilton Nat'l Bank Bldg. - Chattanooga, Tenn.

WFBC-TV - Greenville, S. C.

Middle

WRBL-TV - George Grizell - 1350 13thSt. - Columbus, Georgia

WMAZ-TV - Bankers Insurance Bldg. - Macon, Georgia

South

WALB-TV - Albany, Georgia

WJBF-TV - Box 490, - Augusta, Georgia

WRDW-TV - Georgia & Observatory Ave. - North Augusta, S.C.

WSAV-TV - Liberty Nat'l Bank Bldg. - Savannah, Georgia

WTOC-TV - Box 858 - Savannah, Georgia

WCTU-TV - Box 3166 - Tallahassee, Florida

MAILING LIST -- RADIO STATIONS

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Adel	WAAG	
Albany	WALB	
	WGPC	
	WJAZ	
ALMA	WCQS	
Americus	WDEC	
Athens	WDOL	
	WGAU	
	WRFC	
Atlanta	WAGA	1018 W. Peachtree Street
	WAKE	Georgian Terrace Hotel
	WGKA	1140 Peachtree Street, N.E.
	WGST	165 - 8th Street
	WIIN	Biltmore Hotel
	WGXI	3165 Mathieson Drive
	WEAS	(Decatur) 217 W. Ponce de Leon
	WERD	330 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
	WSB	1601 West Peachtree
	WTJH	(East Point) 2120 Dodson Drive
	WYZE	Henry Grady Building
Augusta	WBBQ	
	WBIA	
	WGAC	
	WRDW	

MAILING LIST -- RADIO STATIONS

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Baxley	WAAB
Bremen	WWCC
Brunswick	WGIG
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Cairo	WGRA
Calhoun	WCGA
Camilla	WCCB
Canton	WCHK
Carrollton	WLBB
Cartersville	WBHF
Cedartown	WGAA
Claxton	WCLA
Columbus	WDAK
	WGBA
	WPNX
	WRBL
Commerce	WJJC
Cordele	WMJM
Cornelia	WCON
Covington	WGFS
Dalton	WBLJ
	WRCD

TOWN	STATION
Dawson	WDWD
Douglas	WDMG
Dublin	WMLT
Elberton	WSGC
Fitzgerald	WBAB
Ft. Valley	WFPM
Gainesville	WDVN
	WGGA
	WLBA
Griffin	WHIE
Hartwell	WKLY
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Jesup	WBGR
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Madison	WYTH
Manchester	WFDR
Marietta	WBIE
	WFOM
McRae	WDAX
Milledgeville	WMVG
Millen	WGSR
Monroe	WMRE

MAILING LIST - TELEVISION STATIONS
(News Editors)

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Atlanta	WAGA-TV	Postoffice Box 4207 - 1018 W. Peachtree
	WLW-A	1611 W. Peachtree
	WSB-TV	1601 W. Peachtree
Augusta	WJBF	Postoffice Box 490, Augusta, Ga.
	WRDW-TV	Georgia & Observatory Aves., N. Augusta, S.C.
Columbus	WRBL-TV	1350 13th Ave.
	WTVM	Postoffice Box 1640
Macon	WMAZ-TV	Bankers Insurance Bldg.
Savannah	WSAV-TV	Liberty Nat'l Bank Bldg.
	WTOC-TV	Postoffice Box 858
Thomasville	WCTV	112 No. Madison Street

COPY OF WIRE TO PRESIDENT ADERHOLD OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

January 12, 1961

We commend the staff and overwhelming majority of students of the University who acted in a courageous and responsible manner during the first day of desegregation. We want you to know that loyal Georgians stand ready to help in any way in order to make it possible for all students of the University to resume and continue their education in an atmosphere of peace and dignity.

We are confident that all proper steps will be taken to prevent any further irresponsible action by students or outsiders. In spite of the tragic events of Wednesday evening, the many evidences, not only of acceptance, but of warm welcome accorded the new students brought honor to our State and Nation.

(Signed)

Active Voters
Atlanta University Women's Club
Fernbank P.T.A., Legislative Committee
Georgia Council of Human Relations
HOPE, Inc.
League of Women Voters of Athens
League of Women Voters of Georgia
Margaret Mitchell P.T.A., Legislative Committee
United Church Women of Georgia, Christian Citizenship Committee
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Atlanta Branch

Sent to:

School Bd. of Educ.

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Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 13, 1961

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Emily Woodward—Vienna

Dear Friend:

Latest developments from the Capitol indicate that some legislators are planning to introduce private school legislation as an answer to the school crisis. Such a disastrous blow to our public school system must be countered before it is delivered.

The enclosed leaflet "A Prince Edward Primer" provides an effective answer to those who believe--even at this hour--that there is a workable substitute for our tax-supported public schools. It should receive the widest possible distribution through PTA meetings, church groups, womens clubs--every place where thoughtful community leaders meet.

Your position in the community prompts us to ask you to see that they are effectively used in your area. Just let us know on the enclosed form how many you need and we will be glad to send them to you.

Perhaps you will also want to send it on to your legislator, along with your personal statement backing constructive measures to keep our public schools open.

Sincerely,

Frances Breeden

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Chairman
Board of Directors

Beverly Downing

Mrs. Benson Downing, Chairman
Executive Committee

FB/BD/rh
Encs.

. . . they thought they could go it alone, so they closed the public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

A PRINCE EDWARD PRIMER

A is for Attic*—

It's cold and it's bare
You wouldn't want your child to shiver up there.

**If not attics, then converted stores, even an old blacksmith shop serve as Prince Edward's classrooms. In some cases, grammar school children must walk two blocks to use toilet facilities.*

B is for Basement*—

So crowded and dim
No lunches, no busses, not even a gym.

**Classes are sometimes partitioned by thin curtains instead of walls. Physical education has been dropped. Shop, home economics and science labs are often not available. There are no lunch facilities.*

C is Curriculum*—

Sharply curtailed
How costly a lesson—the students all failed!

**High schools are not accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools. It is very difficult for a Prince Edward child to qualify for college anywhere outside his native state.*

Two years have proven that a makeshift private school system can never replace tax-supported public schools. Let's remember these ABC's—and

PUBLIC SCHOOL

KEEP 'EM OPEN

KEEP OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN

distributed as a public service by HOPE. Inc.

Letson, West Boost Sibley Plan

The Sibley Committee's recommendations offer the best solution available to Georgia's school desegregation problems, Atlanta and Fulton school superintendents said Sunday.

"The recommendation of the Sibley Committee outlines a way—and the best way—that is open to us at the present time," said Atlanta Supt. John W. Letson.

Letson appeared Sunday on The Atlanta Constitution's Press Gallery. He and Fulton County Schools Supt. Paul West were interviewed by two Constitution staff members on the weekly WSB-TV program.

Commenting on Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd's recent statement that Georgia may not face a school integration crisis for another two years, Letson pointed out that Atlanta schools currently are under federal court orders to desegregate at the beginning of the next school year. Local schools will "obey all legally constituted authority," he added.

Asked what would happen in the case of conflicting federal-state orders such as occurred in New Orleans, Letson said these conflicts would have to be resolved by federal courts.

WANTS LOCAL CONTROL

Letson said he agrees with suggestions that laws should be passed to authorize local officials to handle school integration problems before federal courts take charge of mapping desegregation. Louisiana laws adopted after de-

Baptists Urge Vandiver To Keep Schools Open

By JIM BENTLEY
Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH—The Georgia Baptist Convention, representing nearly a million Georgia church members, Tuesday night called on the governor and all other state officials to do whatever is necessary to keep public schools open.

The 2,000 delegates to the 139th Baptist convention here also voted to strike down a resolution that flatly opposed integration and hinted at the possible necessity of school closings.

Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist Church in Atlanta, introduced the keep-the-schools-open resolution. After an hour's debate, it passed by voice vote with only a smattering of opposition.

The resolution reads:

"Recognizing that public schools are essential in preservation of our democratic way of life we, the duly certified messengers (delegates) of the 139th Georgia Baptist Convention, do hereby earnestly and respectfully petition the governor and General Assembly and all other responsible state, county, municipal and district officials that they take such steps as are necessary to continue the public schools. We pledge our

Must Save Schools, Says Purcell

SAVANNAH (AP) — Dr. Claude Purcell, state superintendent of schools, said here Wednesday that Georgians will have to face the fact that they must live under the federal court decision on school integration "because it is binding."

"The next session of the State Legislature will have to answer the next question, then: Shall we continue massive resistance or shall we join a number of other states which have already passed legislation providing for living as best they can under the federal ruling?"

5th District Board Backs Sibley Report on Schools

By JACK STRONG

Fifth District School Board members voted unanimously Monday night to endorse the majority report of the Sibley Commission.

The board members voted aft

Adopt Sibley Plan, School Boards Ask

The Georgia School Boards Assn. has voted to press the 1961 General Assembly to adopt the Sibley Committee majority report, which recommended some sort of local option plan to prevent the mass closing of schools in Georgia.

The school board members also called for state authorities to take "immediate steps" to equalize property evaluation throughout the state.

In their resolution on the school crisis, the board members noted that some Georgia schools are faced with court orders that will require them to admit some Negro students.

". . . under present Georgia law, all school systems in the state face closure when the first Negro student is admitted to a white school," the school board official said.

The resolutions were adopted by the association, which has a membership of more than 700 local school board members and school superintendents, at a recent meeting in Athens and released Thursday. They represent 116 of the 198 local school boards in Georgia.

Alter School Laws Now, State Urged

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Two former Georgia Bar presidents and the Sibley Committee's chairman warned Thursday that the state will lose control of its schools unless segregation laws are changed soon.

Past bar chiefs Howell Hollis and Newell Edenfield, and banker-attorney John A. Sibley all insisted the action must come before a final desegregation order is entered for Atlanta.

Each warned that any laws adopted after desegregation goes into effect run the risk of being struck down by federal courts as "evasion."

"I have heard some legislators quoted as saying 'Our schools won't be closed for long, but I don't expect any legislative action until the closing comes,'" Edenfield declared.

"Well, maybe so. But if the experiences of Louisiana are any guide, the choices open to the Georgia Legislature at that time will be painfully few," he added.

Sibley told bar association members meeting here that "the time for delay and evasion is over and the time for action is here.

ditch weapon of closing all public schools might be lost after desegregation is ordered into effect in Atlanta:

"Closing the school system is still open, but in the face of an injunction, it is entirely possible that any form of closing would be struck down as an evasion.

"Those things we are able to

Jaycees Here Urge Local Option In School Integration Crisis

The Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce Thursday advocated a local option plan in the state's school integration crisis.

The Jaycees, in a "statement of position," declared that the closing of public schools would "cause irreparable damage to our economic growth and prosperity as amply demonstrated by tragic experiences elsewhere."

Daniel C. Kyker Jr., Jaycee president, said the statement was approved by the executive committee and the board of directors before being presented to the general membership. It was approved by secret ballot Thursday.

All-Out Effort To Save Schools Planned in C of C

Ivan Allen Lays Down 6 Key Goals

By MARVIN WALL

Six major goals—including all-out opposition to school closings—were outlined for the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce by its new president Monday night.

Ivan Allen Jr., elected president at the group's 101st annual meeting, said the Chamber "must clearly set forth to the public at large and the business community in particular the full implications of the Little Rock and Norfolk and New Orleans stories."

BACKS SIBLEY REPORT

Allen said the Chamber should officially endorse the Sibley Committee's majority report and "actively work" for pasasge of open-schools legislation at the January session of the Georgia Legislature.

"Atlanta's public schools must stay open and the Chamber should provide its share of vigorous leadership in seeing that they do," Allen declared.

The other five goals listed by Allen in his address to the dinner meeting were:

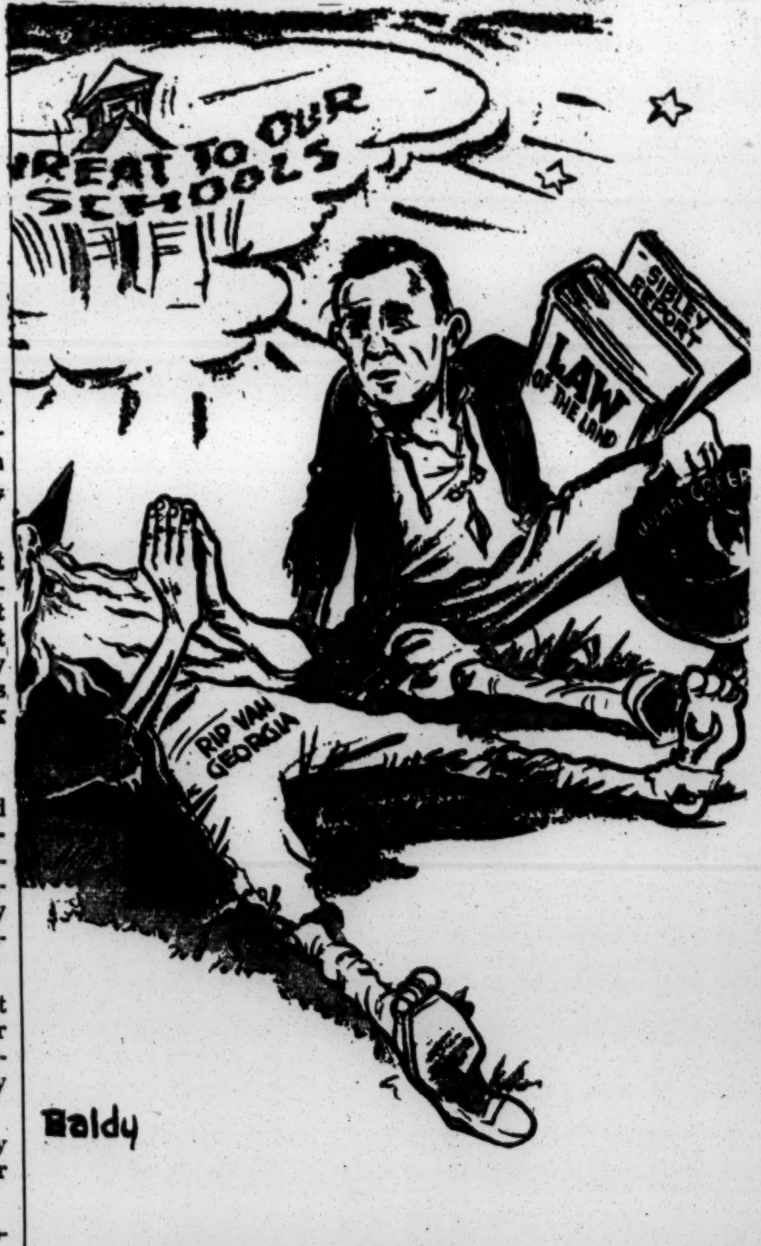
1. Push for completion all projected expressways by 1970.

2. Press for a "practical, large-scale" rapid transit system.

URBAN RENEWAL

3. Back urban renewal and particularly aid efforts to expand Negro housing opportunities.

4. Support plans for a new auditorium-coliseum and stadium.



. . . I Have Insomnia!'

Urgent Appeal

PTA Groups Encouraged To Study The Sibley Report

State's Schools to Stay Open, GEA's President Predicts

Georgians will not stand for their public schools to be closed in the face of the segregation-integration dilemma, the president of the Georgia Education Assn. predicts.

E. C. Mitcham Jr. of Greenville made the statement on a television program Tuesday night, and right now. He obviously meant with a bare minimum of integration but he did not spell that out.

* * *

NEITHER DID he say how the schools could be kept open in view of a federal judge's order that the Atlanta school plan go into effect next year and in view attributed this partly to the work of 1,058 local PTA units in trying to educate parents and form public opinion on the schools crisis.

The two education leaders were guests Tuesday night on "Reporter's Notebook," a panel program on WAGA-TV.

* * *

Adoption of Sibley School Plan Urged on Assembly to Block Closing

CARTERSVILLE (AP)—A member of the Sibley School Committee has urged the General Assembly to adopt the committee's recommendations for local option and pupil assignment to prevent closing of Georgia schools.

Charles A. Cowan, Cartersville mayor, who was a member of the committee as president of the Georgia Municipal Assn., urged adoption of the plan "before the federal courts have assumed jurisdiction of all the state schools."

"As I see it, there is no alternative to the continued operation of public schools in the State of Georgia, and I fully believe that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia will come to realize this," he said.

Referring to the federal court order to integrate Atlanta schools next September, he emphasized that Georgia law compels closing of Atlanta schools the minute a Negro is admitted.

"Unquestionably, when this happens, the federal courts will require the closing of all other public schools in Georgia," he told a joint Parent Teacher Association

A DECLARATION FOR OPEN SCHOOLS

This is a partial list of organizations and individuals who have publicly declared for open schools. Since it was compiled solely from newspaper accounts, it does not include the many thousands of like-minded Georgians who earnestly request the 1961 General Assembly of Georgia to take whatever action necessary to assure the continued existence of our public schools.... ...in an atmosphere of reason and calm.

ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of University Women, Atlanta Chapter
Active Voters of Georgia
Agnes Scott College Faculty and Students
American Legion, Clayton
Athens Area Industrial Management Association
Athens League of Women Voters
Athens Ministerial Association
Atlanta Baptist Pastors Conference
Atlanta Board of Aldermen
Atlanta Board of Education
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
Atlanta Jaycees
Atlanta Journal
Atlanta Christian Council
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Council on Human Relations
Atlanta PTA Council
Atlanta League of Women Voters
Atlanta Presbytery
Atlanta Public School Teachers Association
Augusta League of Women Voters
B'nai B'rith, Atlanta
Business and Professional Women of Georgia
Chamber of Commerce, Clayton
Christian Churches of Georgia (Disciples of Christ)
Chattahoochee P.T.A.
Christian Index of the Baptist Convention
Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta
Clayton P.T.A.
Connelly P.T.A.
Dalton Chamber of Commerce
Dalton Ministerial Association
DeKalb Board of Education
DeKalb Grand Jury
DeKalb League of Women Voters
DeKalb New Era
DeKalb P.T.A. Council
Emory University Faculty
Episcopal Dioceses of North and South Georgia
E. Rivers P.T.A.
Fernbank P.T.A.
Fifth District School Board Association
Fulton County P.T.A. Council
Gainesville Daily Times
Georgia Council of Churches
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Georgia Congress of P.T.A.'s
Georgia Education Association
Georgia Municipal Association
Hadassah, Atlanta
Henry Grady High Students
Inman P.T.A.
Jewish Community Council, Atlanta
John Cary P.T.A.
Jonesboro P.T.A.
LaGrange Ministerial Association
Lawrenceville Protestant Ministers
League of Women Voters of Georgia
Lions Club, Clayton
Margaret Mitchell P.T.A.
Methodist Cabinet, North Georgia Conference
Methodist Ministerial Association, Atlanta
Morningside P.T.A.
National Council of Jewish Women, Atlanta
National Association of Social Workers, Southeast Section
North Fulton High P.T.A.
Northside P.T.A.
Oglethorpe University Faculty
Peachtree Evangelical Lutheran Church
Republicans of Georgia, Fifth Congressional District
Rome Ministerial Association
Rome League of Women Voters
Rome P.T.A.
School Boards Association of Georgia
Sara Smith P.T.A.
Southern Baptist Convention
SPED (Students for Public Education)
Spring Street School P.T.A.
Star Students of Georgia
United Church Women of Atlanta
United Church Women of Georgia
United Liberal Church
United Nations Council - Atlanta
U. S. Public Health Scientists
WAGA-TV
WSB-TV
WSB
YMCA Public Affairs Committee - Atlanta
Young Republicans of DeKalb County

INDIVIDUALS

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Dr. Charles Allen, Methodist Minister
Ivan Allen, Jr., President, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
Dr. Wallace Alston, Decatur, President, Agnes Scott College
Judge Luther Alverson, Atlanta Superior Court
Representative Bob Andrews, Hall County
Former Governor Ellis Arnall, Newnan
Robert O. Arnold, Chairman, State Board of Regents
Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Askren, Jr., Atlanta
J. H. Baird, Editor, DeKalb New Era
James Barrow, Athens, Attorney
W. H. Benson, Athens
Jim Bentley, Former Executive Secretary to Governor Talmadge
Fulton Boswell, Gainesville, Insurance Executive
W. R. Bowdoin, Senior Vice President, Trust Company of Georgia
George H. Boyd, Athens
Willis M. Boyd, Adairsville
Judge Samuel J. Boykin, Atlanta
Mrs. Hubert Bradley, Athens
Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Atlanta, Chairman, HOPE, Inc.
Representative Wilson Brooks, Atlanta
Senator Charlie Brown, Atlanta
Reverend Edward A. Cahill, Atlanta, Unitarian Minister
Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, Athens, President, University of Georgia
Senator R. E. Cannon, Clayton
Dean William R. Cannon, School of Theology, Emory University
William A. Casterson, Cedartown
Walter Cates, Executive Vice President, Georgia Chamber of Commerce
Jim Cherry, DeKalb, Superintendent of Schools
William B. Cherry, Tucker
Bishop Randolph Claibourne, Episcopal Diocese of North Georgia
Calvin Cox, City Editor, Atlanta Constitution
Charles A. Cowan, Cartersville
Representative R. Denmark, Liberty County
J. W. Dorsey, Atlanta, Attorney
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Newell Edenfield, Past President, Georgia Bar Association
Robert Edge, Lawrenceville, Rhodes Scholar
A. Fairlee, Atlanta
Dr. Harry Fifield, Atlanta, Presbyterian Minister
Milton L. Fleetwood, Editor Cartersville Tribune
Bob Fowler, Gainesville, President, Junior Chamber of Commerce
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Dr. and Mrs. Paul L. Garber, Decatur
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Professor Cullen Gosnell, Emory University
Mrs. Charles Graves, Mayor, Clarkesville, Georgia
Senator John Greer, Lakeland
Mayor Moses Hamrick, Duluth
Mayor William Hartsfield, Atlanta
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Lowell Hipps, Gainesville
Miss Johnnie Hilbun, Augusta
Representative Howell Hollis, Columbus
J. Winston Huff, Atlanta, Attorney
Frank Hughes, Executive Secretary, Georgia Education Association
Arthur Huie, Jonesboro
Reverend Francis Hyland, Atlanta, Roman Catholic Bishop
Carl P. Ingemanson, Atlanta, Engineer
Reverend Stephen Jackson, Lakemont, Baptist Minister
Howard James, Gainesville, Optimist Club
Miss Ira Jarrell, Former Superintendent, Atlanta Public Schools
Representative Spencer Johnson, Indian Springs
Reverend Bevel Jones, LaGrange, Methodist Minister
Zade Kenimer, Waverly Hall, Attorney
W. A. Knox, Thomson, President, School Boards Association of Georgia
Mills B. Lane, President, Citizens and Southern Bank
A. C. Latimer, Chairman, Atlanta School Board
Dr. Robert E. Lee, Milledgeville, President, Georgia State College for Women
Reverend Robert E. Lee, Lutheran Church of The Redeemer
John Letson, Superintendent, Atlanta Public Schools
Hamilton Lokey, Atlanta, Attorney
Representative Leonard N. Lokey, Thomson
Margaret Long, Columnist, Atlanta Journal
Representative Herschell Lovett, Laurens County
Dr. J. R. McCain, Past-President, Agnes Scott College
Reverend Roy McClain, Atlanta, Baptist Minister
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Dr. Claude Purcell, Superintendent, Georgia Public Schools
Lanier Randall, Atlanta, Attorney
Homer Rankin, Editor, Tifton Gazette
Bill Reeves, Jonesboro
McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Seminary, Decatur
Reverend William Rittenhouse, Baptist Minister
Mr. P. Robertson, Rome
Phineas Roe, Atlanta
Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, Atlanta, The Temple
Reverend Lester Rumble, Methodist District Superintendent
Senator Carl Sanders, Augusta
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Reverend A. Jason Shirah, Waycross
Welton Shows, Atlanta, Attorney
Celestine Sibley, Columnist, Atlanta Constitution
John A. Sibley, Chairman, General Assembly Committee on Schools
Homer D. Simpson, Stone Mountain
Frank Smith, Hall County Board of Education
Reverend Leon Smith, Atlanta, Methodist Minister
Representative M. M. Smith, Atlanta
Reverend John Owen Smith, Methodist Bishop of Atlanta
Sidney O. Smith, Jr., Gainesville, President School Board
Henry Stewart, Cedartown
Mrs. Luther Stewart, Marietta
Jim Telford, Gainesville
Johanna S. Traylor, Athens
Jack Turner, Atlanta, Attorney
Mrs. Hubert Valentine, Gainesville
Reverend L. F. Van Landingham, Atlanta, Methodist Minister
Mrs. Edward Vinson, President, Georgia League of Women Voters
Dr. Judson A. Ward, Dean of Faculty, Emory University
M. Jeff Watts, Jr., State Chairman, Georgia Young Republicans
Beth Williams, Editor, Quitman Free Press
Representative W. M. Williams, Hall County
Emily Woodward, Vienna, Past Director, Georgia Public Forums
Pastor O. E. Wright, Seven Day Adventist Church

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January 16, 1961

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Kendall Weisiger—Atlanta
Emily Woodward—Vienna

Dear Friend:

As a prominent community leader, you will be interested in the enclosed leaflet describing the wide-spread support for Open Schools throughout Georgia.

With the fast-breaking developments of the past few days in the school problem, we have been given a unique opportunity to protect our public school system and prevent the tragedy and unrest that have marred other states. By supporting a constructive action to keep our schools open in compliance with the law, we can also prevent the kind of economic recession suffered by New Orleans and described in the Wall Street Journal reprint.

We hope that as a responsible and influential citizen you will let your legislators and the Governor know that you back all efforts to save our public school system.

Sincerely,

Frances Breeden
Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Chairman
Board of Directors

Beverly Downing
Mrs. Benson Downing, Chairman
Executive Committee

FB/BD/rh
Encs.

WALL STREET JOURNAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1960

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By JAMES HARWOOD
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Chamber of Commerce Officers
&
Downtown Service Clubs

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Atlanta 3, Georgia

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Dear Friend:

As a prominent businessman in your community, you will be particularly interested in the enclosed reprint from the Wall Street Journal describing the economic recession resulting from the school crisis.

We in Georgia have a unique opportunity to prevent the reenactment of this personal and economic tragedy by supporting now in compliance with the law of the land.

We hope that as a community leader you will let your Legislator and the Governor know that you back all efforts to save our public school system.

Sincerely,

Frances Breeden
Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Chairman
Board of Directors

Beverly Downing
Mrs. Benson Downing, Chairman
Executive Committee

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Enc.

WALL STREET JOURNAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1960

New Orleans Caught In Economic Squeeze In Integration Fight

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By JAMES HARWOOD

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Letson, West Boost Sibley Plan

The Sibley Committee's recommendations offer the best solution available to Georgia's school desegregation problems, Atlanta and Fulton school superintendents said Sunday.

"The recommendation of the Sibley Committee outlines a way—and the best way—that is open to us at the present time," said Atlanta Supt. John W. Letson.

Letson appeared Sunday on The Atlanta Constitution's Press Gallery. He and Fulton County Schools Supt. Paul West were interviewed by two Constitution staff members on the weekly WSB-TV program.

Commenting on Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd's recent statement that Georgia may not face a school integration crisis for another two years, Letson pointed out that Atlanta schools currently are under federal court orders to desegregate at the beginning of the next school year. Local schools will "obey all legally constituted authority," he added.

Asked what would happen in the case of conflicting federal-state orders such as occurred in New Orleans, Letson said these conflicts would have to be resolved by federal courts.

WANTS LOCAL CONTROL

Letson said he agrees with suggestions that laws should be passed to authorize local officials to handle school integration problems before federal courts take charge of mapping desegregation. Louisiana laws adopted after de-

Baptists Urge Vandiver To Keep Schools Open

By JIM BENTLEY
Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH—The Georgia Baptist Convention, representing nearly a million Georgia church members, Tuesday night called on the governor and all other state officials to do whatever is necessary to keep public schools open.

The 2,000 delegates to the 139th Baptist convention here also voted to strike down a resolution that flatly opposed integration and hinted at the possible necessity of school closings.

Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist Church in Atlanta, introduced the keep-the-schools-open resolution. After an hour's debate, it passed by voice vote with only a smattering of opposition.

The resolution reads:

"Recognizing that public schools are essential in preservation of our democratic way of life we, the duly certified messengers (delegates) of the 139th Georgia Baptist Convention, do hereby earnestly and respectfully petition the governor and General Assembly and all other responsible state, county, municipal and district officials that they take such steps as are necessary to continue the public schools. We pledge our

Must Save Schools, Says Purcell

SAVANNAH (AP) — Dr. Claude Purcell, state superintendent of schools, said here Wednesday that Georgians will have to face the fact that they must live under the federal court decision on school integration "because it is binding."

"The next session of the State Legislature will have to answer the next question, then: Shall we continue massive resistance or shall we join a number of other states which have already passed legislation providing for living as best they can under the federal ruling?"

5th District Board Backs Sibley Report on Schools

By JACK STRONG

Fifth District School Board members voted unanimously Monday night to endorse the majority report of the Sibley Commission.

The board members voted afte

State's Schools to Stay Open, GEA's President Predicts

Georgians will not stand for their public schools to be closed in the face of the segregation-integration dilemma, the president of the Georgia Education Assn. predicts.

E. C. Mitcham Jr. of Greenville made the statement on a television program Tuesday night, and right now. He obviously meant with a bare minimum of integration but he did not spell that out.

* * *

NEITHER DID he say how the schools could be kept open in view of a federal judge's order that the Atlanta school plan go into effect next year and in view attributed this partly to the work of 1,058 local PTA units in trying to educate parents and form public opinion on the schools crisis.

The two education leaders were guests Tuesday night on "Reporter's Notebook," a panel program on WAGA-TV.

* * *

Alter School Laws Now, State Urged

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Two former Georgia Bar presidents and the Sibley Committee's chairman warned Thursday that the state will lose control of its schools unless segregation laws are changed soon.

Past bar chiefs Howell Hollis and Newell Edenfield, and banker-attorney John A. Sibley all insisted the action must come before a final desegregation order is entered for Atlanta.

Each warned that any laws adopted after desegregation goes into effect run the risk of being struck down by federal courts as "evasion."

"I have heard some legislators quoted as saying 'Our schools won't be closed for long, but I don't expect any legislative action until the closing comes,'" Edenfield declared.

"Well, maybe so. But if the experiences of Louisiana are any guide, the choices open to the Georgia Legislature at that time will be painfully few," he added.

Sibley told bar association members meeting here that "the time for delay and evasion is over and the time for action is here.

ditch weapon of closing all public schools might be lost after desegregation is ordered into effect in Atlanta:

"Closing the school system is still open, but in the face of an injunction, it is entirely possible that any form of closing would be struck down as an evasion.

"Those things we are able to

Adopt Sibley Plan, School Boards Ask

The Georgia School Boards Assn. has voted to press the 1961 General Assembly to adopt the Sibley Committee majority report, which recommended some sort of local option plan to prevent the mass closing of schools in Georgia.

The school board members also called for state authorities to take "immediate steps" to equalize property evaluation throughout the state.

In their resolution on the school crisis, the board members noted that some Georgia schools are faced with court orders that will require them to admit some Negro students.

". . . under present Georgia law, all school systems in the state face closure when the first Negro student is admitted to a white school," the school board official said.

The resolutions were adopted by the association, which has a membership of more than 700 local school board members and school superintendents, at a recent meeting in Athens and released Thursday. They represent 116 of the 198 local school boards in Georgia.

Jaycees Here Urge Local Option In School Integration Crisis

The Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce Thursday advocated a local option plan in the state's school integration crisis.

The Jaycees, in a "statement of position," declared that the closing of public schools would "cause irreparable damage to our economic growth and prosperity as amply demonstrated by tragic experiences elsewhere."

Daniel C. Kyker Jr., Jaycee president, said the statement was approved by the executive committee and the board of directors before being presented to the general membership. It was approved by secret ballot Thursday.

Adoption of Sibley School Plan Urged on Assembly to Block Closing

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By MARVIN WALL

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URBAN RENEWAL

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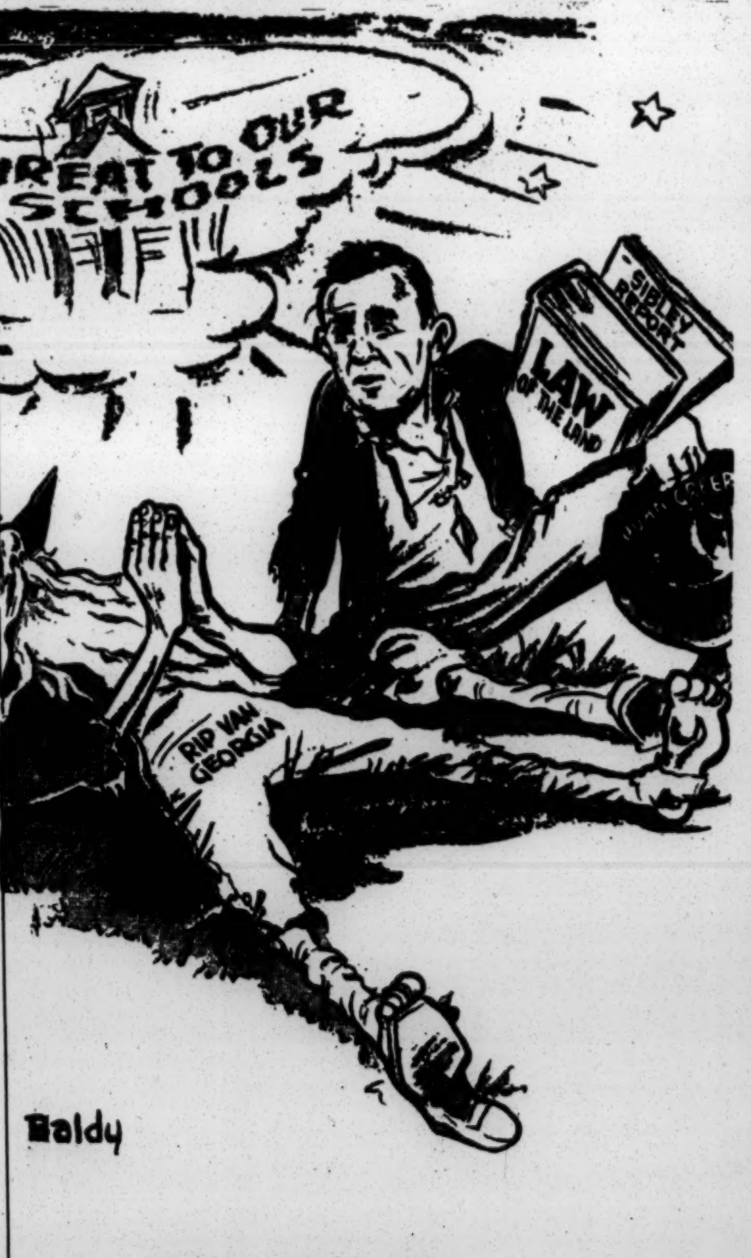

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- Reverend Robert E. Lee, Lutheran Church of The Redeemer
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- Representative Herschell Lovett, Laurens County
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- Reverend Roy McClain, Atlanta, Baptist Minister
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- Dr. Louis D. Newton, Decatur, Baptist Minister
- Representative Roy Otwell, Cummings
- Mrs. Walter Paschall, United Nations Council
- Eugene Patterson, Editor, Atlanta Constitution
- James Peters, Manchester, Chairman, Georgia Board of Education
- Reverend Roy Pettway, Atlanta, Episcopal Church
- Dr. Claude Purcell, Superintendent, Georgia Public Schools
- Lanier Randall, Atlanta, Attorney
- Homer Rankin, Editor, Tifton Gazette
- Bill Reeves, Jonesboro
- McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Seminary, Decatur
- Reverend William Rittenhouse, Baptist Minister
- Mr. P. Robertson, Rome
- Phineas Roe, Atlanta
- Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, Atlanta, The Temple
- Reverend Lester Rumble, Methodist District Superintendent
- Senator Carl Sanders, Augusta
- James O'H. Sanders, President, Active Voters of Georgia
- Representative T. I. Sangster, Dooley County
- Dr. Norman Shands, Baptist Minister, Atlanta
- Reverend A. Jason Shirah, Waycross
- Welton Shows, Atlanta, Attorney
- Celestine Sibley, Columnist, Atlanta Constitution
- John A. Sibley, Chairman, General Assembly Committee on Schools
- Homer D. Simpson, Stone Mountain
- Frank Smith, Hall County Board of Education
- Reverend Leon Smith, Atlanta, Methodist Minister
- Representative M. M. Smith, Atlanta
- Reverend John Owen Smith, Methodist Bishop of Atlanta
- Sidney O. Smith, Jr., Gainesville, President School Board
- Henry Stewart, Cedartown
- Mrs. Luther Stewart, Marietta
- Jim Telford, Gainesville
- Johanna S. Traylor, Athens
- Jack Turner, Atlanta, Attorney
- Mrs. Hubert Valentine, Gainesville
- Reverend L. F. Van Landingham, Atlanta, Methodist Minister
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- Dr. Judson A. Ward, Dean of Faculty, Emory University
- M. Jeff Watts, Jr., State Chairman, Georgia Young Republicans
- Beth Williams, Editor, Quitman Free Press
- Representative W. M. Williams, Hall County
- Emily Woodward, Vienna, Past Director, Georgia Public Forums
- Pastor O. E. Wright, Seven Day Adventist Church

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January 16, 1961

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Emily Woodward—Vienna

Dear Friend:

Your position in your community prompts us to send you the enclosed Declaration for Open Schools which clearly reflects the widespread support for open schools from every part of the state. Listed are many prominent citizens, and respected organizations in Georgia, and the list is growing daily.

Will you add your voice to those of thousands of Georgians by personally letting your legislator and the Governor know that you will give solid support to constructive measures to keep our public schools open.

Sincerely,

Frances Breeden

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Chairman
Board of Directors

Beverly Downing

Mrs. Benson Downing, Chairman
Executive Committee

FB/BD/rh
Enc.

Letson, West Boost Sibley Plan

The Sibley Committee's recommendations offer the best solution available to Georgia's school desegregation problems, Atlanta and Fulton school superintendents said Sunday.

"The recommendation of the Sibley Committee outlines a way—and the best way—that is open to us at the present time," said Atlanta Supt. John W. Letson.

Letson appeared Sunday on The Atlanta Constitution's Press Gallery. He and Fulton County Schools Supt. Paul West were interviewed by two Constitution staff members on the weekly WSB-TV program.

Commenting on Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd's recent statement that Georgia may not face a school integration crisis for another two years, Letson pointed out that Atlanta schools currently are under federal court orders to desegregate at the beginning of the next school year. Local schools will "obey all legally constituted authority," he added.

Asked what would happen in the case of conflicting federal-state orders such as occurred in New Orleans, Letson said these conflicts would have to be resolved by federal courts.

WANTS LOCAL CONTROL

Letson said he agrees with suggestions that laws should be passed to authorize local officials to handle school integration problems before federal courts take charge of mapping desegregation. Louisiana laws adopted after de-

Baptists Urge Vandiver To Keep Schools Open

By JIM BENTLEY
Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH—The Georgia Baptist Convention, representing nearly a million Georgia church members, Tuesday night called on the governor and all other state officials to do whatever is necessary to keep public schools open.

The 2,000 delegates to the 139th Baptist convention here also voted to strike down a resolution that flatly opposed integration and hinted at the possible necessity of school closings.

Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist Church in Atlanta, introduced the keep-the-schools-open resolution. After an hour's debate, it passed by voice vote with only a smattering of opposition.

The resolution reads:

"Recognizing that public schools are essential in preservation of our democratic way of life we, the duly certified messengers (delegates) of the 139th Georgia Baptist Convention, do hereby earnestly and respectfully petition the governor and General Assembly and all other responsible state, county, municipal and district officials that they take such steps as are necessary to continue the public schools. We pledge our

Must Save Schools, Says Purcell

SAVANNAH (AP) — Dr. Claude Purcell, state superintendent of schools, said here Wednesday that Georgians will have to face the fact that they must live under the federal court decision on school integration "because it is binding."

"The next session of the State Legislature will have to answer the next question, then: Shall we continue massive resistance or shall we join a number of other states which have already passed legislation providing for living as best they can under the federal ruling?"

5th District Board Backs Sibley Report on Schools

By JACK STRONG

Fifth District School Board members voted unanimously Monday night to endorse the majority report of the Sibley Commission.

The board members voted aft

State's Schools to Stay Open, GEA's President Predicts

Georgians will not stand for their public schools to be closed in the face of the segregation-integration dilemma, the president of the Georgia Education Assn. predicts.

E. C. Mitcham Jr. of Greenville ade the statement on a televi-n program Tuesday night, and right now. He obviously meant with a bare minimum of integration but he did not spell that out.

* * *

NEITHER DID he say how the schools could be kept open in view of a federal judge's order that the Atlanta school plan go into effect next year and in view attributed this partly to the work of 1,058 local PTA units in trying to educate parents and form public opinion on the schools crisis.

The two education leaders were guests Tuesday night on "Reporter's Notebook," a panel program on WAGA-TV.

* * *

Alter School Laws Now, State Urged

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Two former Georgia Bar presidents and the Sibley Committee's chairman warned Thursday that the state will lose control of its schools unless segregation laws are changed soon.

Past bar chiefs Howell Hollis and Newell Edenfield, and banker-attorney John A. Sibley all insisted the action must come before a final desegregation order is entered for Atlanta.

Each warned that any laws adopted after desegregation goes into effect run the risk of being struck down by federal courts as "evasion."

"I have heard some legislators quoted as saying 'Our schools won't be closed for long, but I don't expect any legislative action until the closing comes,'" Edenfield declared.

"Well, maybe so. But if the experiences of Louisiana are any guide, the choices open to the Georgia Legislature at that time will be painfully few," he added.

Sibley told bar association members meeting here that "the time for delay and evasion is over and the time for action is here.

ditch weapon of closing all public schools might be lost after desegregation is ordered into effect in Atlanta:

"Closing the school system is still open, but in the face of an injunction, it is entirely possible that any form of closing would be struck down as an evasion.

"Those things we are able to

Adopt Sibley Plan, School Boards Ask

The Georgia School Boards Assn. has voted to press the 1961 General Assembly to adopt the Sibley Committee majority report, which recommended some sort of local option plan to prevent the mass closing of schools in Georgia.

The school board members also called for state authorities to take "immediate steps" to equalize property evaluation throughout the state.

In their resolution on the school crisis, the board members noted that some Georgia schools are faced with court orders that will require them to admit some Negro students.

". . . under present Georgia law, all school systems in the state face closure when the first Negro student is admitted to a white school," the school board official said.

The resolutions were adopted by the association, which has a membership of more than 700 local school board members and school superintendents, at a recent meeting in Athens and released Thursday. They represent 116 of the 198 local school boards in Georgia.

Jaycees Here Urge Local Option In School Integration Crisis

The Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce Thursday advocated a local option plan in the state's school integration crisis.

The Jaycees, in a "statement of position," declared that the closing of public schools would "cause irreparable damage to our economic growth and prosperity as amply demonstrated by tragic experiences elsewhere."

Daniel C. Kyker Jr., Jaycee president, said the statement was approved by the executive committee and the board of directors before being presented to the general membership. It was approved by secret ballot Thursday.

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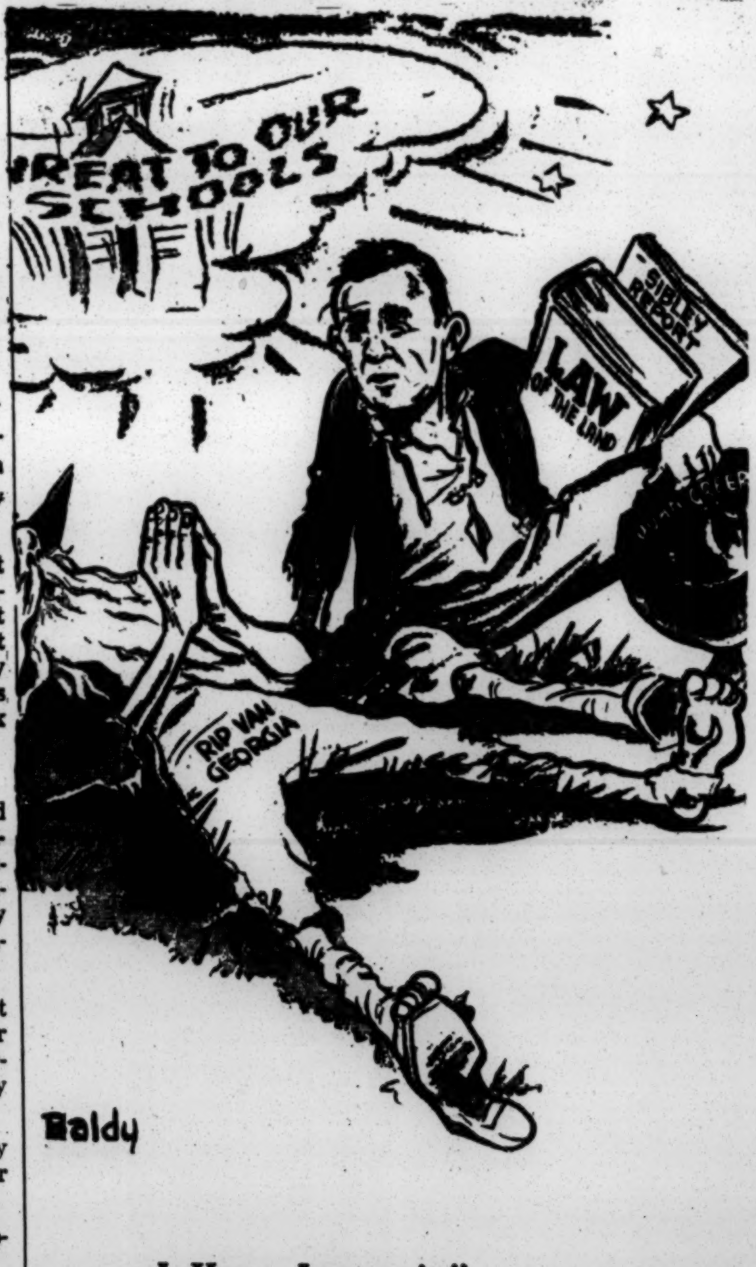

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- Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Massee, Atlanta
- Representative Quimby Melton, Jr., Griffin
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Distributed as a public service of HOPE, Inc.

Sent to:

Individuals & Groups listed in the declaration.

Sent 100

HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION

HOPE, INC.

50 WHITEHALL ST., S. W., ATLANTA 3, GA. JA 5-8460 - 5-8469

January 16, 1961

Dear Friend:

Fast-breaking news from the Legislature and from the Governor's office make it likely that action will be taken now -- this session -- to solve the school problem. Whatever the outcome of the University crisis may be, we must make certain that constructive action is taken to save our primary and secondary public schools system. Now is the time, more than ever before, when our legislators and the Governor must be assured that their actions to keep our schools open in compliance with the law will receive widespread support.

Just how widespread that support is, is reflected in the enclosed leaflet, which lists the names of respected organizations, and prominent citizens in the State, who have publicly declared for Open Schools.

May we ask that you distribute as many copies of this Declaration as possible through your local PTA, church groups, business or fraternal organizations? Just let us know how many copies you can effectively use and we will send them.

And because you -- or your organization -- are listed in this Declaration, your personal statement supporting Open School measures will carry particular weight. Will you, during the early days of this "Last Chance" Legislature, let your legislator and the Governor know that you will lend your solid backing to constructive measures to save our public school system.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Breeden

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Chairman
Board of Directors

Beverly Benson

Mrs. Benson Downing, Chairman
Executive Committee

FB/BD/rh
Enc.

STATE ADVISORY BOARD • DR. and MRS. E. L. ASKREN, JR.—Atlanta • JAMES BARROW—Athens • W. H. BENSON—Athens
GEORGE H. BOYD—Athens • WILLIS M. BOYD—Adairsville • REV. CHARLES DEMERE—Marietta • DR. and MRS. PAUL L. GARBER—Decatur
REV. HARRY FIFIELD—Atlanta • MOSES D. HAMRICK—Duluth • MISS JOHNNIE HILBURN—Augusta • W. C. HENSON—Cartersville
HENRY T. McINTOSH—Albany • MRS. EDWARD G. MACKAY—Atlanta • DR. and MRS. JOSEPH C. MASSEE—Atlanta • SYLVAN MEYER—Gainesville
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By JIM BENTLEY
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"Recognizing that public schools are essential in preservation of our democratic way of life we, the duly certified messengers (delegates) of the 139th Georgia Baptist Convention, do hereby earnestly and respectfully petition the governor and General Assembly and all other responsible state, county, municipal and district officials that they take such steps as are necessary to continue the public schools. We pledge our

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SAVANNAH (AP) — Dr. Claude Purcell, state superintendent of schools, said here Wednesday that Georgians will have to face the fact that they must live under the federal court decision on school integration "because it is binding."

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Daniel C. Kyker Jr., Jaycee president, said the statement was approved by the executive committee and the board of directors before being presented to the general membership. It was approved by secret ballot Thursday.

Adoption of Sibley School Plan Urged on Assembly to Block Closing

CARTERSVILLE (AP)—A member of the Sibley School Committee has urged the General Assembly to adopt the committee's recommendations for local option and pupil assignment to prevent closing of Georgia schools.

Charles A. Cowan, Cartersville mayor, who was a member of the committee as president of the Georgia Municipal Assn., urged adoption of the plan "before the federal courts have assumed jurisdiction of all the state schools."

"As I see it, there is no alternative to the continued operation of public schools in the State of Georgia, and I fully believe that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia will come to realize this," he said.

Referring to the federal court order to integrate Atlanta schools next September, he emphasized that Georgia law compels closing of Atlanta schools the minute a Negro is admitted.

"Unquestionably, when this happens, the federal courts will require the closing of all other public schools in Georgia," he told a joint Parent Teacher Association

All-Out Effort To Save Schools Planned in C of C

Ivan Allen Lays Down 6 Key Goals

By MARVIN WALL

Six major goals—including all-out opposition to school closings—were outlined for the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce by its new president Monday night.

Ivan Allen Jr., elected president at the group's 101st annual meeting, said the Chamber "must clearly set forth to the public at large and the business community in particular the full implications of the Little Rock and Norfolk and New Orleans stories."

BACKS SIBLEY REPORT

Allen said the Chamber should officially endorse the Sibley Committee's majority report and "actively work" for pasasge of open-schools legislation at the January session of the Georgia Legislature.

"Atlanta's public schools must stay open and the Chamber should provide its share of vigorous leadership in seeing that they do," Allen declared.

The other five goals listed by Allen in his address to the dinner meeting were:

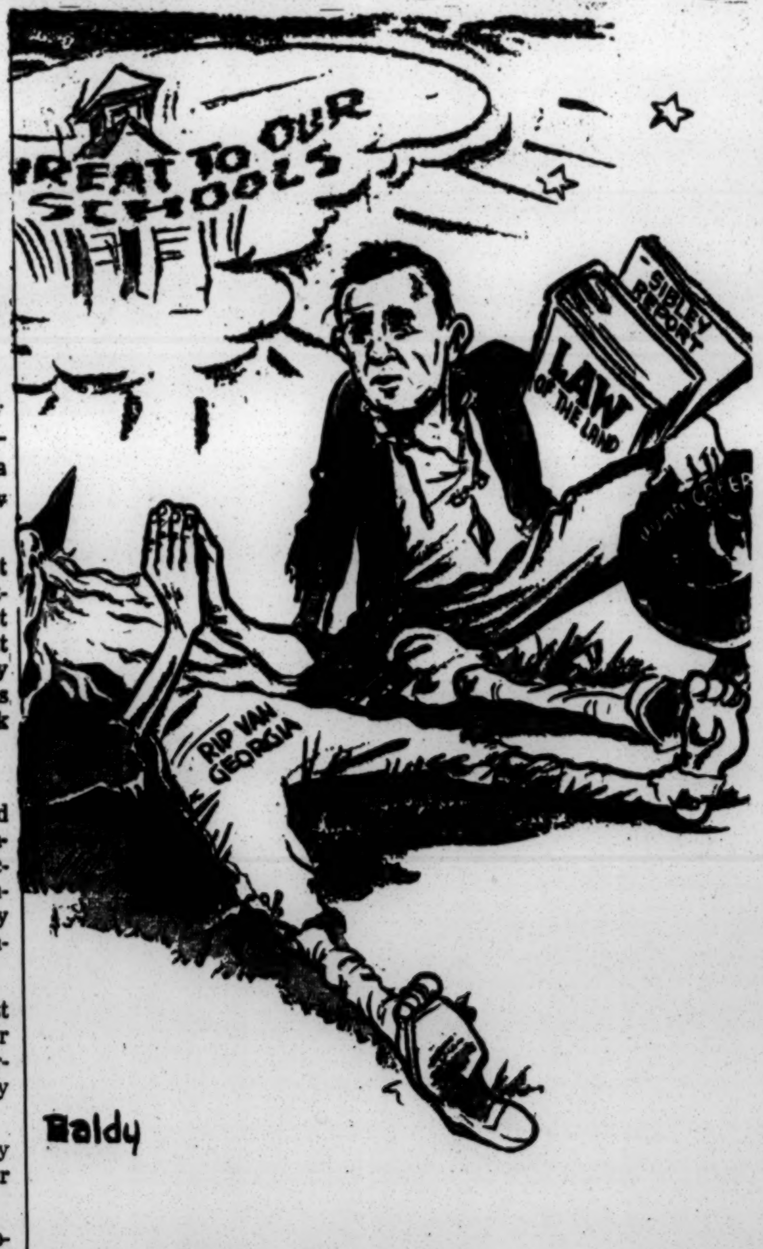
1. Push for completion all projected expressways by 1970.

2. Press for a "practical, large-scale" rapid transit system.

URBAN RENEWAL

3. Back urban renewal and particularly aid efforts to expand Negro housing opportunities.

4. Support plans for a new auditorium-coliseum and stadium.



. . . I Have Insomnia!'

Urgent Appeal

PTA Groups Encouraged To Study The Sibley Report

A DECLARATION FOR OPEN SCHOOLS

This is a partial list of organizations and individuals who have publicly declared for open schools. Since it was compiled solely from newspaper accounts, it does not include the many thousands of like-minded Georgians who earnestly request the 1961 General Assembly of Georgia to take whatever action necessary to assure the continued existence of our public schools.... ...in an atmosphere of reason and calm.

ORGANIZATIONS

- American Association of University Women, Atlanta Chapter
- Active Voters of Georgia
- Agnes Scott College Faculty and Students
- American Legion, Clayton
- Athens Area Industrial Management Association
- Athens League of Women Voters
- Athens Ministerial Association
- Atlanta Baptist Pastors Conference
- Atlanta Board of Aldermen
- Atlanta Board of Education
- Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
- Atlanta Jaycees
- Atlanta Journal
- Atlanta Christian Council
- Atlanta Constitution
- Atlanta Council on Human Relations
- Atlanta PTA Council
- Atlanta League of Women Voters
- Atlanta Presbytery
- Atlanta Public School Teachers Association
- Augusta League of Women Voters
- B'nai B'rith, Atlanta
- Business and Professional Women of Georgia
- Chamber of Commerce, Clayton
- Christian Churches of Georgia (Disciples of Christ)
- Chattahoochee P.T.A.
- Christian Index of the Baptist Convention
- Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta
- Clayton P.T.A.
- Connelly P.T.A.
- Dalton Chamber of Commerce
- Dalton Ministerial Association
- DeKalb Board of Education
- DeKalb Grand Jury
- DeKalb League of Women Voters
- DeKalb New Era
- DeKalb P.T.A. Council
- Emory University Faculty
- Episcopal Dioceses of North and South Georgia
- E. Rivers P.T.A.
- Fernbank P.T.A.
- Fifth District School Board Association
- Fulton County P.T.A. Council
- Gainesville Daily Times
- Georgia Council of Churches
- Georgia Council on Human Relations
- Georgia Congress of P.T.A.'s
- Georgia Education Association
- Georgia Municipal Association
- Hadassah, Atlanta
- Henry Grady High Students
- Inman P.T.A.
- Jewish Community Council, Atlanta
- John Cary P.T.A.
- Jonesboro P.T.A.
- LaGrange Ministerial Association
- Lawrenceville Protestant Ministers
- League of Women Voters of Georgia
- Lions Club, Clayton
- Margaret Mitchell P.T.A.
- Methodist Cabinet, North Georgia Conference
- Methodist Ministerial Association, Atlanta
- Morningside P.T.A.
- National Council of Jewish Women, Atlanta
- National Association of Social Workers, Southeast Section
- North Fulton High P.T.A.
- Northside P.T.A.
- Oglethorpe University Faculty
- Peachtree Evangelical Lutheran Church
- Republicans of Georgia, Fifth Congressional District
- Rome Ministerial Association
- Rome League of Women Voters
- Rome P.T.A.
- School Boards Association of Georgia
- Sara Smith P.T.A.

Distributed as a public service of HOPE, Inc.

- Southern Baptist Convention
- SPED (Students for Public Education)
- Spring Street School P.T.A.
- Star Students of Georgia
- United Church Women of Atlanta
- United Church Women of Georgia
- United Liberal Church
- United Nations Council - Atlanta
- U. S. Public Health Scientists
- WAGA-TV
- WSB-TV
- WSB
- YMCA Public Affairs Committee - Atlanta
- Young Republicans of DeKalb County

INDIVIDUALS

- James Adams, Clayton
- Dr. Charles Allen, Methodist Minister
- Ivan Allen, Jr., President, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
- Dr. Wallace Alston, Decatur, President, Agnes Scott College
- Judge Luther Alverson, Atlanta Superior Court
- Representative Bob Andrews, Hall County
- Former Governor Ellis Arnall, Newnan
- Robert O. Arnold, Chairman, State Board of Regents
- Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Askren, Jr., Atlanta
- J. H. Baird, Editor, DeKalb New Era
- James Barrow, Athens, Attorney
- W. H. Benson, Athens
- Jim Bentley, Former Executive Secretary to Governor Talmadge
- Fulton Boswell, Gainesville, Insurance Executive
- W. R. Bowdoin, Senior Vice President, Trust Company of Georgia
- George H. Boyd, Athens
- Willis M. Boyd, Adairsville
- Judge Samuel J. Boykin, Atlanta
- Mrs. Hubert Bradley, Athens
- Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Atlanta, Chairman, HOPE, Inc.
- Representative Wilson Brooks, Atlanta
- Senator Charlie Brown, Atlanta
- Reverend Edward A. Cahill, Atlanta, Unitarian Minister
- Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, Athens, President, University of Georgia
- Senator R. E. Cannon, Clayton
- Dean William R. Cannon, School of Theology, Emory University
- William A. Casterson, Cedartown
- Walter Cates, Executive Vice President, Georgia Chamber of Commerce
- Jim Cherry, DeKalb, Superintendent of Schools
- William B. Cherry, Tucker
- Bishop Randolph Claibourne, Episcopal Diocese of North Georgia
- Calvin Cox, City Editor, Atlanta Constitution
- Charles A. Cowan, Cartersville
- Representative R. Denmark, Liberty County
- J. W. Dorsey, Atlanta, Attorney
- Reverend Charles Demere, Tucker, Episcopal Minister
- John W. Dent, President, Georgia Chamber of Commerce
- Dr. Walter Dunbar, Past President, Active Voters of Georgia
- Representative J. Ebb Duncan, Carroll County
- Senator Carl Dykes, Hinesville
- Newell Edenfield, Past President, Georgia Bar Association
- Robert Edge, Lawrenceville, Rhodes Scholar
- A. Fairlee, Atlanta
- Dr. Harry Fifield, Atlanta, Presbyterian Minister
- Milton L. Fleetwood, Editor Cartersville Tribune
- Bob Fowler, Gainesville, President, Junior Chamber of Commerce
- Dr. Thomas Fry, Decatur, Presbyterian Minister
- Dr. and Mrs. Paul L. Garber, Decatur
- Representative Ed Gobel, Gilmer County
- Professor Cullen Gosnell, Emory University
- Mrs. Charles Graves, Mayor, Clarkesville, Georgia
- Senator John Greer, Lakeland
- Mayor Moses Hamrick, Duluth
- Mayor William Hartsfield, Atlanta
- W. C. Henson, Cartersville, Attorney
- Lowell Hipps, Gainesville
- Miss Johnnie Hilbun, Augusta
- Representative Howell Hollis, Columbus
- J. Winston Huff, Atlanta, Attorney
- Frank Hughes, Executive Secretary, Georgia Education Association
- Arthur Huie, Jonesboro
- Reverend Francis Hyland, Atlanta, Roman Catholic Bishop
- Carl P. Ingemanson, Atlanta, Engineer
- Reverend Stephen Jackson, Lakemont, Baptist Minister
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Adoption of Sibley School Plan Urged on Assembly to Block Closing

CARTERSVILLE (AP)—A member of the Sibley School Committee has urged the General Assembly to adopt the committee's recommendations for local option and pupil assignment to prevent closing of Georgia schools.

Charles A. Cowan, Cartersville mayor, who was a member of the committee as president of the Georgia Municipal Assn., urged adoption of the plan "before the federal courts have assumed jurisdiction of all the state schools."

"As I see it, there is no alternative to the continued operation of public schools in the State of Georgia, and I fully believe that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia will come to realize this," he said.

Referring to the federal court order to integrate Atlanta schools next September, he emphasized that Georgia law compels closing of Atlanta schools the minute a Negro is admitted.

"Unquestionably, when this happens, the federal courts will require the closing of all other public schools in Georgia," he told a joint Parent Teacher Association

All-Out Effort To Save Schools Planned in C of C

Ivan Allen Lays Down 6 Key Goals

By MARVIN WALL

Six major goals—including all-out opposition to school closings—were outlined for the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce by its new president Monday night.

Ivan Allen Jr., elected president at the group's 101st annual meeting, said the Chamber "must clearly set forth to the public at large and the business community in particular the full implications of the Little Rock and Norfolk and New Orleans stories."

BACKS SIBLEY REPORT

Allen said the Chamber should officially endorse the Sibley Committee's majority report and "actively work" for pasasge of open-schools legislation at the January session of the Georgia Legislature.

"Atlanta's public schools must stay open and the Chamber should provide its share of vigorous leadership in seeing that they do," Allen declared.

The other five goals listed by Allen in his address to the dinner meeting were:

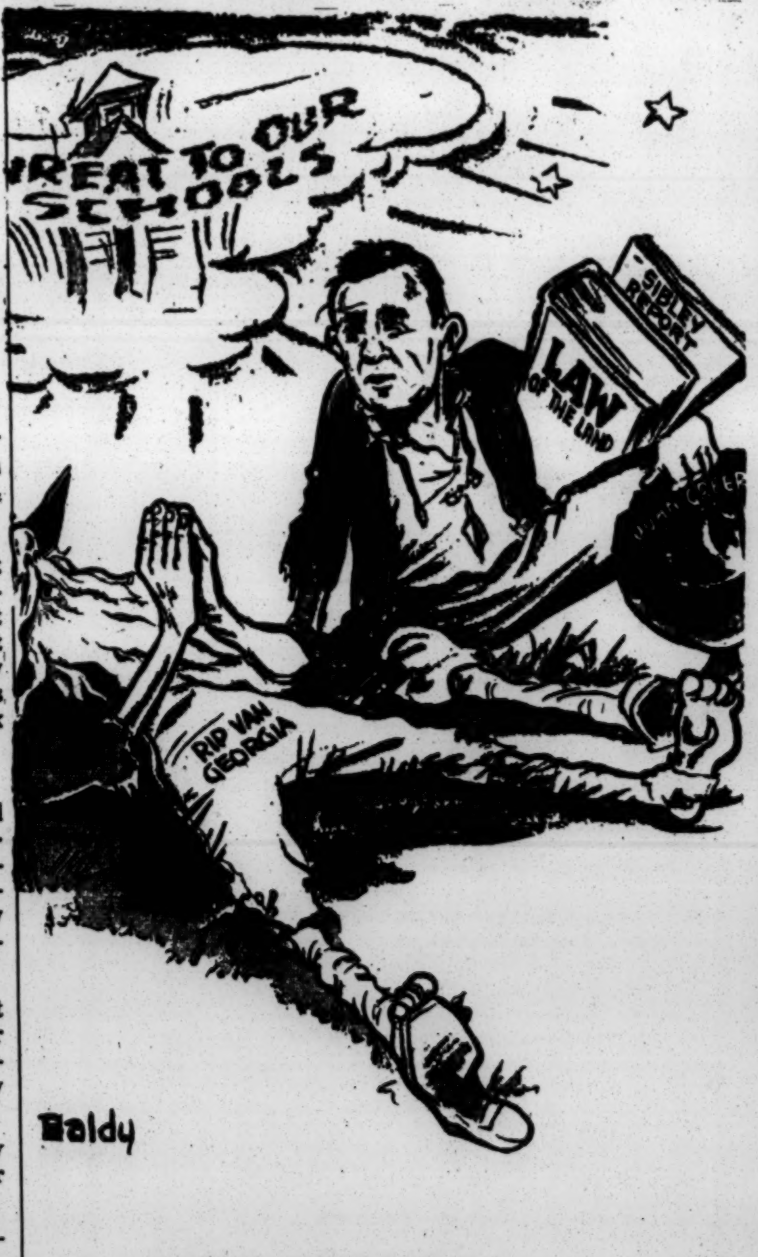
1. Push for completion all projected expressways by 1970.

2. Press for a "practical, large-scale" rapid transit system.

URBAN RENEWAL

3. Back urban renewal and particularly aid efforts to expand Negro housing opportunities.

4. Support plans for a new auditorium-coliseum and stadium.



. . . I Have Insomnia!'

Urgent Appeal

PTA Groups Encouraged To Study The Sibley Report

A DECLARATION FOR OPEN SCHOOLS

This is a partial list of organizations and individuals who have publicly declared for open schools. Since it was compiled solely from newspaper accounts, it does not include the many thousands of like-minded Georgians who earnestly request the 1961 General Assembly of Georgia to take whatever action necessary to assure the continued existence of our public schools.... ...in an atmosphere of reason and calm.

ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of University Women, Atlanta Chapter
Active Voters of Georgia
Agnes Scott College Faculty and Students
American Legion, Clayton
Athens Area Industrial Management Association
Athens League of Women Voters
Athens Ministerial Association
Atlanta Baptist Pastors Conference
Atlanta Board of Aldermen
Atlanta Board of Education
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
Atlanta Jaycees
Atlanta Journal
Atlanta Christian Council
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Council on Human Relations
Atlanta PTA Council
Atlanta League of Women Voters
Atlanta Presbytery
Atlanta Public School Teachers Association
Augusta League of Women Voters
B'nai B'rith, Atlanta
Business and Professional Women of Georgia
Chamber of Commerce, Clayton
Christian Churches of Georgia (Disciples of Christ)
Chattahoochee P.T.A.
Christian Index of the Baptist Convention
Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta
Clayton P.T.A.
Connelly P.T.A.
Dalton Chamber of Commerce
Dalton Ministerial Association
DeKalb Board of Education
DeKalb Grand Jury
DeKalb League of Women Voters
DeKalb New Era
DeKalb P.T.A. Council
Emory University Faculty
Episcopal Dioceses of North and South Georgia
E. Rivers P.T.A.
Fernbank P.T.A.
Fifth District School Board Association
Fulton County P.T.A. Council
Gainesville Daily Times
Georgia Council of Churches
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Georgia Congress of P.T.A.'s
Georgia Education Association
Georgia Municipal Association
Hadassah, Atlanta
Henry Grady High Students
Inman P.T.A.
Jewish Community Council, Atlanta
John Cary P.T.A.
Jonesboro P.T.A.
LaGrange Ministerial Association
Lawrenceville Protestant Ministers
League of Women Voters of Georgia
Lions Club, Clayton
Margaret Mitchell P.T.A.
Methodist Cabinet, North Georgia Conference
Methodist Ministerial Association, Atlanta
Morningside P.T.A.
National Council of Jewish Women, Atlanta
National Association of Social Workers, Southeast Section
North Fulton High P.T.A.
Northside P.T.A.
Oglethorpe University Faculty
Peachtree Evangelical Lutheran Church
Republicans of Georgia, Fifth Congressional District
Rome Ministerial Association
Rome League of Women Voters
Rome P.T.A.
School Boards Association of Georgia
Sara Smith P.T.A.
Southern Baptist Convention
SPED (Students for Public Education)
Spring Street School P.T.A.
Star Students of Georgia
United Church Women of Atlanta
United Church Women of Georgia
United Liberal Church
United Nations Council - Atlanta
U. S. Public Health Scientists
WAGA-TV
WSB-TV
WSB
YMCA Public Affairs Committee - Atlanta
Young Republicans of DeKalb County

INDIVIDUALS

James Adams, Clayton
Dr. Charles Allen, Methodist Minister
Ivan Allen, Jr., President, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
Dr. Wallace Alston, Decatur, President, Agnes Scott College
Judge Luther Alverson, Atlanta Superior Court
Representative Bob Andrews, Hall County
Former Governor Ellis Arnall, Newnan
Robert O. Arnold, Chairman, State Board of Regents
Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Askren, Jr., Atlanta
J. H. Baird, Editor, DeKalb New Era
James Barrow, Athens, Attorney
W. H. Benson, Athens
Jim Bentley, Former Executive Secretary to Governor Talmadge
Fulton Boswell, Gainesville, Insurance Executive
W. R. Bowdoin, Senior Vice President, Trust Company of Georgia
George H. Boyd, Athens
Willis M. Boyd, Adairsville
Judge Samuel J. Boykin, Atlanta
Mrs. Hubert Bradley, Athens
Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Atlanta, Chairman, HOPE, Inc.
Representative Wilson Brooks, Atlanta
Senator Charlie Brown, Atlanta
Reverend Edward A. Cahill, Atlanta, Unitarian Minister
Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, Athens, President, University of Georgia
Senator R. E. Cannon, Clayton
Dean William R. Cannon, School of Theology, Emory University
William A. Casterson, Cedartown
Walter Cates, Executive Vice President, Georgia Chamber of Commerce
Jim Cherry, DeKalb, Superintendent of Schools
William B. Cherry, Tucker
Bishop Randolph Claibourne, Episcopal Diocese of North Georgia
Calvin Cox, City Editor, Atlanta Constitution
Charles A. Cowan, Cartersville
Representative R. Denmark, Liberty County
J. W. Dorsey, Atlanta, Attorney
Reverend Charles Demere, Tucker, Episcopal Minister
John W. Dent, President, Georgia Chamber of Commerce
Dr. Walter Dunbar, Past President, Active Voters of Georgia
Representative J. Ebb Duncan, Carroll County
Senator Carl Dykes, Hinesville
Newell Edenfield, Past President, Georgia Bar Association
Robert Edge, Lawrenceville, Rhodes Scholar
A. Fairlee, Atlanta
Dr. Harry Fifield, Atlanta, Presbyterian Minister
Milton L. Fleetwood, Editor Cartersville Tribune
Bob Fowler, Gainesville, President, Junior Chamber of Commerce
Dr. Thomas Fry, Decatur, Presbyterian Minister
Dr. and Mrs. Paul L. Garber, Decatur
Representative Ed Gobel, Gilmer County
Professor Cullen Gosnell, Emory University
Mrs. Charles Graves, Mayor, Clarkesville, Georgia
Senator John Greer, Lakeland
Mayor Moses Hamrick, Duluth
Mayor William Hartsfield, Atlanta
W. C. Henson, Cartersville, Attorney
Lowell Hipps, Gainesville
Miss Johnnie Hilbun, Augusta
Representative Howell Hollis, Columbus
J. Winston Huff, Atlanta, Attorney
Frank Hughes, Executive Secretary, Georgia Education Association
Arthur Huie, Jonesboro
Reverend Francis Hyland, Atlanta, Roman Catholic Bishop
Carl P. Ingemanson, Atlanta, Engineer
Reverend Stephen Jackson, Lakemont, Baptist Minister
Howard James, Gainesville, Optimist Club
Miss Ira Jarrell, Former Superintendent, Atlanta Public Schools
Representative Spencer Johnson, Indian Springs
Reverend Bevel Jones, LaGrange, Methodist Minister
Zade Kenimer, Waverly Hall, Attorney
W. A. Knox, Thomson, President, School Boards Association of Georgia
Mills B. Lane, President, Citizens and Southern Bank
A. C. Latimer, Chairman, Atlanta School Board
Dr. Robert E. Lee, Milledgeville, President, Georgia State College for Women
Reverend Robert E. Lee, Lutheran Church of The Redeemer
John Letson, Superintendent, Atlanta Public Schools
Hamilton Lokey, Atlanta, Attorney
Representative Leonard N. Lokey, Thomson
Margaret Long, Columnist, Atlanta Journal
Representative Herschell Lovett, Laurens County
Dr. J. R. McCain, Past-President, Agnes Scott College
Reverend Roy McClain, Atlanta, Baptist Minister
Representative Ralph McClelland, Atlanta
Ralph McGill, Publisher, Atlanta Constitution
J. Roy McGinty, Calhoun Times
H. T. McIntosh, Editor Emeritus, Albany Herald
Senator Hugh McWhorter, DeKalb
Mrs. Edward G. Mackay, Atlanta
Representative James Mackay, DeKalb
Harold Martin, Columnist, Atlanta Constitution
Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Massee, Atlanta
Representative Quimby Melton, Jr., Griffin
Sylvan Meyer, Editor, Gainesville Daily Times
Everett Millican, Atlanta, former State Senator
Senator Erwin Mitchell, Dalton
Mrs. Ray Mitchell, President, Atlanta League of Women Voters
Representative David Newton, Colquitt County
Dr. Louis D. Newton, Decatur, Baptist Minister
Representative Roy Otwell, Cummings
Mrs. Walter Paschall, United Nations Council
Eugene Patterson, Editor, Atlanta Constitution
James Peters, Manchester, Chairman, Georgia Board of Education
Reverend Roy Pettway, Atlanta, Episcopal Church
Dr. Claude Purcell, Superintendent, Georgia Public Schools
Lanier Randall, Atlanta, Attorney
Homer Rankin, Editor, Tifton Gazette
Bill Reeves, Jonesboro
McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Seminary, Decatur
Reverend William Rittenhouse, Baptist Minister
Mr. P. Robertson, Rome
Phineas Roe, Atlanta
Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, Atlanta, The Temple
Reverend Lester Rumble, Methodist District Superintendent
Senator Carl Sanders, Augusta
James O'H. Sanders, President, Active Voters of Georgia
Representative T. I. Sangster, Dooley County
Dr. Norman Shands, Baptist Minister, Atlanta
Reverend A. Jason Shirah, Waycross
Welton Shows, Atlanta, Attorney
Celestine Sibley, Columnist, Atlanta Constitution
John A. Sibley, Chairman, General Assembly Committee on Schools
Homer D. Simpson, Stone Mountain
Frank Smith, Hall County Board of Education
Reverend Leon Smith, Atlanta, Methodist Minister
Representative M. M. Smith, Atlanta
Reverend John Owen Smith, Methodist Bishop of Atlanta
Sidney O. Smith, Jr., Gainesville, President School Board
Henry Stewart, Cedartown
Mrs. Luther Stewart, Marietta
Jim Telford, Gainesville
Johanna S. Traylor, Athens
Jack Turner, Atlanta, Attorney
Mrs. Hubert Valentine, Gainesville
Reverend L. F. Van Landingham, Atlanta, Methodist Minister
Mrs. Edward Vinson, President, Georgia League of Women Voters
Dr. Judson A. Ward, Dean of Faculty, Emory University
M. Jeff Watts, Jr., State Chairman, Georgia Young Republicans
Beth Williams, Editor, Quitman Free Press
Representative W. M. Williams, Hall County
Emily Woodward, Vienna, Past Director, Georgia Public Forums
Pastor O. E. Wright, Seven Day Adventist Church

Distributed as a public service of HOPE, Inc.

. . . they thought they could go it alone, so they closed the public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

A PRINCE EDWARD PRIMER

A is for Attic*—

It's cold and it's bare
You wouldn't want your child to shiver up there.

**If not attics, then converted stores, even an old blacksmith shop serve as Prince Edward's classrooms. In some cases, grammar school children must walk two blocks to use toilet facilities.*

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So crowded and dim
No lunches, no busses, not even a gym.

**Classes are sometimes partitioned by thin curtains instead of walls. Physical education has been dropped. Shop, home economics and science labs are often not available. There are no lunch facilities.*

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Sharply curtailed
How costly a lesson—the students all failed!

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KEEP OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN

distributed as a public service by HOPE, Inc.

WALL STREET JOURNAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1960

New Orleans Caught In Economic Squeeze In Integration Fight

Legislature Cuts Off State Aid To City's Schools; Downtown Stores' Sales Drop Sharply

By JAMES HARWOOD

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW ORLEANS—Diving retail sales in downtown stores. A sudden, steep decline in advertising spending. Threatened Negro boycotts of white merchants. Mounting pessimism among bankers and tradesmen over long-range business prospects.

These are some of the immediate results of this city's current school desegregation turmoil. This economic impact, largely obscured by the emotional outbursts here in recent days, promises nonetheless to have a strong influence on the eventual outcome of the school controversy.

Further straining the city's economy is the prospect of payless pay days for the area's 3,600 public school teachers and other school employes. Hard put by legislative orders cutting off state funds, school authorities say they may not be able to meet the $44,800 payroll today of the system's bus drivers, lunchroom workers and maintenance men. And there's even less chance, they report, of coming up with the $1.9 million due to be paid next Wednesday in monthly wages to the school teachers.

Financial Weapons

As the school desegregation battle swirls into such Deep South cities as New Orleans, economic tactics loom as a critical factor in the fight to block integration. Frustrated in attempts to prevent integration by court and legislative means, Louisiana officials are resorting to financial weapons. Aside from exerting severe pressure on local school authorities, this strategy is putting many businessmen and bankers on the spot despite their efforts to remain "neutral" in the fight.

Now, for example, local school officials are trying to swing a short-term loan of some $12.8 million from city banks to tide them over until year-end. This is customary procedure here and the loan is made against year-end revenues earmarked for the schools. But the bankers are balking now because the legislature claims it alone controls the schools; it insists the school board members are acting illegally.

"With the confusion," confesses one banker involved in the negotiations, "we don't know who has the authority to sign for, the note. You can't have people signing for a loan who may not be in office the next day."

To back up its stand, the legislature also is threatening to withdraw state funds from banks and other lending institutions which do business with the local school officials. "We're at the point where we're even afraid to cash a school board check," one banker confides.

Sit-Ins and Boycotts

Economic tactics, of course, long have been used by both sides in the struggle over desegregation. The Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott by Negroes and sit-in demonstrations early this year at lunch counters around the South are two notable examples. But the stern actions of the legislature here—a strategy that may be repeated in other Deep South states that have yet to begin school integration—represent a form of massive retaliation that marks a new and significant phase in the continuing desegregation battle.

State lawmakers blocked school funds after the local Orleans Parish School Board, acting under Federal court orders, assigned four small Negro girls this week to two previously all-white schools here. Though Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright has repeatedly issued restraining orders to prevent state officials from interfering with the integration process, the legislators hotly insist they cannot be enjoined. The four Negro children are still attending their two new schools, but almost all of the nearly 1,000 white pupils have been boycotting classes.

Demonstrations and downtown street skirmishes have left many stores practically deserted. "You could have shot a cannon off on the main floor here yesterday and not hit a person," says an executive of a big downtown department store. An official in the drapery section of another emporium reports his department's sales have been running at less than 50% of the $3,000-a-day business usual at this time of year.

"Terrible Time to Start"

"They sure picked a terrible time to start trouble," remarks I. Leon Sears, manager of Metner's clothing store off Canal Street. "The past five weeks have been bad but this week is even worse. Negroes are afraid to come downtown and the whites aren't out much either."

Many other downtown merchants, similarly hit by declining sales, had been hopefully looking for a pickup with the approach of the Christmas selling season.

At Maison Blanche, New Orlean's largest department store, merchandise manager E. Jones says: "Our sales were running about 10% below a year ago until last Monday, but they dropped this week 20% to 30%." As a result, he said, the store has made some quick adjustments: Advertising outlays this coming weekend have been slashed 50%; all buying of merchandise has been halted for fear of an excessive Christmas inventory; plans for hiring extra sales personnel for the usual Christmas rush are being reconsidered.

"We have to consider that this situation can continue for some time, although we hope it doesn't," says Mr. Jones.

A partner in one advertising agency here reports: "Many of my clients don't think it's wise to spend lots of money now. They're very pessimistic over sales prospects for the coming months."

Others Suffer

Merchants and advertising media are not the only ones to suffer financially.

"Business has stopped cold," reports H. B. Lawrence, manager of Home Finance Service. "This time last month we were lending $800 to $1,000 more each day than we were taking in, which is a good sign of better potential earnings for us. Yesterday the difference was down to $397. The day before that we took in $381 more than we loaned, which is really bad."

City officials, led by Mayor deLesseps (Shep) Morrison, are voicing fears that the desegregation ruckus will affect the city's and the state's ardent efforts to lure new industry. Years of work in building up New Orleans into a thriving city "must not be destroyed by ugly, irresponsible incidents," declares Mayor Morrison.

The financial squeeze on the school board is apt to cause more immediate difficulties than the whole slew of anti-integration laws passed by the legislature (and blocked by Judge Wright). "The legislators say they don't want to close the schools," says tall, chain-smoking James Redmond, the city school superintendent, "but the schools will have to close without money." All of the 113 public schools in the parish—not just the two integrated schools—would be affected, of course.

Normally, 60% of the parish's school budget, put at $28 million this school year, comes from the state; the remainder is put up by the city.

Though Dr. Redmond says he doesn't know for sure what teachers would do if the board can't meet its payroll, a few teachers reportedly already are showing interest in offers from out-of-state institutions.

Reprinted with Permission

This letter & enclosure sent to Church groups, Fed. Women's Clubs, PTA's, ~~Bd. of Education~~ -

~~2000~~
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sent

HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION

HOPE, INC.

50 WHITEHALL ST., S. W., ATLANTA 3, GA.
JA 5-8460 - 5-8469

January 18, 1961

Dear Friend:

Latest developments from the Capitol indicate that some legislators are planning to introduce private school legislation as an answer to the school crisis. Such a disastrous blow to our public school system must be countered before it is delivered.

The enclosed leaflet "A Prince Edward Primer" provides an effective answer to those who believe--even at this hour--that there is a workable substitute for our tax-supported public schools. It should receive the widest possible distribution through PTA meetings, church groups, womens clubs--every place where thoughtful community leaders meet.

Your position in the community prompts us to ask you to see that they are effectively used in your area. Just let us know on the enclosed form how many you need and we will be glad to send them to you.

Perhaps you will also want to send it on to your legislator, along with your personal statement backing constructive measures to keep our public schools open.

Sincerely,

Frances R. Breeden

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Chairman
Board of Directors

Beverly B Downing

Mrs. Benson Downing, Chairman
Executive Committee

FRB/BBD/rh
Enc.

STATE ADVISORY BOARD • DR. and MRS. E. L. ASKREN, JR.—Atlanta • JAMES BARROW—Athens • W. H. BENSON—Athens
GEORGE H. BOYD—Athens • WILLIS M. BOYD—Adairsville • REV. CHARLES DEMERE—Marietta • DR. and MRS. PAUL L. GARBER—Decatur
REV. HARRY FIFIELD—Atlanta • MOSES D. HAMRICK—Duluth • MISS JOHNNIE HILBURN—Augusta • W. C. HENSON—Cartersville
HENRY T. McINTOSH—Albany • MRS. EDWARD G. MACKAY—Atlanta • DR. and MRS. JOSEPH C. MASSEE—Atlanta • SYLVAN MEYER—Gainesville
DR. McDOWELL RICHARDS—Decatur • RABBI JACOB M. ROTHSCHILD—Atlanta • JAMES O'H. SANDERS—Atlanta
REV. NORMAN O. SHANDS—Atlanta • MRS. M. E. TILLY—Atlanta • JUDSON C. WARD, JR.—Atlanta • EMILY WOODWARD—Vienna

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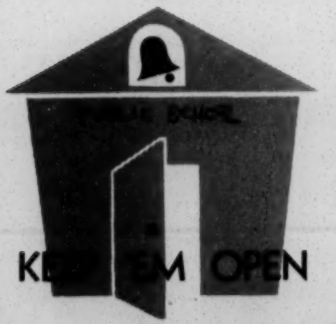

KEEP OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN

distributed as a public service by HOPE, Inc.

January 18, 1961

Mr. Dave Garroway
TODAY SHOW, NBC
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Garroway:

Your extensive coverage of the University of Georgia crisis prompts me to send you the enclosed background material which might be helpful in putting the incidents on the campus in perspective, and in covering future school stories in Georgia.

While what happened on the campus was terrible indeed, far more significant developments in Georgia over the past two years point to a much more sanguine trend. For despite one night's disturbances, there is an ever-growing movement in Georgia to keep our schools operating peacefully, uninterruptedly and in compliance with the law of the land. This movement is lead by some of the most respected individuals and important associations in our state. It was started two years ago by this organization, HOPE, by a handful of concerned parents, and now countless thousands of Georgians are its active supporters.

The material we are sending you includes the story of HOPE, a partial listing of supporters for open schools, a joint statement condemning the schools violence, as well as some background facts on figures. It you would like to have any other specific information compiled, do write to me and I will have it sent to you promptly.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Benson Downing
Chairman, Executive Committee

BBD/hcw
enc.

HOPE - Athens, Georgia
A chapter of HOPE, Inc.
Help Our Public Education

Box 168
Athens, Georgia
January 19, 1961

Dear Parents:

As a parent of a university student you will be vitally interested in the enclosed statement which was released today by the Athens Ministerial Association.

HOPE's interest in the statement stems from its stated goal: the uninterrupted operation of the schools of Georgia in an atmosphere of calm and moderation. Parents in the state can be instrumental in achieving this goal.

Will you join with the ministers and other parents in support of the university administration. We suggest you wire or write Representative George L. Smith II, chairman of the House Rules Committee, State Capitol and Robert O. Arnold, Chairman of the Board of Regents, Covington, Georgia.

Yours very truly,

Mr. and Mrs. James Barrow, Co-chairmen

Advisory Board, HOPE, Athens, Ga.: W. H. Benson, George H. Boyd, Mr. & Mrs. Lester Quattlebaum, Mrs. John W. Jenkins, Mr. Richard Bloodworth, Dr. John Stegeman, Dr. John D. Elder, Miss Laura Blackshear, Leroy Michael, James Q. Wilfong, John W. McCullough, Edd Winfield Parks.

The Athens Ministerial Association in called session Thursday, January 19, unanimously registers:

1. Its deep shock (a) at the report of possible censure of the University of Georgia administration for its actions in the current crisis and (b) at the reported proposal that the faculty members who declared their support of the administration and urged acceptance of the court order be dismissed.

2. Its profound conviction that a University can operate effectively only (a) where the administration is free to exercise proper discipline and (b) where the principle of academic freedom is honored in fact as well as in theory.

3. Its alarm lest by hasty and ill considered action (a) discipline at the University should be weakened, and defiance, and even violence, be encouraged; (b) the academic accreditation of the University and the value of University degrees be endangered; and (c) the good name of the University and the state be further threatened.

Wherefore, in view of these feelings and convictions, the Athens Ministerial Association further --

1. Reaffirms its hearty endorsement of, and complete confidence in, President Aderhold, Dean Williams, Dean Tate, and the University administration.

2. Reaffirms its whole-hearted support of the University faculty members who, spontaneously and courageously, and in accord with the best tradition of academic responsibility, declared their support of the University administration and their acceptance of government by law.

3. Commends Governor Vandiver for his forthright declaration that public education must be maintained within the framework of law, and that defiance of law, and violence, are to be condemned.

4. Urges the General Assembly to take no action that would reflect upon the character of the University administration and faculty, and to refrain from any action that would jeopardize the academic accreditation of the University or impair its progress.

5. Urges parents of students at the University, and other citizens who share these concerns and convictions, to join with us in support of the University administration and faculty.

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HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION

HOPE, INC.

50 WHITEHALL ST., S. W., ATLANTA 3, GA.
JA 5-8460 - 5-8469

January 30, 1961

Dear Friend:

An effort is currently under way in the General Assembly to repeal the state-wide compulsory school attendance law through H.B. 263. If this bill is passed, thousands of Georgia's children will be deprived of any kind of schooling. Repeal of compulsory attendance strikes at the very heart of public education.

Georgians won a compulsory school attendance law almost a generation ago. In the first year after its passage the number of white students jumped 10%, Negro students 17%. This provides some indication of what might happen if compulsory attendance is repealed. We cannot afford to lose our hard-won educational gains--for during the critical years ahead, Georgia's children need more, not less education.

The Governor's package of school bills already provides for the suspension of compulsory attendance in local communities under certain conditions. Nothing more is needed to provide "maximum freedom of association" -- H.B. 263 goes far beyond protecting our children's freedom of choice. It exposes them to the dangers of ignorance and illiteracy.

You have already shown your concern for public education by participating in Operation Last Chance. We are certain that you will share the distress of Dr. Claude Purcell, State Superintendant of schools and other leading educators at the prospect of repealing the compulsory attendance law.

It is urgent that you get in touch with Speaker of the House, George Smith; House Floor Leader, Frank Twitty, and your own legislators, State Capitol, Atlanta, right away. Tell them that you oppose passage of H.B. 263 or any other proposal to repeal state-wide compulsory attendance.

Warm regards,

Frances R. Breeden

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Chairman
Board of Directors
Legislative Committee

P.S. We have just heard that this bill has been reported out of committee and is rapidly headed for a vote in the House. To be effective, immediate action is necessary.

STATE ADVISORY BOARD • DR. and MRS. E. L. ASKREN, JR.—Atlanta • JAMES BARROW—Athens • W. H. BENSON—Athens
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REV. NORMAN O. SHANDS—Atlanta • MRS. M. E. TILLY—Atlanta • JUDSON C. WARD, JR.—Atlanta • EMILY WOODWARD—Vienna

FROM: OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September)
Room 813 - 50 Whitehall Street, S. W., Atlanta 3 - Ja 5-8469

FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, May 17, 1961

OASIS FORMED TO ASSIST SCHOOL BOARD

A low-key but intensive effort to enlist the support of the entire Atlanta community to back the School Board's efforts for peaceful transition to sesegregated high schools has been underway since last February, it was learned today. More than 1300 organization presidents have received a mailing from OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) asking their cooperation in bringing to their members "the facts of the Atlanta plan, its effects upon our public school system, and the contribution each individual can make toward maintaining the good will and responsible citizenship for which our city is noted." Included in the mailing is a digest of the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan, a speakers's guide for presentation of the facts, plus other related background material.

Most of the organizations which received today's mailing know that the top governing bodies of their respective groups have been quietly at work ever since the historic 1961 Georgia Legialature amde desegregation of Atlanta's public school system no longer a matter of conjecture.

- MORE -

Key community leaders called on Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools early in February to ask what citizens might do to help create a climate of calm, dignified acceptance of the Federal Court Order to desegregate the 11th and 12th grades next Fall. It was suggested that church, business, service and youth groups outside the immediate jurisdiction of the school administration be encouraged to play a leading role in this effort through discussion and study groups; and that PTA groups would be asked to do the same. Speakers and written materials would be on call, as needed.

Under the direction of Mrs. Philip Hammer of the Georgia League of Women Voters, invitations to send representatives to an organizational meeting were issued the governing bodies of every major group in Atlanta. Forty-six organizations, each city-wide in scope, from the Council of Service Clubs (Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Civitan, etc.) to the Girl Scouts responded, and OASIS was born. With Mrs. Hammer as General Chairman, OASIS is divided into four sections: Civic and Service Organizations, W. Joe Scott, Chairman; Religious Organizations, Reverend Norman O. Shands and Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairmen; Youth-Serving Organizations, Mrs. John Finn and Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairmen; and Speaker's Bureau, Warren Jones, Chairman.

Mr. Scott, the retired Principal of Bass High School, is revered in Atlanta as the father of the Community Council idea. Under his leadership, the Civic and Service Section of OASIS has already stimulated discussion of peaceful compliance at two successful large meetings: one in the Fulton, Brown, Sylvan and Georgia High School Community (School Area 2) on April 27th, and one in the Bass High School Community on May 11th. Another meeting, sponsored by the Southwest Community Council (Southwest, West Fulton and Therrell High) is scheduled on May 17th.

- MORE -

Mr. Scott expresses his enthusiasm for OASIS this way, "My purpose in doing this is to help the Board of Education. I've been associated with the Board for 41 fruitful years. Now I want to help in this period of transition in whatever way I can."

The Religious Section, under the able leadership of Reverend Shands and Long has plans for a "Law and Order Sunday" just prior to the opening of schools in September, as well as an ambitious program designed to reach church men's, women's, and youth groups already underway. Included in the Religious Section are representatives of every major denomination both lay and clergy. Dr. Letson has already addressed many church and school.

The Youth-Serving Section, headed by the Mesdames Finn and Steinhaus has scheduled a meeting for all youth-group leaders sometime in June. The Y-Teen Council has already devoted their Spring Encampment to discussion of school desegregation when Dr. Letson and Reverend Dow Kirkpatrick spoke to more than 100 girls on this subject. Hi-Y boys are planning similar discussions at their May Encampment and the Senior Girl Scouts are participating through their National Purposes Project which brings one of their important national goals into sharp local focus.

Under the direction of Warren Jones, of the Toastmaster's Club, speakers have been addressing meetings from one end of the city to the other, as widely distant as the Northside Optimist Club to the Hapeville Exchange Club. OASIS plans to step up discussions and meetings throughout the summer so that when schools re-open next September every citizen will become familiar with the facts of desegregation and the role he can play in insuring responsible compliance with the law.

MEMORANDUM TO HOPE SUPPORTERS
March 21, 1961

Dear Friend:

We welcome your reaction to this report of HOPE's thinking, as Atlanta prepares for desegregation this Fall. We will keep you posted on further developments.

Sincerely,

Fran.

Georgia heaved a collective sigh of relief when the Legislature passed Governor Vandiver's school bill package. Now, we all felt, the way was cleared for peaceful compliance with the law. Now, unconstitutional statutes were swept aside, and in their place were a series of laws under which Georgians could control their educational destinies without force or coercion.

We have every reason to feel relieved; even self-congratulatory. For over two years HOPE supporters have labored to achieve just this result.

But let us intrude on this mood of relief by analyzing the prospects before us when school opens in Atlanta this Fall on a desegregated basis.

Let us interrupt our congratulations by examining the nature of the victory -- its grave weaknesses, as well as its strengths.

We will find that what has been taken is a small first step. We have not reached the end of the road, now even as Mr. Churchill has said, the beginning of the end, but only the end of the beginning.

What follows then is an appraisal of what the school laws mean; what steps are necessary to translate them into reality; and what role HOPE can play in keeping our schools open in an atmosphere of dignity and calm.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAWS -- WHAT THEY ARE

All the statutes in conflict with the 1954 Supreme Court decision have been swept away. Laws which forbade desegregation and which withheld money from schools which did desegregate are now off the books.

The new laws permit pupil placement under local option; i.e., the admittance of Negro students to formerly white schools provided they meet certain scholastic, residence and psychological criteria left in the hands of local school boards. The criteria set up here in Atlanta indicate they will be used to keep desegregation to a token basis.

The laws further propose that no student can be forced to attend schools with a child of another race; that those not wishing to attend may apply for state-grants-in-aid permitting a student to attend a private segregated school if his public school is desegregated. Just how these grants-in-aid will be awarded has not yet been spelled out in detail.

Also, a community may, on petition of 15% of its registered voters, hold a referendum on whether or not the school shall be closed in the event of desegregation; or this referendum may be initiated by the local school board.

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION COME?

Although desegregation all over the state is now theoretically possible, it is going to come community by community, court suit by court suit, and not all at once. Atlanta, under federal court order since last May, will be the first to desegregate under the Atlanta School Board plan already approved by Federal Judge Hooper. This would desegregate the 12th and 11th grades of high school this Fall, and then a grade a year in descending order from then on.

Obviously, the pattern of desegregation through the state will determine HOPE's activities. Atlanta this Fall will be the first focus of attention; Atlanta HOPE supporters will therefore carry the major burden of activity. As other communities face desegregation, the focus will shift to them. For HOPE supporters realize that all the laws in the world will not prevent lawlessness. There must be community acceptance of the law, and this means careful, coordinated community planning. It is now more important than ever before for communities outside Atlanta to keep their organizations strong and active so they can learn from Atlanta's experience, make their own advance plans, and continue the job of creating the climate for successful desegregation.

ADVANCE PLANNING IN ATLANTA

HOPE supporters have been meeting informally for some months with representatives of other groups to discuss what can be done on a community-wide basis. The following are the questions with which the voluntary organizations are now dealing:

1. How can widest community support be mobilized by voluntary organizations through special meetings by existing religious, womens,fraternal and civic associations? Can we enlist both official school spokesmen and representatives of civic groups to address these meetings?

2. Would small informal neighborhood "coffees" of high school parents to answer sepecific questions and allay possible fears be helpful?

3. How can parents in presently white high schools be prepared? What are the mechanisms for calling a special PTA meeting in every high school before school re-opens? If PTA leadership in a particular school is hostile, how can parents who are friendly be found and urged to speak up within PTA if possible, informally if not?

4. How can voluntary organizations stimulate the mass media to undertake a public information campaign? What broad-gauged activity would capture the imagination of the whole population of Atlanta?

5. How can the news media be encouraged to tie Atlanta's future growth to peaceful desegregation this Fall? To point out the irreparable harm that would be done to business, tourism, major league sports, etc., by riots and rowdyism?

6. How can we best use existing literature prepared by voluntary organizations and see that it gets wide distribution?

7. What role should the clergy play to encourage peaceful desegregation, especially among high school age youngsters?

8. What can voluntary organizations do to unite community support for keeping schools open in the event of a referendum?

DOUBLE JEOPARDY: APATHY AND COMPLACENCY

There is nothing dramatic in these questions. There is no legislative crisis here to make the morning headlines -- no ugly riots to stir the conscience. The work of preventing incidents in the Fall will be demanding, slow and even tiresome. For those outside Atlanta it will seem far removed from their daily lives.

These are the double dangers that HOPE now faces. For if we in Atlanta do not work hard for our objectives this Spring, crisis -- even chaos -- will greet us in the Fall. New Orleans is a grim reminder of that possibility.

If we fail to make a financial investment in HOPE in the Spring -- then the extremists will declare a dividend of trouble in the Fall.

We cannot let these things happen. We here must set the example that will pave the way for smooth transition for every other community in Georgia. And as our plans mature, we must turn to all HOPE supporters for their advice, guidance and help. We know that we will be able to count on your generous response.

PAGINATION INCORRECT

From OASIS
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
JA 5-8469

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 23, 1961

STEPHENS COMMENDS OASIS LEADERS

More than 50 key community leaders met this morning at the Downtown YWCA for a last minute briefing session with Dr. Rual W. Stephens, Deputy Superintendent of the Atlanta Public Schools. Speaking for himself and Dr. John Letson, Dr. Stephens said that the favorable climate of opinion for peaceful desegregation "would not have been possible without the contribution made by OASIS. (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) We are grateful for your successful, sincere, extraordinary contribution. We respect you and love you for it. . . What you have done has been effective in all Atlanta," Dr. Stephens said.

Dr. Stephens told the group about the security and precautionary measures planned for opening day at the four desegregated high schools, which include ground rules for teachers, students, parents and the news media. All are designed to prevent tension, reduce confusion, and permit normal operations within the schools. Dr. Stephens also read the letter sent to every parent with children in Brown, Grady, Murphy and Northside.

Following Dr. Stephens' report, each of the four OASIS sections told of work accomplished over the summer months. Reporting for the Religious Section, Rev. Norman Shands, Pastor of the West End Baptist Church, told the group that 750 churches and synagogues of all faiths and denominations will participate in a special day of prayer during "Law and Order Weekend", August 25th through August 27th. In addition, a statement from prominent laymen of all faiths is in preparation for release on Sunday. Dr. Arthur Van Gibson, President of the Greater Atlanta Council of Churches told of the hundreds of meetings and discussion groups held in Atlanta churches on this subject in the past few weeks.

W. Joe Scott, former principal of Bass High School and Chairman of OASIS' Civic and Service Section, said that more than 100 neighborhood discussion groups have been held on peaceful desegregation. Volunteer discussion leaders, specially trained for this job were on call for each meeting, armed with resource material prepared by OASIS. Mr. Scott also said that the 53 member organizations of OASIS have conducted meetings for their own members, using their own speakers and OASIS resource material.

Mrs. John Steinhaus, reporting for OASIS Youth-Serving Section, told of the Youth Advisor's Conference held in June before the start of Summer Camps and youth clubs. As a result of this conference, youth group leaders were able to prepare teen-agers all summer long for desegregation with dignity on August 30. Part of this preparation included improvised skits put on by a troupe of Theater Atlanta players at Y-camps and youth centers.

Serving all these sections the Speakers' Bureau, chaired by Warren Jones, reported that "every request for a speaker or discussion leader was filled on the first contact with an OASIS volunteer."

A complete list of the organizations affiliated with OASIS was released for the first time at this meeting. The list follows:

Civic and Service Organizations Section:

American Association of University Women
Active Voters of Georgia
Anti-Defamation League
Atlanta Council on Human Relations
Atlanta Council of PTA
Atlanta PTA Council
B'nai Brith Women of Atlanta
Community Councils:
    Bass, Fulton, Hoke Smith, Southwest, Southside Co-ordinating Council
Council of Jewish Women
Council of Service Clubs
The Equity Club
Federation of Women's Clubs, 5th District
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Hadassah
HOPE, Inc.
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
Jewish Community Council
Jewish War Veterans
Junior Chamber of Commerce
League of Women Voters: Atlanta, DeKalb County, Georgia
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Urban League
Women's League for Peace and Freedom
YWCA National Staff

Youth-Serving Organizations Section:

Atlanta Boys Clubs
Atlanta Girls Clubs
Atlanta Jewish Community Center
Bethlehem Community Center
B'nai Brith Youth Organization
Girl Scouts
Grady Homes Community Girls Club
Interdenominational Youth Center
Religious Education Association
Salvation Army
Temple Youth Group
Wesley Community House
YMCA
YWCA

Religious Organizations Section:

Atlanta Chapter, American Jewish Committee
Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
Georgia Council of Churches
Greater Atlanta Council of Churches
Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
United Church Women of Atlanta and Georgia
Churches of every faith: Catholic, Eastern and Greek Orthodox, Jewish and Protestant; and every denomination within each faith:

Jewish: Orthodox, Conservative, Reform

Protestant: Alliance, Assembly of God, Baptist, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Church of God, Congregational, Episcopal, Friends, Holiness, Latter Day Saints, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, United Liberal, Unity.

# # # #

HOPE, Inc.
50 Whitehall Street, SW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JAckson 5-8469

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 29, 1961

STATEMENT FROM MRS. THOMAS M. BREEDEN, CHAIRMAN, HOPE - ATLANTA

It is with profound gratitude that HOPE extends its heartfelt thanks to the many thousands of men and women who have worked for three years toward a solution of Georgia's school problem.

These dedicated volunteers -- housewives, lawyers, doctors, ministers, etc. -- are living proof that an informed public can change the climate of opinion in an entire state. Their efforts helped make it possible for the Legislature to repeal Georgia 's massive resistance laws. And now the people of the city of Atlanta have shown with equal forcefulness that they want dignified behavior and respect for the law.

We are facing school opening tomorrow with confidence. We also have confidence that other Georgia communities will protect their public schools with the same responsible good citizenship.

As our state gains new stature in the eyes of the nation and the world, we are proud indeed to be Georgians.

Newspapers by areas

Northeast

Cartersville Tribune News - M.L.Fleetwood, Ed.
Cedartown Standard - Jospeh C. Haire, Ed.
Gainesville Times - Sylvan Meyer, Ed. - Press-Radio Center
Marietta Journal - Wm. Kinney, Ed.
Rome Tribune, - Edward I. Bernd, Ed.
Athens Banner-Herald - Ernie Hyndo, City Ed.
375 E. Hancock Street, Athens
Brunswick News, L.J. Leavy, Mgr. Ed.
Chatsworth Times - Smith Newsome, Ed.

Middle

Columbus Enquirer - David G. Miller, Mgr. Ed.
Columbus Ledger - Carlton M. Johnson, Mgr. Ed.
Griffin News - Quimby Melton, Ed.
Macon Telegraph - Bert Struby, Ed.
Macon News - Joe Parham, Ed.
West Point Valley Times-News - Davis Haines, Ed.

Southwest

Americus Times-Reader, - Rudy Hayes, Mgr. Ed.
Cordele Dispatch - E.W. Matthews, Ed.
Thomasville Times-Enterprise - L.E. Kelly, Jr., Mgr. Ed.
Tifton Gazette - Homer M. Rankin, Ed.
Valdosta Times - Tenny Griffin, Ed.
Cochran Journal - Martha S. Smith, Asso. Ed. - P.O. Box 232

General

Atlanta Journal - Pat Walters, City Editor - 10 Forsyth St.
Atlanta Constitution
DeKalb New Era - Hugh McWhorter, Atlanta Ave., Decatur, Ga.

FRIENDLY GEORGIA NEWSPAPERS

Atlanta Area

Atlanta Constitution - Eugene Patterson, Editor

Atlanta Journal - Jack Spaulding, Editor

DeKalb New Era - Hugh McWhorter, Editor
Atlanta Avenue, Decatur, Georgia

Others

? Americus Times-Recorder
Americus, Georgia

Athens Banner-Herald - City Editor
Athens, Georgia

Brunswick News
Brunswick, Georgia

Cartersville Tribune-News - M. L. Fleetwood, Editor
Cartersville, Georgia

? Cedartown Standard - Joseph G. Haire, Editor
Cedartown, Georgia
Chatsworth Times - Smith Newsome, Ed.
Cochran Journal - Martha S. Smith, Associate Editor
P O Box 232
Cochran, Georgia

Columbus Enquirer
Columbus, Georgia

Columbus Ledger
Columbus, Georgia

? Cordele Dispatch - E. W. Matthews, Editor
Cordele, Georgia

Dade County Times
Trenton, Georgia

Gainsville Times - Sylvan Meyer, Editor
Gainsville, Georgia

Griffin News - Quimby Melton, Editor
Griffin, Georgia

Macon Telegraph - Bert Struby, Editor
Macon, Georgia

Macon News - Joe Parham, Editor (also correspondent to Southern School News)
Macon, Georgia

Marietta Journal - William Kinney, Editor
Marietta, Georgia

? Rome Tribune - Edward I. Bernd, Editor
Rome, Georgia

? Thomasville Times-Enterprise
Thomasville, Georgia

Tifton Gazette - Homer M. Rankin, Editor
Tifton, Georgia

Valdosta Times - Tenny Griffin, Editor
Valdosta, Georgia

Waycross Journal
Waycross, Georgia

? West Point Valley Times - News - Davis Haines, Editor
West Point, Georgia

Madison News - Mr. Pender, Editor
Madison, Georgia

UNFRIENDLY NEWSPAPERS

Albany Herald
138 Pine Avenue
Albany, Georgia

Augusta Herald
Augusta, Georgia

Augusta Chronicle
Augusta, Georgia

Dublin Courier-Herald - W. H. Champion, Editor
Dublin, Georgia

LaGrnage News - Phil Harrison, Editor
LaGrange, Georgia

Moultrie Observer - W. D. Avera, Editor
Moultrie, Georgia

Savannah News
Savannah, Georgia

Savannah Press
Savannah, Georgia

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HOPE, inc. PETITION CAMPAIGN

……

1. The drive for signatures on the HOPE petition must take priority over all else. The power of a voter's petition surpasses anything we may bring to bear on the Governor and Legislature. While it is true that the pressure, at this time, is on only in the Atlanta area, we must use every device possible not only to get voters signatures in this area but every other County area possible in the State.

2. ATLANTA AREA DRIVE

Our telephone trees must be reactivated at once on this project. Every district and, where possible, every street, must be blocked off and a Captain placed in charge of the specific district or street. The Captain will be assigned to cover every house in that area for signatures and authorized to enlist all the help he or she needs for the job including high school and college students. The persons who were in charge of each telephone tree would be the logical choices for Captains.

Our office should begin making calls at once to prospective Captains and, in each instance, stress the emergency nature of the drive to enlist their support.

A careful check should be made by our office on all the signatures already submitted and notice sent to each Captain on signatures in their area which are in now so that we will have no duplication.

Complimenting the effort by our office, and alerting our supporters on this project, should be the issuance of the special Newsletter which will contain an urgent notice about the drive.

CHAPTER PETITION DRIVE

A letter to each Chapter Chairman, steering committee or organizing committee should go out at once over the signature of the Chairman of the Board, stressing the urgent need for activity on this project in their local area. The same techniques used in Atlanta should be recommended to them.

NEIGHBORHOOD DISCUSSION MEETINGS.

Our office should call every person who sponsored a neighborhood discussion meeting and enlist them as Captains. These Captains should contact the persons who attended their meetings immediately for signatures.

In addition, any future meeting should place the signature drive on their agenda as a priority.

In connection with this, our neighborhood meetings have dropped off and activity on this level must be begun now. In some instances, Captains would prefer a neighborhood parlor meeting to a house-to-house drive. Both are equally effective. When our office calls such prospective Captains, they should suggest the possibility of a parlor or home meeting as a second choice to the house-to-house drive.

PRECINCT ORGANIZATION

Some time prior to the Rally planned for September or October, a Precinct plan should be operating. A Chairman for each precinct in Atlanta should be given lists of those who signed the petition in his Precinct and authorization given him to organize a Committee to work with him to solicit the entire Precinct for those who have not yet signed. The Precinct plan will also serve us in good stead for some other problems which most likely will face us in the near future.

HOPE-FUL OUTLOOK

Newsletter of Help Our Public Education, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, February, 1959

MASS RALLY MARCH 4 TO MOBILIZE SUPPORTERS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Mounting demand for continuing public education in Georgia will concentrate at a mass rally sponsored by HOPE, Inc., at 8 p.m. March 4 in the Tower Theatre.

Sylvan Meyer, Editor of the Gainesville Times will speak on "Our School Problem in Proper Perspective". He will be introduced by Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Featured on the program as well will be Mrs. David D. Terry of Little Rock, Arkansas, who will describe the effect of closed schools in her community. She will be introduced by Hamilton Lokey, former Georgia State Representative from Fulton County. Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta is expected to appear on the program. Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Chairman of the Board of Directors of HOPE, is in charge of the program.

BOYTE GUIDES HOPE

Harry Boyte, who recently resigned as Manager of the Greater Atlanta Chapter, American Red Cross, has accepted the appointment by HOPE's Board of Directors as Chairman of the Executive Committee. For the past month he has been devoting most of his time to strenghtening the organization. The Executive Committee, HOPE's governing body, has been holding weekly meetings with Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Board Chairman; Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, and Mrs. Harold L. Friedman, Vice Chairmen; and Chairmen of the various committees.

STATEWIDE INTEREST GROWS

More and more communities throughout Georgia are indicating an interest in establishing chapters of HOPE, Inc. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, as Co-Chairmen of the State Organizing Committee, have met with groups in Marietta, Gainesville and Macon and are channeling other requests through their committee to spread HOPE through Georgia.

LEGAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED

James W. Dorsey, prominent Atlanta attorney, is heading a legal committee to keep HOPE abreast of federal and state legal developments as they may affect public schools.

BUSINESS SUPPORT CANVASSED

HOPE currently is conducting a survey of all businesses in the Atlanta area employing 25 or more persons. A letter to each of these firms has gone out to determine how many will support the objectives of HOPE. Results will be announced soon.

WHAT HOPE HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH

Present objectives of HOPE, Inc., can be listed as follows:

1. To disseminate information as widely as possible explaining the threat to Georgia's public schools caused by the position of the State administration and the Legislature.
2. Support an action program which seems most likely to insure the continuance of public education in Georgia.

In accomplishing these objectives, HOPE offers a rallying point for all citizens interested in identifying themselves with this cause.

PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEE FORMS

A professional committee, to be composed of ministers, doctors, educators and others interested in promoting HOPE, is being organized. Three leaders who have recently identified themselves with this committee are the Rev. Harry A. Fifield, the Rev. O. Norman Shands, and Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild.

KEEP UP WITH HOPE

Semi-monthly meetings for all those interested in keeping up with HOPE began February 18th. For information about the next meeting, 'phone the HOPE office, JA 5-8469.

HOPE NEEDS FUNDS

Claude E. Jones is Chairman of the Financial Committee which is regularly mailing appeals for contributions to HOPE, Inc.

LET'S TALK ABOUT HOPE

Speakers for civic, church and PTA groups, prepared to discuss HOPE's plans and programs, are now available. Call Mrs. J. Brittain Pendergrast, Jr., Chairman of the Speaker's Bureau, at CE 3-8103.

VIRGINIA STORY TO BE AIRED

HOPE supporters may want to attend the public meeting of the Atlanta Council on Human Relations at 8 p.m. February 27, in the United Liberal Church, 605 Boulevard, NE. Col. Benjamin Muse, Virginia writer, lecturer, and politician, will discuss school developments in his state.

HOPE, Inc. maintains an office in the National Building, 50 Whitehall St., telephone JA 5-8469. Mrs. W. S. Magill is serving as Office Secretary, having replaced Mrs. Ross Green, one of the incorporators who first served in the office.

HOPE, Inc.
714 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta, Georgia

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Dr. Patrick Elliott
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Ga.

HOPE-FUL OUTLOOK

Newsletter of Help Our Public Education, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, March 15, 1959

NEW PROJECTS UNDERWAY AS RALLY BOOSTS HOPE

HOPE, Inc. has gained new impetus as a result of the enthusiastic reception and overflow audience which greeted its first public rally March 4.

New Projects now in the hopper, which need the immediate participation of all HOPE supporters, include:

1. A petition in support of continuing public education. Phone JA. 5-8469, and ask to have a copy of the petition mailed to you. Begin at once to collect signatures among your friends and neighbors.

2. Neighborhood discussion groups. Gather a small, informal group at your house, and pick up from the HOPE office materials to use in a discussion of the crisis facing our schools.

3. Dollars for HOPE parties. Invite friends to your house to learn more about HOPE at a coffee, coke, or bridge party, and collect dollars for HOPE.

4. State Organization. Help spread HOPE through Georgia as rapidly as possible by writing all friends and relatives in the state, and sending materials explaining the crisis to those who have not yet realized the dimension of the emergency.

5. Letters to editors and public officials. Keep the mails full of letters pointing out various aspects of the threat to public education.

Some excellent printed material already is available from the HOPE office. More will be issued as soon as possible. Dollars for HOPE will help keep the presses and mimeographs running!

DR. FRYE HEADS COMMITTEE

Dr. Roland M. Frye, professor of English at Emory University, has accepted the chairmanship of HOPE's business and professional committee. Dr. Frye first became publicly identified with HOPE when he stated the case for public schools on Chet Huntley's network television program. Among community leaders serving with Dr. Frye on the committee are the Rev. Harry A. Fifield, the Rev. O. Norman Shands, Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild, and Sylvan Meyer, editor of the Gainesville Times. The committee plans to hold a luncheon meeting in the near future for business and professional men who have shown an interest in HOPE, Inc.

COBB-MARIETTA BRANCH LAUNCHED

Judson Ward, dean of Emory University, will address a rally Monday, March 16, in the Fine Arts auditorium in Marietta as the new Cobb-Marietta branch of HOPE, Inc. publicly launches its program.

As the first branch of HOPE to be organized in the state, Cobb-Marietta has the following officers: John Franklin, chairman; Mrs. E. P. Inglis, co-chairman; Mrs. T. H. Brown, vice chairman; Mrs. John Franklin, secretary; John Braden, finance; Mrs. Carl R. Blumenstein, telephone committee; Larry Hagood, speakers' bureau; R. L. Crisp, Jr., expansion; Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Hayes, Jr., membership; B. S. Berens, planning and policy; and Frank Holcomb, legal committee.

HOPE MEETS MARCH 18.

HOPE's regular bi-monthly meeting for workers and supporters who want to keep abreast of latest developments will be held Wednesday, March 18, at 8 P.M. in the Red Cross auditorium, 848 Peachtree St.

MRS. PASCHALL HEADS PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Mrs. Walter G. Paschall has accepted the chairmanship of HOPE's public information committee. She will coordinate materials being prepared on the school situation and organize a committee to channel news releases for press, television and radio on HOPE projects and policies.

REEDS COORDINATE SPECIAL PROJECTS

Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Reed, who worked so successfully to promote attendance at HOPE's March 4 rally, have taken the chairmanship of special projects. They will coordinate and follow through for the executive committee on selected action programs which HOPE undertakes.

INQUIRIES RECEIVED FROM STATE

Mrs. William C. Pauley, member of the state organization committee, has written to a number of individuals in various communities on behalf of HOPE, Inc. Already indications of interest have come from Athens, Rome, Dalton, Macon, Columbus, and Smyrna. A chapter of HOPE is being organized at present in Gainesville with the help of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III, co-chairmen of the state organization committee.

MEMORABLE QUOTES FROM RALLY:

Sylvan Meyer: "If I have to choose between public schools and no public schools, between enlightenment and ignorance, there is no dilemma."..."Our elected leaders in Georgia and their advisors have failed us. Their record is part of what we might call the agonizing reappraisal of the situation. When major party platforms, Supreme Court decisions and the stirrings of populations everywhere became so obvious even a child could interpret them, most of our elected leaders embarked on a course of blind obstinacy...It is a dead end. They have set their course to chaos and they are committed."..."Our longrun self-interest in Georgia is to maintain and improve public education for the sake of our economy, our culture and our freedom."

Mrs. Wilson: Little Rock "Is a community paralyzed by fear. We did not do what you in Georgia are doing. We were lulled into believing there would be no trouble. We waited meekly...far too long!"..."Don't be misled into believing that business in Little Rock is 'as usual'. The downswing has just begun."

Harry Boyte: "HOPE recognizes that preservation of public education means acceptance of the U. S. Constitution"... "There is no problem connected with our school system which cannot be solved by a spirit of good will and reasonableness."

BACKWARD GLANCE TO RALLY

HOPE moves forward on the wave of the successful March 4 rally which publicly launched our fledgling organization. Approximately 1,600 supporters of public education applauded addresses by Sylvan Meyer, editor of the Gainesville Times; and Mrs. Gordon N. Wilson, parent from Little Rock, Ark.

Appearing with these principal speakers on the program were Ralph McGill, editor of the Constitution; Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Hamilton Lokey, former Fulton County representative; James W. Dorsey, chairman of HOPE's legal committee; Harry Boyte, chairman of the executive committee; and Kim Hodgson, leader of Students for Open Schools. Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, chairman of the Board, presided, and introduced Mrs. Donald Ross Green, Jr., rally coordinator; Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, and Mrs. Harold Friedman, vice chairmen.

Bouquets for yeoman help in putting over the rally go also to Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Reed, attendance chairmen; Claude E. Jones, Jr., arrangements; Mrs. David Neiman, radio and TV publicity; Mrs. J. Brittain Pendergrast, Jr., newspaper publicity; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Toombs, hosts to Mrs. Wilson; and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III, hosts to Mr. and Mrs. Meyer.

HOPE IN TIME

Look on Page 71 of the March 16 issue of TIME MAGAZINE for an account of HOPE's rally.

HOPE, Inc.
714 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta, Georgia

HOPE OUTLOOK

Newsletter of HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., April 20,'59

DOLLARS FOR HOPE

"Dollars for HOPE" parties to provide financial help and neighborhood discussion on Georgia's school crisis got underway April 20. Before the end of April, 61 such gatherings, from morning coke parties to bridge luncheons, garden teas and evening meetings will have taken place in the Atlanta and DeKalb area.

Mrs. Dan Burge is HOPE's chairman of this new project, which is expected to form the basis of a long-range discussion program among neighborhood groups interested in keeping abreast of school developments in Georgia. Both the Atlanta and DeKalb Leagues of Women Voters are co-sponsoring many of these meetings and providing discussion leaders. At least 50 percent of the hostesses, according to Mrs. Burge, are emphasizing discussion rather than just sociability.

Yeoman work in helping to organize the "Dollars for HOPE" gatherings so far has been done by Mrs. Raymond Kuniansky, Mrs. Frazier Durrett, Jr., Mrs. G. Stanley Joslin, Mrs. Ambrose Pendergrast and Mrs. Edwin Irwin.

THERE'S HOPE...FOR SPEAKERS!

Members of HOPE's Speakers Bureau met April 21 at the Atlanta Athletic Club to swap ideas and receive kits of material. The Speakers Bureau, of which Mrs. J. Brittain Pendergrast is Chairman, is receiving more and more requests to explain the objectives of HOPE and the means to preserve public education. Representative groups which have recently heard addresses by HOPE speakers include the Atlanta Jaycees, Y. W. C. A. Homemakers' Club, Agnes Scott alumni, Cartersville Lions Club, East Atlanta Exchange Club, Southwest Optimist Club, an adult Sunday School class at St. Mark's Methodist Church and many others.

IT TAKES MONEY TO SPREAD HOPE

Maintaining an office, even in donated space, printing materials, mailing information throughout the State -- all require a continuing flow of contributions. Budget something for HOPE each month and keep mailing checks into the office; or take a tip from Mrs. Harry M. Gershon, who recently sent a contribution honoring the birthday of a friend who was also a strong HOPE supporter.

NEW CAR STICKERS AVAILABLE

Call the office if you'd like one of the new car stickers which read: "Join HOPE...Keep Our Schools Open."

MRS. HARRIS TAKES HELM

Mrs. J. C. Harris (Betty) has become Executive Director of HOPE, Inc., giving full-time professional service to the organization. In addition to directing the HOPE office, she will travel around the State to help establish HOPE in communities interested in preserving the public school system of Georgia.

Mrs. Harris comes to HOPE from the Girl Scouts, in which she was a professional worker since World War II. She most recently has served as Executive Director of the Yonah Girl Scout Council, with headquarters in Gainesville, after previous assignments in Atlanta and Albany. Mrs. Harris was born in Waleska at ReinHardt College, where both her parents were teachers. She is a graduate of Agnes Scott College. Her husband is J. C. Harris, an office equipment salesman. They live in Decatur and have two grown daughters.

MRS. PAULEY, STATE CHAIRMAN

Mrs. William C. Pauley has accepted the Chairmanship of the State Organization Committee, following the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III.

With the help of Mrs. Harris, Executive Director, she will visit and write groups throughout the State where increasing interest in HOPE is being expressed. On April 24, Dick Kenyon, Gainesville attorney, who helped the Rev. James Hooten organize HOPE-Gainesville, will meet with a group in Athens to form a HOPE Chapter there. Mrs. Harris held a preliminary meeting last week in Athens. Another meeting is scheduled next week in Macon.

Recent expressions of interest in HOPE have come from Savannah, Rome, Dalton, Albany, Brunswick, Columbus, Moultrie, Greenville, Warner Robins, Augusta, LaGrange, Cartersville and Newnan.

KEEP PETITIONS CIRCULATING!

Call the office, JA 5-8469, for additional copies of the Petition in support of public education. Only by adding more and more names can we convince our political leaders that Georgians want the schools kept open!

HOPE TO OBSERVE BOARD MEETINGS

Henceforth HOPE will have an observer at the meetings of the Atlanta Board of Education at 7:30 P. M., the second Monday of each month in the City Hall. Go yourself -- meetings are open to the public!

SCHOOL ROUND-UP.....Teachers.....Official Views.....Supporting Organizations

ATLANTA TEACHERS ANXIOUS

HOPE has been advised by the principal of an outstanding private school in Atlanta that more than 200 Atlanta public school teachers have sent her applications for jobs next fall. She adds that she knows many other Atlanta teachers who have applied to schools in Florida. This can only be interpreted to mean that teachers are fearful lest Atlanta schools be closed. July is the month to watch for a developing teacher shortage here. That is when teachers must give notice if they do not plan to renew their contracts.

LATIMER REPLY EVASIVE

Many Atlanta teachers have expressed hesitation in supporting HOPE publicly because they feel they do not yet have clear-cut administrative approval. In an effort to clarify this doubt, in March HOPE sent a letter to all members of the Board of Education. In replying, A. C. Latimer, President, withheld any reassurance to teachers, saying: "Teachers were advised through the Superintendent's Letter that they are free to express their opinions in any manner they think best, but they are restricted from discussing the matter in the classrooms...We do not see any reason to reiterate our policy as we see no evidence of any misunderstanding on the part of our teachers."

Harry Boyte, Chairman of HOPE's Executive Committee, pointed out: "In spite of Mr. Latimer's reply, many teachers state that they feel they do not yet have satisfactory clearance to participate in HOPE. The catch, I think, is in the interpretation of Mr. Latimer's phrase, 'in any manner they think best', which nevertheless might not meet with administrative approval."

RUSSELL OFFERS NO SOLUTION

Sen. Richard B. Russell was asked by HOPE to outline his proposals for solving Georgia's school crisis. His reply, offering no constructive suggestions, stated: "I must advise that I cannot cooperate with your organization HOPE, Inc., for, if I understand it correctly, you are in essence advocating mixing the races in the public schools of Georgia...I shall do what I can to prevent educating white and Negro children in the same school rooms."

Inasmuch as the federal courts have ruled that public schools cannot be segregated, Senator Russell's position seems tantamount to refusing to support public education in Georgia.

Sen. Herman Talmadge did not even reply to a similar letter from HOPE.

GROUPS SPEAK FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

Even though officials are failing to provide leadership needed in the school crisis, more and more voices are being raised for public education.

The Atlanta and DeKalb Leagues of Women Voters unanimously adopted, at their annual meetings in March, the current agenda item: "Preservation of Public Schools." The Georgia League, at its Savannah convention, adopted: "Promotion of Citizen Responsibility for Measures to Preserve and Improve Public Schools in Georgia."

Groups which have publicly advocated the continuation of public education in Georgia, include: B'nai B'rith, 319 Atlanta area ministers, 205 staff members of Emory University, 97 percent of the Agnes Scott faculty, 31 staff members of Oglethorpe University, 419 physicians in the Atlanta area, 160 members of the Communicable Disease Center, and the annual meeting of the Georgia Council of Churches.

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HOPE'S OUTLOOK

News letter of Help Our Public Education, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, June 1, 1959

HOPE
needs money
now!!

Interest is growing by leaps and bounds, and so are our expenses, which average $1500.00 monthly: office, printing, mailings, field trips.

ARE YOU WILLING TO PLEDGE A CONTRIBUTION EVERY MONTH? Please fill out the coupon at bottom of page and mail at once!

HOPE-MACON GETS UNDERWAY

Supporters of public education in Macon are meeting early in June to organize a HOPE-MACON Branch. Dick Kenyon, Gainesville attorney who helped organize HOPE-GAINESVILLE and HOPE-ATHENS, will help the Macon Branch get underway.

The decision to organize HOPE actively in Macon followed a May 20 meeting there under the auspices of the League of Women Voters. Hamilton Lokey, former Fulton County representative, addressed the gathering, pointing out the immediate danger to public education in Georgia.

LITTLE ROCK -- VICTORY FOR REASON

Sparked by an organization of indignant citizens calling themselves STOP (Stop This Outrageous Purge), Little Rock citizens voted May 24 to recall three segregationist school board members who had fired 44 school teachers. Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas had backed the three segregationist members against three moderate members who opposed firing the teachers. Next step in Little Rock is Federal court action on Faubus' closing of four high schools because he felt integration might cause trouble. If the court rules that the State law under which Faubus closed the schools is unconstitutional, the Board of Education can reopen the high schools with some degree of desegregation.

"The voice of reason has been heard in Little Rock," Harry Boyte, chairman of HOPE's executive committee, observed. "The objective of HOPE is to make our public officials in Georgia hear the voice of reason before any of our public schools are closed, so that we may avoid the tragic consequences Little Rock has undergone during this school year. We believe the wrath of the people eventually will turn against any public official responsible for closing public schools."

ATLANTA HEARINGS JUNE 5 BRING DAY OF RECKONING CLOSER

The eyes of the nation will be on Atlanta June 5 when Federal Court Judges Boyd Sloan and Frank Hooper jointly conduct hearings on the petition by Negro parents that the Atlanta Board of Education be ordered to cease operation of segregated public schools

The outcome, of course, is guesswork, and there are many legal maneuvers which might delay a decision, according to James W. Dorsey, chairman of HOPE's legal advisory committee. Mr. Dorsey points out, however, that the Board of Education is expected to appeal the decision if the court rules against the operation of segregated schools. This appeal normally would go to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, unless the case might qualify for direct appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. Unless called into special session to hear the case earlier, the Fifth Circuit Court would review the decision next Fall.

In the event that legal action should lead to a court order to admit a Negro child or children to a white Atlanta school, it is expected that Governor Vandiver, under laws passed by the State Legislature, will close the school. It is then possible that white parents of children in the closed school may bring suit, as they did in Norfolk, Va., seeking to reopen the school on the grounds that it discriminates against their children to close their school while other schools remain open. In Norfolk, a Federal court ruled that closing of one school, while others remained open did, indeed, discriminate against some children. The closed school was ordered to reopen. Such a course of events in Atlanta would bring the Governor face to face with a decision: To close all the schools in the State of Georgia, or to permit an Atlanta school to reopen on a desegregated basis.

It is time for the Atlanta Board of Education and public officials to make plans to keep the schools open.

OPEN MEETING SET FOR JUNE 9

An open meeting of HOPE's executive committee has been set for June 9 at 8 PM in the Red Cross auditorium, 848 Peachtree St. Mrs. Tom Breeden, chairman of the Board of Directors, explains that this is to enable HOPE supporters to discuss the Federal court hearings which will take place June 5.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN HOPE, INC.

Mrs. Tom Breeden announces that Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast will chair a committee composed of adults and young people, to explore ways in which the two can work together. Suggestions will be welcome, and should be sent to the HOPE office.

To: HOPE, Inc., Atlanta National Building, 50 Whitehall St., S.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia

I (We) hereby pledge to contribute $ _______ each month for six consecutive months, starting ________________ (date) to support HOPE, Inc.

Name: ____________________________

Address: __________________________

DAVIDGE SUBSTITUTES FOR FRYE

E. B. Davidge, Atlanta executive with the Tennessee Corporation, has agreed to assume for the summer the chairmanship of HOPE's Business & Professional Committee.

Dr. Roland Frye of Emory University, regular chairman of the committee, will be out of town for three months.

MODERATION LOSES CHAMPION IN DEATH OF WALTER PASCHALL

The death of Walter Paschall on May 5 was a great loss to all moderates in Georgia. He was the sort of citizen whom we can least afford to spare. The sympathy of HOPE supporters goes out to his children and to Mrs. Paschall, who has been serving as chairman of public information for HOPE.

NEW MATERIALS AVAILABLE

A number of new materials are available on the school situation. Ray Moore, News Editor of WSB-TV, is presenting a documentary film on the cost of private schools on Sunday, June 7, 6:30 P.M. Be sure to watch!

Beginning with the May 23 issue, The Saturday Evening Post is carrying a series of articles by Virgil Blossom, former Little Rock school superintendent, called "Behind the Scene in Little Rock". The May 23 issue of the Saturday Review carried articles by five Southern moderates on the topic: "The Supreme Court Decision: Five Years Later".

New materials available from the HOPE office include the pamphlet Crisis in Our Schools, and the report on Desegregation in Washington, D.C. by Dr. Carl F. Hanson, Superintendent of Schools in Washington. Remember, too, the new HOPE car stickers, and the petitions, which need as wide distribution as possible.

HOPE STIRS DIE-HARD RESISTANCE

Segregationists in the Atlanta area have held three public meetings and have sponsored the television appearance of Congressman James C. Davis in an effort to head off the tremendous and growing appeal of HOPE throughout Georgia. Most recent rally of the Metropolitan Association for Segregated Public Education occurred May 18 at Westminster Presbyterian Church.

In spite of the consternation of those who would turn back the clock, HOPE finds every indication of a real groundswell in support of public education throughout Georgia, and growing recognition of the fact that adjustments in Georgia law must be adopted if the schools are to be saved. Dollars for HOPE gatherings organized throughout the Atlanta area in May by Mrs. Dan Burge showed that groups of citizens are eager to discuss the problem. HOPE speakers addressing civic and church groups are meeting with warm interest, according to Mrs. J. Brittain Pendergrast, Chairman of the Speakers Bureau. More and more requests for information are reaching the HOPE office from all over the State. HOPE is spreading! For speakers or material, call HOPE, Inc., JA. 5-8469.

CHERRY'S SPEECH TO LEAGUE HIGHLIGHTS NEED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Jim Cherry, DeKalb County School Superintendent, told the Atlanta League of Women Voters at a May 20 meeting that only public education can meet the needs of boys and girls in Georgia. He pointed out that from 1777 to 1877 private schools encouraged and subsidized by the State, were never able to educate more than 12% of the children. Not until 1919 was compulsory public education made mandatory in Georgia, and not until 1937 were children required to attend school for as much as seven months a year. Inadequate preparation was shown during World War II when rejection for educattional reasons among draftees was seven times greater for Georgia than for states outside the South. This ratio was consistent for whites vs. whites, and Negroes vs. Negroes. Even in 1959, only 38 out of every 100 youngsters of the right age to graduate are graduating from high school, whereas the national average is 70 out of 100.

HOPE-ATHENS MEETS

Mrs. Beverly Downing, Chairman, held a most successful meeting recently in Athens. Their plan of action includes spreading HOPE in adjoining communities. Their next meeting is scheduled for Monday, June. 1.

SAVANNAH TO ORGANIZE

Mrs. Frank Strozier announces a HOPE organization meeting on Wed., June 10,12:30 at the Y.W.C.A. Mrs.J.C.Harris will attend.

#28.16

HOPE, Inc.
714 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta, Georgia

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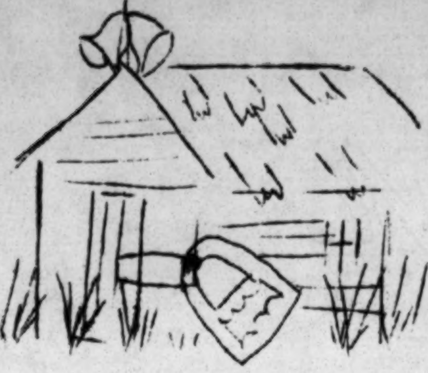
Mrs. A. B. Griesen
1134 Ferncliff Rd. NE
Atlanta, Ga.

HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION

Newsletter—HOPE-Clarke County August, 1959
Units in Athens, Gainesville, Savannah, Marietta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus,
Dublin, and being formed in Jesup, Warner Robins, LaGrange & Duluth

HOPE, Inc. has one reason for existence: to protect our children's right to the best education we can provide. The citizens who make up HOPE, Inc. believe that nothing is to be gained by closing the schools, that no problem would be solved, that there is no rational reason for such action.

We do not claim to solve the desegregation problem.
We admit its tremendous and significant implications.
We are convinced that closing schools does not provide any solution.



WHY does the danger that schools may be closed exist?

1) Because we have not faced the fact that there are only two choices: Public schools operated in compliance with the law
OR
NO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
2) Because many of Georgia's elected representatives are convinced that schools must be closed before Georgians will wake up and recognize the crisis.
3) Because we—the public—have had our heads in the sand.

WHAT MUST WE DO?

We must confront Georgians with the real alternatives and our representatives must be told how we feel.

We must continue to publicize the objectives of HOPE through press and radio.

We must purchase space in our local newspaper and in the newspapers of surrounding communities.

We must disseminate factual information making the threat to public schools apparent. (Printed material is available through HOPE, Inc.) We want to see it in stores, offices, industrial plants, and wherever people gather.

Plans:

A rally in the early fall with a speaker who can tell us what closed schools mean, to wake us up.
Help neighboring communities who want to start discussion groups. This project is already underway.

Distribute more car stickers.

Have more "Dollars for Hope" parties

Get more people to sign the petition favoring the continuation of public schools.

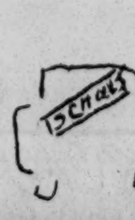
Talk—talk with neighbors, talk and urge them to write Governor Vandiver and their legislators.

IT'S YOUR MOVE

HOPE
US Mail

REMEMBER- it is your move—you and others like you. Do these things and we will keep out schools open. If you can work actively, please call Mrs. John McCullough, LI-3-9788 and take on a specific job. If you can't work or if you can do both, PLEASE send your financial support to sustain HOPE in the fight for public schools. It takes money for printed matwrial, stickers, radio time, newspaper space, postage, etc. (All HOPE, Clarke Co. workers are volunteers.) Mail contributions to HOPE, Clarke Co. P.O. Box 741, Athens.

The January legislature can make plans to keep the schools open. Let us make public opinion clear to our representatives. Please place the enclosed sticker on your car. Our Athens group numbers well over 200—a sticker on every car would begin to say what we want people to hear! If you want more for your friends call Mrs. Edwin Fortson, LI -3-9974.



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HOPE OUTLOOK

Edited by Emily Binkley

Newsletter of HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., November, 1959

"LITTLE ROCK PAID PRICE FOR CLOSING OF SCHOOLS". So reads an editorial in our Atlanta Constitution. Quoting from a study by the Women's Emergency Committee To Open Our Schools, the editorial points out that new business shurned the city entirely in 1958 and 1959; that the number of new families and the sales of homes declined. We quote the final paragraph:

> "The Little Rock experience is for all to see. Closing the schools was a disaster which will require years to overcome. This biting off of the nose to spite the face did great damage to the city, and thus to the state of Arkansas!"

LITTLE ROCK SPEAKERS IN ATLANTA, NOV.4!

How timely, then, that we should have two men from Little Rock to speak at a HOPE public meeting, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 8:00 P.M. 848 Peachtree St. (Atlanta Red Cross Auditorium).
Come and hear the Little Rock Story first-hand from Everett Tucker, Jr., Chairman Board of Education, and Boyd Ridgway, Executive Director, Chamber of Commerce.

Bring your representatives!
Bring your Senator!
Bring your School Board!

Mr. Tucker and Mr. Ridgway will also speak in Athens on Tuesday night, at an invitation dinner meeting.

SPEAKING OF "BRINGING PEOPLE"

It seems to be a good policy to assume that everyone is interested in keeping our schools open! Athens did, and what a response they have had! Their Ministerial Association invited a HOPE representative to talk to them. One of the ministers congratulated HOPE on "Helping people to talk about "IT"! Some thought that the P.T.A.s wouldn't be interested, but ten associations were asked to come to a meeting --- seven appeared, and five asked for speakers!
Another worth-copying trick from Athens is their want-ads: little gems about HOPE that run for a week or more before they are changed.
We want to do a low bow to Beverly Downing, the Athens chairman, who sparks that chapter and its eager helpers.

MUGGSY SMITH, of "pupil placement" fame, traveled to Rome on October 13, to address the HOPE chapter there. Chairman, William Rodgers reports that he did a masterful job. He told the audience in no uncertain terms that the Rome schools (and schools throughout the state) will close, unless some kind of permissive legislation is enacted in January --- permissive enough to allow his pupil placement bill, or some other reasonable desegregation plan, to have a chance.

STATE-WIDE

This reporter finds your HOPE State Organization alert and active ...
F'rinstance:

--- have you heard HOPE "spots" on radio or TV? They were sent to all stations in Georgia, and now we sit and wonder, "will they be used"? A local inquiry from you might help. Let us know, please.

--- your Mayor is being asked to proclaim, along with Mayor Hartsfield, December 6 - 12, as "Save Our Schools Week", Will he do it? Your interest might help him decide in favor of public education.

--- one thousand business leaders are receiving letters, urging them to speak out now instead of later, as was the case in Arkansas and Virginia. Maybe assurance from you is all they need.

--- five hundred state and regional heads of organizations (everything from Beekeepers to Better Business Bureau) are being asked, via letters, to encourage their members to stand up and be counted on the side of public schooling for all Georgia's children rather than for none.
You can do this in your club!

--- every denominational leader in the state has been mailed a request to cooperate with "Save Our Schools Week" by:
1) asking each clergyman in his jurisdiction to speak concerning public education on Sunday, December 6.
2) enlisting support of securing signatures on petitions "to keep schools open"
- Your minister might well appreciate your offer to help personally with this project -- try it!

--- all P.T.A. Presidents will receive letters in November. You can strengthen this plea by personally offering to lead a discussion on the school crisis, and to help the individual members face up to their choice, our choice: schools operated within the law, or no schools.

Dr. Edgar M. Johnson, president of the Virginia P.T.A. recently said: "Members of the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers have clearly demonstrated their convictions that to insure an educational opportunity to every child in Virginia, a tax-supported

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public school system is required."

"IT TAKES MONEY TO MAKE THE MARE GO"

And Dollars for HOPE make possible the above mentioned tremendous mailings, as well as other HOPE projects and activities.

HOPE is grateful to those who have contributed, especially on a regular monthly basis. Pledges currently assure about $500 each month, but three times that amount is needed.
If you are not a regular contributor, won't you please clip the coupon at the bottom of the page, and send it on in? Any amount is truly an investment in Georgia's future!

CAN YOU ALSO INVEST SOME TIME IN HOPE?

Office work is stacked sky-high, and is crying for typists, file-clerks, and the like. There is a job for everyone who can spare even one hour each week. In addition, hundreds will be needed to man Petition Booths, to telephone, and to help in countless ways in assure success with the Rally and "Save Our Schools Week". Please call JA 5-8460 and offer your services!

EXCITING PLANS AFOOT

For a big, state-wide Rally in Atlanta in December. Start tooting your horn now for a motorcade to head for the Tower Theatre, on the date to be announced soon. Watch for it!

The Rally will climax "Save Our Schools Week", December 6 - 12. Other highlights of the week will be:
1) Sunday, December 6 - "SOS" preached from pulpits
2) all week, Petitions signed by thousands
3) Saturday, December 12 - letters, wires sent by thousands of citizens to Governor Vandiver, so that he can say to the General Assembly on its opening day, "The people of Georgia want the public schools kept open!"

I pledge $ ______ per month to HOPE, Inc. for the next six months.
Enclosed is my first contribution ________.
I would like for my pledge to begin ______________(date).

Name ____________________________

Address ____________________

A monthly reminder will be sent to you from the HOPE office.

HOPE, Inc.
714 Atlanta National Building
50 Whitehall Street
Atlanta, Georgia

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H O P E   O U T L O O K

Edited by Emily Binkley

Newsletter of HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., December, 1959

MORE ABOUT "SAVE OUR SCHOOLS WEEK", DECEMBER 6 - 12

Mayor Hartsfield has issued the following proclamation:

> WHEREAS, the rights of the children of Atlanta and Georgia are being threatened by the prospect of closed schools, and
>
> WHEREAS, the parents of these children have a right and a duty to decide the question of what closing schools would mean to their children, and
>
> WHEREAS, public education is a reverenced and old tradition of our city and state,
>
> THEREFORE, I, William B. Hartsfield, Mayor of Atlanta, do hereby proclaim December 6 - 12, 1959, SAVE OUR SCHOOLS WEEK, and urge that during this week, the citizens let their voices be heard by those elected, responsible officials who hold the fate of the children of Atlanta and Georgia in their hands.
>
> IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Mayor of Atlanta to be affixed this 17th day of November, 1959.

We are most grateful for Mr. Hartsfield's cooperation.

Mayors in all other cities and towns have been asked to recognize "SOS WEEK" officially. Won't *you* please personally encourage your mayor to do so?

HOPE has asked denominational leaders in Georgia to observe "SOS WEEK" by requesting sermons or announcements on Sunday, December 6 on some phase of the school crisis; and by requesting assistance of lay leaders in securing signatures on petitions through their churches. So far, the most heartening responses have come from Bishop Albert Rhett Stuart, Diocese of Georgia and from Bishop Randolph Claiborne of the Atlanta Episcopal Diocese. We need the cooperation of every denomination — will you encourage your own minister? You could even offer to circulate the petitions in your church!

SPEAKING OF PETITIONS - Since petitions are to be pushed as a principal project of "SOS WEEK", won't *you*, as a HOPE supporter, think of other ways to secure signatures? May we suggest:

- A "Save Our Schools" booth in a public place
- Circulation among your club members
- Mailing one or two copies to relatives and friends in near or remote corners of Georgia

(Note: Petitions may be duplicated locally)

GRAND FINALE OF "SOS WEEK"

Lets send an avalanche of letters and telegrams, asking Governor Vandiver and the legislators to keep the schools open. You send yours, and urge everyone to do likewise, on Saturday, December 12.

ACCENTUATE THE POSITIVE

If HOPE is not well known in your community, why don't you try to get support for the project of "SOS WEEK" by emphasizing them as positive actions that will help keep our public schools open? In a word, you might do more for the cause by *soft*-pedaling HOPE, and *loud*-pedaling the projects of "SOS WEEK". Just use your own good judgment.

HOW CAN WE HELP our friends and neighbors who are opposed to allowing desegregation to keep the schools open, and who act as if we might WIN something by resisting Court Orders? Can we enable them to see that all we'll WIN will be *NO SCHOOLS!*

Can't we point out that after the public schools have been closed, and reopening them seems desirable, they will be reopened only on a desegregated basis?

What will have been gained? Nothing — except loss of industry, as was learned in the Little Rock experience; loss of actual education, since without public schools many children simply will go unschooled; loss of teachers, since many will go where their services will be utilized.

Try to help them see that we can't afford any of these losses. Neither can our children.

Do your "hard to convince" friends really know what local option is? Parents option?

LOCAL OPTION is the choice a school system has between closing schools entirely or maintaining them on some desegregated basis. (It is *not* a choice between segregated and desegregated schools - no choice of this kind exists. Make this clear!)

PARENT OPTION is the choice parents have in requesting transfer of their children from one school to another within the district. This is an integral part of all desegregation plans in operation in the South.

QUOTABLE QUOTE FROM HARRY GOLDEN, EDITOR, CAROLINA ISRAELITE might help to convince some:

> "Segregation will end because it is an economic extravagance — more and more people are beginning to realize the high cost of enforcing second class citizenship.
> But it is not the cost alone which will end segregation. The South is composed of decent, kind, law abiding citizens. They will accept integration in the long run not because it is ruled into law by the Supreme Court, but because it is un-Christian not to accept it."

OTHERS MAY BE MORE IMPRESSED BY an editorial written by Sylvan Meyer in the Gainesville Daily Times:

> "The public school systems of this country reflect the educational intentions of their communities. Every school has its trustee and every system, its board, that, in the final analysis, determines policies, so the people have a voice in their schools.
> Our public schools have built a tradition of freedom. There is no substitute for the leveling, democratizing influence wielded by the schools. If we lose the public schools in Georgia, we have lost part of the image of America, part of the whole philosophy of a constantly improving freedom for all the people.
> Certainly the teachers whose own training purports to fit them into such a system with understanding and direction, can make these points more effectively than anyone else. If the teachers don't believe in public schools, who does?"

OR BY JIM CHERRY, SUPERINTENDENT OF DEKALB COUNTY SCHOOLS, who is speaking out loud and clear in favor of maintaining and improving Georgia's public schools. We have heard him say:

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tunity."

> "We should demand and insist upon the constitutional officers of this State, the Board of Education, the School Superintendents, and the members of the General Assembly, properly protecting and implementing the constitutional guarantees to all the children of all the people of this state of an adequate school opportunity."

NEWS ITEM

One DeKalb County P.T.A.'s program theme is "Democracy in Action". At its November meeting Mrs. Walter Paschall spoke on "Democracy in Government" and used a HOPE petition as an example of getting legislative action on citizen wishes. Thanks Eliza!

PUBLIC SERVICE IS OUR AIM!

And that's the purpose of the OPEN MEETING on December 10 at 8:00 p.m. in the public auditorium at Lenox Square, to explai the PUPIL PLACEMENT PLAN of the Atlanta Board of Education. On the program will be the Fulton County Delegation.
This meeting is in lieu of the proposed state-wide Rally which will be held at a later time, possibly in January. Your Executive Committee was so advised by several politically astute people.
Remember — Time - Thursday, December 10, 8:00 p.m.
Place - Lenox Square Auditorium (park on lower level. Walk down one flight of stairs underneath the escalators)
So, everyone come and bring someone who still isn't convinced that the schools can be kept open!

HOPE OUTLOOK will not come your way again until 1960. Won't you pass your copy on to someone who may, if you ask him, add HOPE to his Christmas list? HOPE will gladl and gratefully accept his gift for the cause of public education.
MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

HOPE, Inc.
715 Atlanta National Building
50 Whitehall Street
Atlanta, Georgia

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HOPE INTER-CHAPTER NEWS --- Edited by Emily Binkley --- SEPTEMBER 1, 1959

MAKE CLEAR TO HOPE SUPPORTERS and to those groups to whom you speak, what the courts have said. For example, the decree issued by Judge Hooper or June 16, 1959 in Atlanta, ordered an end to racial discrimination. It said, in part, "This Court is under no duty ... to order integration, but it is compelled to enjoin racial discrimination ..."

The decree also said "The Supreme Court has said that school authorities must proceed with 'deliberate speed' toward the elimination of racial discrimination, and this Court interprets the expression 'deliberate speed' to mean such speed as is consistent with the welfare of all our people, with the maintenance of law and order, and with the preservation if possible of our common schools system ..."

"This Court fully recognizes the difficult position in which the defendants (The Board) herein are placed. If they integrate the schools, all State money under existing laws will be cut off and it may be that such funds are necessary for the operation. The continued operation however, with discrimination as in the past, will not be permitted... such a plan (by which racial discrimination will be discontinued) may be submitted subject to approval thereof by the Georgia Legislature to act upon the same."

One Legislator we know says all this is nonsense; since the 1954 decision, all segregation laws are off the books; we have no alternative to desegregation, except to close the schools. To back up his contention, we quote from material prepared by Judge Candler for the DeKalb Board of Education (He's their attorney)
DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA: "Since the question here involves the Constitution and the laws of the United States, this court must accept the interpretation placed thereupon by the Supreme Court of the United States."
Marchman vs. Marchman, 198 Ga. 737(742)
(We are quoting just one of three Ga. Supreme Court decisions to which Judge Candler refers. All bow to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as ultimate.)

Please continue to alert the thousands of still incredulous Georgians to the fact that what happens in Atlanta (or any community where a suit is brought) will soon affect them. We quote James Dorsey, Chairman HOPE's Legal Committee.

> "The Atlanta School System is a part of the school system of the entire state of Georgia. It is unlikely that the State would be permitted to operate schools for the benefit of its citizens outside of Atlanta, and at the same time deny the citizens of Atlanta the right to have a public education."

TAKE A TIP! Don't talk about integration --- because of its connotations. We are interested in legal desegregation, to keep our public schools. So --
WATCH YOUR LANGUAGE!   THATS ALL *** OF THE BI-MONTHLY LESSON!

HERE'S NEWS
Congratulations to Athens HOPE for their first Newsletter!

WHERE WILL HOPE SPRING FORTH NEXT?

Mrs. Pauley and Mrs. Harris are meeting with interested North-Georgians in mid-September.

P.T.A.s, Civic Clubs, etc. are making their program plans for the year NOW. Athens has asked them to let HOPE speak. Have YOU?

MARIETTA, GAINESVILLE, ATHENS, ROME, AND SAVANNAH are preparing a mailing of HOPE material to office-holders in neighboring counties. Bless them for spreading the word!

ATHENS GETS THE GOLD STAR! We have mentioned that group more than any other. Could it be that someone there lets us know what they're doing? why don't you?

We hear that the Executive Committee and Board of Directors are quite busy raising funds for HOPE. Approximately $1500 monthly is needed to maintain the state office, and bear the major burden of printing and mailing costs. All HOPE supporters are urged to pledge from $1.00 upward, monthly, for the next six months.

Remember, HOPE is the only rallying point for moderate opinion, and must stay in business. Won't you help assure this by mailing your pledge today, and encouraging others to do likewise?

The address is: 715 Atlanta National Building
50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

HOPE INTER-CHAPTER NEWS SEPTEMBER 17, 1959

GOOD NEWS FROM ROME

Chairman of the Board of Education, Dr. Robert Norton, publicly endorsed HOPE. He said that he understood that HOPE was influencing public opinion to keep the schools open. "If that is true, then I'm in favor of it. I think it's time somebody tried to generate public opinion in this direction.", he said at a P.T.A. sponsored meeting.

"WE THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE IN FAVOR OF CONTINUING THE OPERATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN GEORGIA"

These are the words on the HOPE petition. Seems Dr. Norton understood correctly. We hope petitions were available at the Rome P.T.A. meeting. Won't *you* see that one is readily available at any such meetings that you sponsor or attend? We are enclosing a few copies with this Newsheet. HOPE wants to have jillions of John Doe signatures, with which to impress our legislators, come January! - But, please get them to the HOPE office by December 15. This due date has been moved up from December 1, to allow for the second week in December to be designated as "sign a petition and save our schools week", in Atlanta. Would you like to make this a *state-wide* week? Let us hear from you.
Signatures from every part of Georgia will speak volumes more to our General Assembly, than will Atlanta signatures *only*.
This is one big state-wide project that needs all of us working together on it to make a really impressive showing. Every signature will mean a vote for public schools, in compliance with the law, —— and conversely, a vote *against* closing every school in Georgia, which is the *only other choice*!

HERE'S A QUOTABLE QUOTE

for you unfortunate folk who don't "see" Ralph McGill regularly: "The most tragic aspect of the blind, massive defiance in the hard-core states is not defiance itself. It is the inability of the South to reduce the school problem of its steadily declining Negro population to rational terms. Leadership, which from the beginning has deceived the people as to the alternatives, consistently has substituted myth for fact, emotion for reason.

"Going to school has been made into the image of an intimate social gathering, rather than a place where children go separately to be taught. The myth of forced social mixing has become a fixed one, as if attending classes was similar to attending a dance. The myth of a school being overwhelmed by mass numbers of Negroes is fostered despite the fact controlling pupil placement laws have been declared constitutional."
Therefore, it would seem that legal desegregation would bring only a few qualified Negroes into white schools.

ANOTHER WORD TO REASSURE ANXIOUS PARENTS

comes from the Atlanta Constitution also, special to that paper from Joe Hatcher of the Nashville Tennessean: "The trend in Nashville of fewer Negro enrollees was seen as probably typical in the token integration areas - the Negro students preferring to stay in their own schools, and gradually transferring out of the white schools all the way to the top ....
"An estimated 325 Negro students were eligible to enroll in predominately white schools —— The 36 Negro students (who did enroll) represented the lowest percentage yet ***
"The largest number of Negroes in any one white school was eight in an area wher both races live near the school. But there were 11 Negroes in this school last year. A number of those enrolled last year failed to enter this term, presumabl returning to the Negro School."

Omar Carmichael, School Superintendent of Louisville, Ky., on a recent visit to Atlanta told what happened in Lexington, Ky. where Negro parents were permitted to send their children to any school of their choice. Out of a total of 29,000 Negro children in the Lexington school system, *29* only were entered into formerl all-white schools.

HAVE YOU TOLD YOUR BOARD OF EDUCATION THAT YOU WANT PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Betty Vinson, President of the Georgia League of Women Voters says, in the Augus Voter - "Do you know that some of your elected representatives and leaders are saying that they WILL CHOOSE TO CLOSE ALL THE SCHOOLS ... when the issue is finally drawn ... WHY? Because they believe that you, the people, have given th legislature and the Governor a mandate to close the schools rather than permit desegregation anywhere."

DO LET US HEAR *YOUR* NEWS!

The "Good News from Rome" delighted us all!

Edited by
Emily Binkley

HOPE OUTLOOK

Newsletter of Help Our Public Education, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, January, 1960

BELLS

The last Christmas bell has rung for 1959. New Year's bells have chimed in 1960. What about the school bells of Georgia?

Whether they continue to ring or not is squarely up to us, the people of Georgia. Judge Frank Hooper's recent statement should have cleared any doubt on that score.

So, on your mark, all you supporters of public education, get set, ready, go!!!

Please read on, to find out what your organization is doing, and in which ways it needs your help now.

Georgia's "Fateful Forty Days" are here:

WHAT IS HOPE DOING?

Your Legislative Committee is working hard and long in an effort to
- fill the gallery of the General Assembly with HOPE every day.
- have a statement ready to place on every legislator's desk on the opening day, and on subsequent days, as warrented.
- be ready to request committee hearings, as the occasions arise.
- remind state-wide supporters to contace legislators and the Governor before and during the six-week session.
- urge all supporters to attend as many sessions of the Assembly as possible - bringing friends and neighbors.
- have representatives at the Weekly Legislative Forums. (look for details on next page).

Your Legal Committee is on the alert to counsel, guide, help plan the day to day and week to week strategy, and to make sure that all HOPE's activity is strictly legal.

Your Public Information Committee is "sitting on ready" to give timely news releases, statements, interviews.

Should you be asked for an official HOPE statement while attending the Legislature, please refer your questioner to one of these people:

Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden
Mrs. David Neiman
Mrs. W. C. Pauley
Mrs. J. C. Harris

In other words, "speak for yourself, John", but not for the organization. Even innocent words can be twisted.

WHAT CAN YOU DO, As a HOPE supporter?

- attend the sessions of the General Assembly as often as possible. Be there by 10 a.m., and stay as long as you can. Their day usually ends at 3 p.m. Bring your friends and neighbors!
- be ready to come to a committee hearing on short notice.
- continue to keep in close touch with your legislators and the Governor. Don't let them forget that you insist on uninterrupted public education!

- — support HOPE as liberally as you can with your dollars. This extra Legislative activity costs extra money.
- — come to the HOPE office and help your small staff keep abreast of the ever-increasing volume of work.

FOR WOMEN ONLY

Sorry, but the weekly Legislative Forums, sponsored by 16 state women's groups, are limited to the distaff side.

After the opening one on Monday, Jan. 11, the five others will be on Tuesdays at 9 a.m., in a room (still to be assigned, so come early enough to ask directions) at the capital.

The Forum on Tuesday, Jan. 19, will be on Education, so try to be on hand, all of you "fair HOPEfuls".

Each forum will be followed by a "coffee" at some of which several prominent wives will be special guests, including Mrs. Vandiver.

Plan to remain and attend the Legislature session beginning at 10 a.m. Look for the lady wearing the official HOPE arm band. She will have HOPE pamphlets on hand.
HOPE's official delegates to the Forums are Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden and Mrs. W. C. Pauley.

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING

WSB Radio and WSB-TV are both making notable contributions to public understanding, in the school crisis.
We hope you tuned in on Aubrey Morris' "Open Mike" reports from Little Rock, Montgomery, Charlotte, Norfolk, brought each evening during the week of Jan. 5.

If you missed the first showing of Ray Moore's documentary film: Desegregation: Charlotte, you can see it on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 10:30 p.m.

Public stands have recently been taken by the Fulton County Grand Jury, and the Atlanta Board of Aldermen, in favor of open public schools. Mayor Hartsfield re-emphasized his position in his "State of the City" message.
HOPE has written letters of commendation to all three.

The Public Affairs Committee of the Atlanta Y.W.C.A. has written a timely statement, which focuses upon some interesting back-ground material. It closes with this apt quote from Senator Talmadge:

> "The American concept of universal education, more than any other factor, is responsible for the greatness which this nation has achieved."

……

Brief, and to the point!
All signed petitions are urgently needed! Please mail to office at once!

The State Board of Directors of HOPE will have its quarterly meeting in Atlanta on Thursday, January 14.

H OPE, Inc.
715 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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THE HOPE-FUL OUTLOOK

Published by HOPE, INC. (Help Our Public Education)
SPRING 1960

FIRST CALL TO - - - -

Open School Conference, Saturday, May 14, 1960, at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia (How to maintain an uninterrupted Public School System).

Please save the date and encourage friends, neighbors and relatives throughout Georgia to do likewise. Be sure to get names and addresses to the office right away, (if they are not already on our mailing list), of people to whom you would like invitations sent.

HIGHLIGHTS OF - - - -

This working, problem-solving conference are:

1. Introductory remarks by Ralph McGill.

2. Discussion Groups on:
    - a. Let's talk about private schools .
    - b. Silence will not save our schools (what can be done to clarify the issues).
    - c. Legal Questions: Courts, Commission, Constitutions.
    - d. How to organize to keep open schools.
    - e. Role of Religious Groups.
    - f. Can business survive closed schools?
    - g. How your local PTA and GEA can lead the way.

3. Keynote address by Mr. Erwin Mitchell, U. S. House of Representatives, 7th District, Georgia, and total afternoon session will be filmed by CBS for use in their documentary on the Georgia School crisis.

4. Reception honoring special guests and discussion leaders.

Opening session begins at 10 A.M. Party ends at 7 P.M.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE (Partial List)

Chairman - Mrs. Donald Ross Green, Arrangements
Co-chairman - Mrs. William C. Pauley, Program
Staff Person - Mrs. J. C. Harris
Public Information - Mrs. David Neiman

MEMBERS

Mrs. Anne Nabors
Ted Davidge
Dr. & Mrs. Jerry Reed
Nathan Klein
Mrs. W. S. Magill
Mrs. Raymond W. Kruse
Mrs. J. E. Bixler
Mrs. Edwin T. Martin
Mrs. R. W. Schiffman

Mrs. E. S. Cook, Jr.
Mrs. Stanley M. Daugert
Mrs. J. Russell Major
Mrs. Benjamin L. Wycoff
Mrs. Cullen Gosnell
Mrs. Ben Mandel
Mrs. James Chaisson
Mrs. Randolph L. Fort

CO-ORDINATED BY - - - -

HOPE, INC. Official co-sponsors include League of Women Voters of Georgia, United Church Women of Georgia, Atlanta AAUW, B'nai B'rith. Others may be added after clearance with governing bodies.

TIMELINESS OF

Conference should make for state-wide interest and attendance, since it so closely follows May 1 Sibley Committee Report and the May 9 ruling of Judge Hooper. It should help to set the future course for open school advocates. Come to share ideas ---- to learn from others ---- to have fun!

YOUR OFFICIAL INVITATION

Should reach you during week of May 2. Pre-registration will greatly facilitate the conference opening, so please mail yours in promptly. Your favorite discussion group may be filled if you wait until May 14 to register.

THIS TREMENDOUS UNDERTAKING - - - -

Calls for extra volunteer help: Telephoning, addressing, stuffing, etc., etc. Please call Mary Green DR 7-1069, or the office JA 5-8460 and offer your services. You are needed!

OUR THANKS TO - - - -

All of you who have renewed pledges and are continuing to contribute to HOPE'S ever growing financial needs.

AND THANKS TO ALL who helped in any way during the Legislature and the Sibley hearings.

NO HOPE CHAPTER in your town?

We aren't above hinting for an invitation to come and talk about forming one! How about inviting us to meet with a group before May 14, if possible?

ONE FINAL WORD about - - - -

The Open School Conference which can, with your cooperation, mark an important milestone in current Georgia history. It can be productive, exciting and fun - - can we count on you to help make it so?

HOPE, INC.
714 Atlanta National Bldg
Atlanta, Ga.

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HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION

HOPE, INC.

50 WHITEHALL ST., S. W., ATLANTA 3, GA.
JA 5-8460 - 5-8469

January 17th, 1961

Dear Editor:

The recent headlines from Georgia — particularly from the University of Georgia campus — paint a violent and ugly picture. But the headlines are not the full story. Less dramatic, but far more significant is the fact that countless thousands of Georgians have been working patiently and effectively for the past two years to bring about peaceful, uninterrupted public education in compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

We in Georgia are concerned lest the circumscribed events of one night overshadow the real progress made in the past two years. We do not like the distorted image of our State that has flashed across the nation's press wires and television screens. While there may yet be minor disturbances in the school crisis — particularly in the Fall, when the first public schools are desegregated in Atlanta — past performance already makes it certain that our State Legislature will conduct itself with dignity and restraint, and that Atlanta will never see re-enacted the tragic events of New Orleans.

This confidence stems from the fact that open school advocates, unlike those in New Orleans, are well-organized, united and effective. Their two years of work has already begun to pay off — sentiment for Open Schools is widespread at every level of community life.

We thought it might be helpful to you in preparing future school stories on Georgia to have the enclosed background material reflecting this changing climate of opinion. If there is any other information that your paper would like to have, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. David Neiman

Mrs. Frederick E. Robin
Co-Chairmen, Public Information

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MEMORANDUM TO HOPE SUPPORTERS

March 21, 1961

Dear Friend:

We welcome your reaction to this report of HOPE's thinking, as Atlanta prepares for desegregation this Fall. We will keep you posted on further developments.

Sincerely,

Fran.

Georgia heaved a collective sigh of relief when the Legislature passed Governor Vandiver's school bill package. Now, we all felt, the way was cleared for peaceful compliance with the law. Now, unconstitutional statutes were swept aside, and in their place were a series of laws under which Georgians could control their educational destinies without force or coercion.

We have every reason to feel relieved; even self-congratulatory. For over two years HOPE supporters have labored to achieve just this result.

But let us intrude on this mood of relief by analyzing the prospects before us when school opens in Atlanta this Fall on a desegregated basis.

Let us interrupt our congratulations by examining the nature of the victory -- its grave weaknesses, as well as its strengths.

We will find that what has been taken is a small first step. We have not reached the end of the road, now even as Mr. Churchill has said, the beginning of the end, but only the end of the beginning.

What follows then is an appraisal of what the school laws mean; what steps are necessary to translate them into reality; and what role HOPE can play in keeping our schools open in an atmosphere of dignity and calm.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAWS -- WHAT THEY ARE

All the statutes in conflict with the 1954 Supreme Court decision have been swept away. Laws which forbade desegregation and which withheld money from schools which did desegregate are now off the books.

The new laws permit pupil placement under local option; i.e., the admittance of Negro students to formerly white schools provided they meet certain scholastic, residence and psychological criteria left in the hands of local school boards. The criteria set up here in Atlanta indicate they will be used to keep desegregation to a token basis.

The laws further propose that no student can be forced to attend schools with a child of another race; that those not wishing to attend may apply for state-grants-in-aid permitting a student to attend a private segregated school if his public school is desegregated. Just how these grants-in-aid will be awarded has not yet been spelled out in detail.

Also, a community may, on petition of 15% of its registered voters, hold a referendum on whether or not the school shall be closed in the event of desegregation; or this referendum may be initiated by the local school board.

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION COME?

Although desegregation all over the state is now theoretically possible, it is going to come community by community, court suit by court suit, and not all at once. Atlanta, under federal court order since last May, will be the first to desegregate under the Atlanta School Board plan already approved by Federal Judge Hooper. This would desegregate the 12th and 11th grades of high school this Fall, and then a grade a year in descending order from then on.

Obviously, the pattern of desegregation through the state will determine HOPE's activities. Atlanta this Fall will be the first focus of attention; Atlanta HOPE supporters will therefore carry the major burden of activity. As other communities face desegregation, the focus will shift to them. For HOPE supporters realize that all the laws in the world will not prevent lawlessness. There must be community acceptance of the law, and this means careful, coordinated community planning. It is now more important than ever before for communities outside Atlanta to keep their organizations strong and active so they can learn from Atlanta's experience, make their own advance plans, and continue the job of creating the climate for successful desegregation.

ADVANCE PLANNING IN ATLANTA

HOPE supporters have been meeting informally for some months with representatives of other groups to discuss what can be done on a community-wide basis. The following are the questions with which the voluntary organizations are now dealing:

1. How can widest community support be mobilized by voluntary organizations through special meetings by existing religious, womens, fraternal and civic associations? Can we enlist both official school spokesmen and representatives of civic groups to address these meetings?

2. Would small informal neighborhood "coffees" of high school parents to answer sepecific questions and allay possible fears be helpful?

3. How can parents in presently white high schools be prepared? What are the mechanisms for calling a special PTA meeting in every high school before school re-opens? If PTA leadership in a particular school is hostile, how can parents who are friendly be found and urged to speak up within PTA if possible, informally if not?

4. How can voluntary organizations stimulate the mass media to undertake a public information campaign? What broad-gauged activity would capture the imagination of the whole population of Atlanta?

5. How can the news media be encouraged to tie Atlanta's future growth to peaceful desegregation this Fall? To point out the irreparable harm that would be done to business, tourism, major league sports, etc., by riots and rowdyism?

6. How can we best use existing literature prepared by voluntary organizations and see that it gets wide distribution?

7. What role should the clergy play to encourage peaceful desegregation, especially among high school age youngsters?

8. What can voluntary organizations do to unite community support for keeping schools open in the event of a referendum?

DOUBLE JEOPARDY: APATHY AND COMPLACENCY

There is nothing dramatic in these questions. There is no legislative crisis here to make the morning headlines -- no ugly riots to stir the conscience. The work of preventing incidents in the Fall will be demanding, slow and even tiresome. For those outside Atlanta it will seem far removed from their daily lives.

These are the double dangers that HOPE now faces. For if we in Atlanta do not work hard for our objectives this Spring, crisis -- even chaos -- will greet us in the Fall. New Orleans is a grim reminder of that possibility.

If we fail to make a financial investment in HOPE in the Spring -- then the extremists will declare a dividend of trouble in the Fall.

We cannot let these things happen. We here must set the example that will pave the way for smooth transition for every other community in Georgia. And as our plans mature, we must turn to all HOPE supporters for their advice, guidance and help. We know that we will be able to count on your generous response.

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813 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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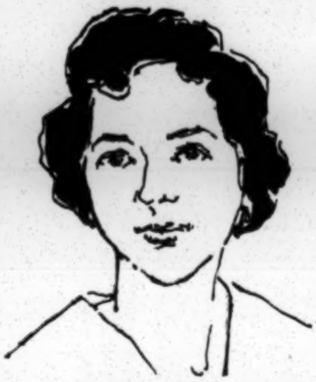
HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION

HOPE *Bulletin*



ATHENIAN Heads Executive Committee

..."Make every parent aware"...

The appointment of Mrs. Benson Downing of Athens as Acting Chairman of HOPE's Executive Committee emphasizes the statewide character of the open schools battle. Mrs. Downing, a native of Athens, will spearhead HOPE's drive to bring the facts to each of Georgia's 159 counties.

Mrs. Downing's professional background is one of service in the public health field. She received her BS from the University of Georgia, and MS degrees from both the University of North Carolina and the University of Georgia. She has worked as an epidemologist with the U. S. Army Southeast Region. The mother of two children, 11 and 12, she is a Board member of the League of Women Voters, and the former head of the HOPE chapter in Athens.

"As the Sibley hearings clearly showed," said Mrs. Downing, "there is strong sentiment to keep schools open to comply with the law in many areas outside Atlanta. HOPE's primary task is to make every parent in Georgia aware that Judge Hooper has given the 1961 Legislature a last chance to decide the fate of public schools."

Mrs. Downing succeeds Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, who will continue to head the state-wide Board of Directors, with some fifty members throughout the state of Georgia.

Sponsored by United Churchwomen:

"THE SCHOOL BELL TOLLS FOR YOU"

FOUR OCTOBER OPEN - SCHOOL MEETINGS
ROME - ALBANY - COLUMBUS - AUGUSTA

Calling all open school advocates outside metropolitan Atlanta! Here's a golden opportunity to convince your neighbors that the only way out of Georgia's school dilemma is peaceful compliance with the Supreme Court ruling. HOPE, with the Georgia League of Women Voters, and Active Voters of Georgia presents "The School Bell Tolls...For You! in four key Georgia communities, sponsored by the United Churchwomen of Georgia.

The red-letter dates are: Rome, Tuesday, October 18 — Albany, Tuesday, October 25 — Columbus, Wednesday, October 26 — Augusta, Friday, October 28.

Each city will have an information-packed program combining a local moderator and resource people with a visiting team of school experts. A brief outline includes:

1. The Laws and the Sibley Reports — Georgia League of Women Voters
2. What Private Schools Can and Cannot Do— Active Voters of Georgia
3. The Importance of Public Education
4. Community Action — HOPE, Inc.

There will be ample time for questions and discussion with outstanding participants.

Watch for the exact time and place so that you and your friends can swell the audience and assure each meeting's success.

- -

AS WE GO TO PRESS: The Hon. James S. Peters, Chairman of the State Board of Education has agreed to speak on "The Importance of Public Education at the Columbus meeting, Oct. 26.

Special to North Georgians: The Hon. Erwin Mitchell will address the Rome meeting, October 18 on the same subject.

Dalton
Rome
Cartersville
Gainesville
Athens
Marietta
Atlanta
Washington
Griffin
Eatonton
Milledgeville
LaGrange
G E O R G I A
Macon
Thomaston
Swainsboro
Opelika
Perry
Dublin
Columbus
Lyons
Claxton
Cordele
McRae
Americus
Midway
Baxley
Cuthbert
Fitzgerald
Jesup
Albany
Tifton
Blakely
Waycross
Moultrie
Bainbridge
Valdosta
Thomasville

Which Road for GEORGIA ?

by Frances Breeden, Chairman, Board of Directors

As we start the school year, every Georgian stands at a personal crossroads. Which road will we take for our children? The road of least resistance beckons invitingly. Perhaps if we do nothing, the school problem will go away. Perhaps by some miracle we will be given more time. Or maybe politicians will find some magic formula to circumvent the inevitable.

But those who would travel this road should take warning. Prince Edward County in Virginia tried it. Now, for the second consecutive year it has no public schools, and its white private school system is pathetically unable to cope either financially or academically with the educational needs of its children.

New Orleans thought it had found the magic loophole to escape desegregation. But the courts said no. Now New Orleans is frantically preparing a make-shift plan to meet the court's November 14th deadline. But the necessary climate of acceptance has not been created. Lack of leadership in New Orleans has brought about educational chaos.

In Georgia there is no time left for self-deception or wishful thinking. The facts are these:

1. Georgia's constitution is in direct conflict with the Supreme Court ruling of 1954.

2. It is clearly impractical to develop a private school system that can provide for the educational needs of our children.

3. The alternative to closing the public schools is a system:

a) to authorize local school boards to assign students to particular schools;

b) to give as much freedom of choice as possible to parents and local communities;

c) not to compel any child to go to school with a child of a different race.

These alternatives were set forth in the majority report of the Sibley Commission appointed by the Legislature. They are reinforced by Judge Hooper's formal decision of September 8th:

". . . Should the Legislature permit Atlanta to put into effect in September 1961 the proposed plan (the Atlanta School Board Plan) the State of Georgia would free itself of the danger it now faces: that the closing of the Atlanta schools in September 1961 would, under application of the principles of law in the Virginia case, result in the closing of all public schools in Georgia."

It is now up to the Legislature to seize the "last chance" Judge Hooper gave it to keep our schools open. And it is up to us, as parents and citizens, to let the Legislature know exactly what we expect from it.

WE MUST URGE OUR LEGISLATORS TO ADOPT THE MAJORITY REPORT OF THE SIBLEY COMMISSION.

On the facing page is HOPE's program to achieve this legislative goal. It is realistic and practical. For there is no magic formula to save our schools. The road to reality is long and hard. It means taking a personal hand in daily activities —talking to our neighbors, writing our legislators, giving our time, money and talents to the fight for open schools.

Will you join us on this road— the one sure avenue to our children's future?

"IT'S MIND CHANGING TIME ALL OVER GEORGIA," said a newspaper editor. And HOPE supporters can be proud of the part they played in changing those minds. For with your help, HOPE last year channelled the public pressure that forced the legislature to appoint the Sibley Commission.

Here is what HOPE accomplished:

Operation:

o Over 10,000 signatures on a state-wide petition to the Legislature.

o A barrage of open-school publicity in the press, radio and on TV.

o Hundreds of letters and telegrams from organizations and individuals to the legislators and Governor.

LAST

o Representatives of more than 20 state organizations with HOPE as their spokesman met with Georgia's United States Senators.

o Hundreds of thousands of pamphlets distributed throughout Georgia.

o Face-to-face contact with legislators, other influential Georgians.

CHANCE

o Speakers brought from Norfolk and Little Rock to address major public gatherings.

o During the Sibley hearings, HOPE and other organizations mobilized people all over Georgia to testify, and produced a favorable majority report.

Now our goal is to see that the majority report of the Sibley Commission is adopted by the Legislature. Again, this means marshalling all our resources before the "Last Chance" Legislature meets.

Here are some of the program HOPE must undertake this fall to accomplish this goal:

1. Meetings like those in Rome, Augusta, Albany and Columbus (see p. 1) this October must be scheduled for every sizeable community in Georgia.

2. HOPE plans to have teams of volunteers travel up and down the state to bring the facts about open schools to every village and town.

3. 50,000 opinion-makers must be kept informed on current developments through a regular newsletter.

4. Every legislator must be supplied with material and visited by a volunteer prior to and during the "Last Chance" Legislature.

5. The least dramatic, but most effective method, is daily person-to-person contact with businessmen, community leaders, educators — all those in positions of influence. Our volunteers must be armed with fact sheets, pamphlets, reprints of news publicity — all the materials needed for a persuasive presentation.

These are the ways in which we can accomplish our goals. HOPE is not the kind of organization, nor should it be, to undertake flamboyant, professionally run campaigns. Its effectiveness depends rather on the untiring dedication of its volunteer workers.

In the coming months of the "Last Chance" Legislature, the volunteer efforts of thousands of HOPE supporters like yourselves must win the adoption of the Sibley Commission's recommendations as the law in Georgia.

May we count on your support now as in the past two years? The children of Georgia look to us to safeguard their educational future. We must not let them down.

1 *will get you* 10...

. . . Just one dollar from you will send this Newsletter to 10 opinion makers. We need to reach Georgia's 50,000 top citizens — legislators, journalists, businessmen, PTA presidents, church workers — community leaders all over the state.

Our job this fall is to get the facts to the people — people we have never reached before. An informative newsletter such as this is the most effective way to do it. Won't you help change the climate of opinion in Georgia by sending in your dollar today?

10 *to* 1...

. . . you have some free time. If you can address envelopes, type, file, run a mimeograph machine or answer the phone, WE NEED YOU! Even if you're free only a couple of hours a morning or afternoon each week, or you can work at home, we'll find a spot for you.

Just fill in the coupon and we'll send it on to your local HOPE chapter. You'll enjoy the congenial company and the glow that comes from doing a much-needed job.

To: HOPE, Inc. - 50 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

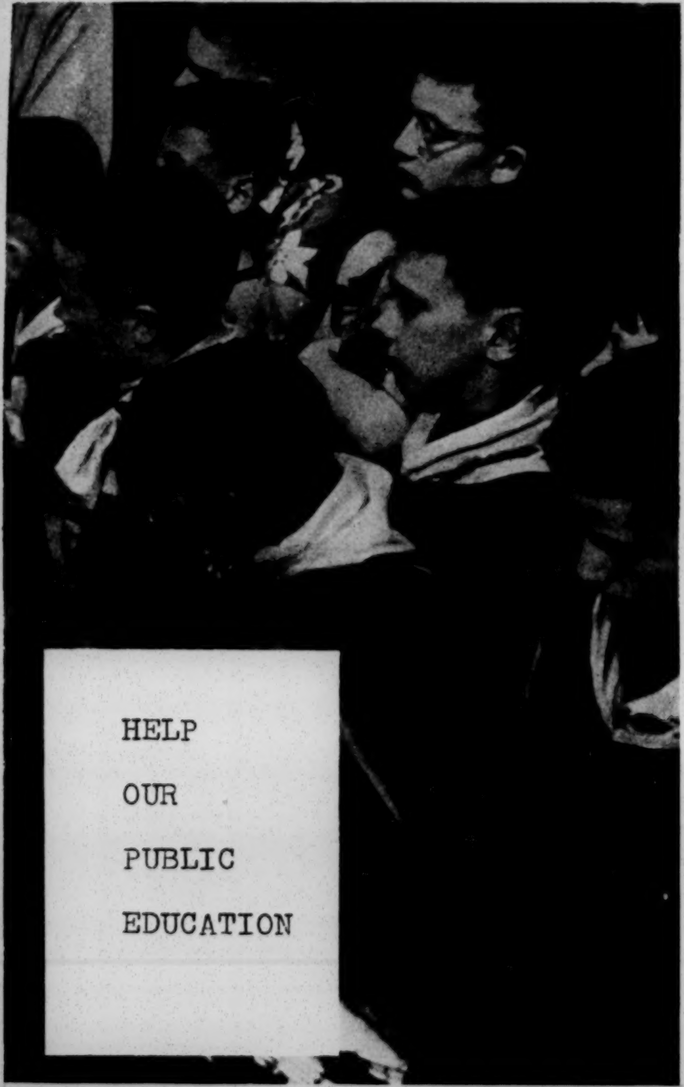
1. Enclosed is $1.00 to help send the HOPE Bulletin all over Georgia ____________
2. I want to volunteer some free time to help in the HOPE office. The most convenient hours and days for me are ____________________

____

Name ____________________________

Address ____________________________

____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PUBLIC
EDUCATION

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Atlanta 3, Georgia

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INTERRACIAL GROUPS

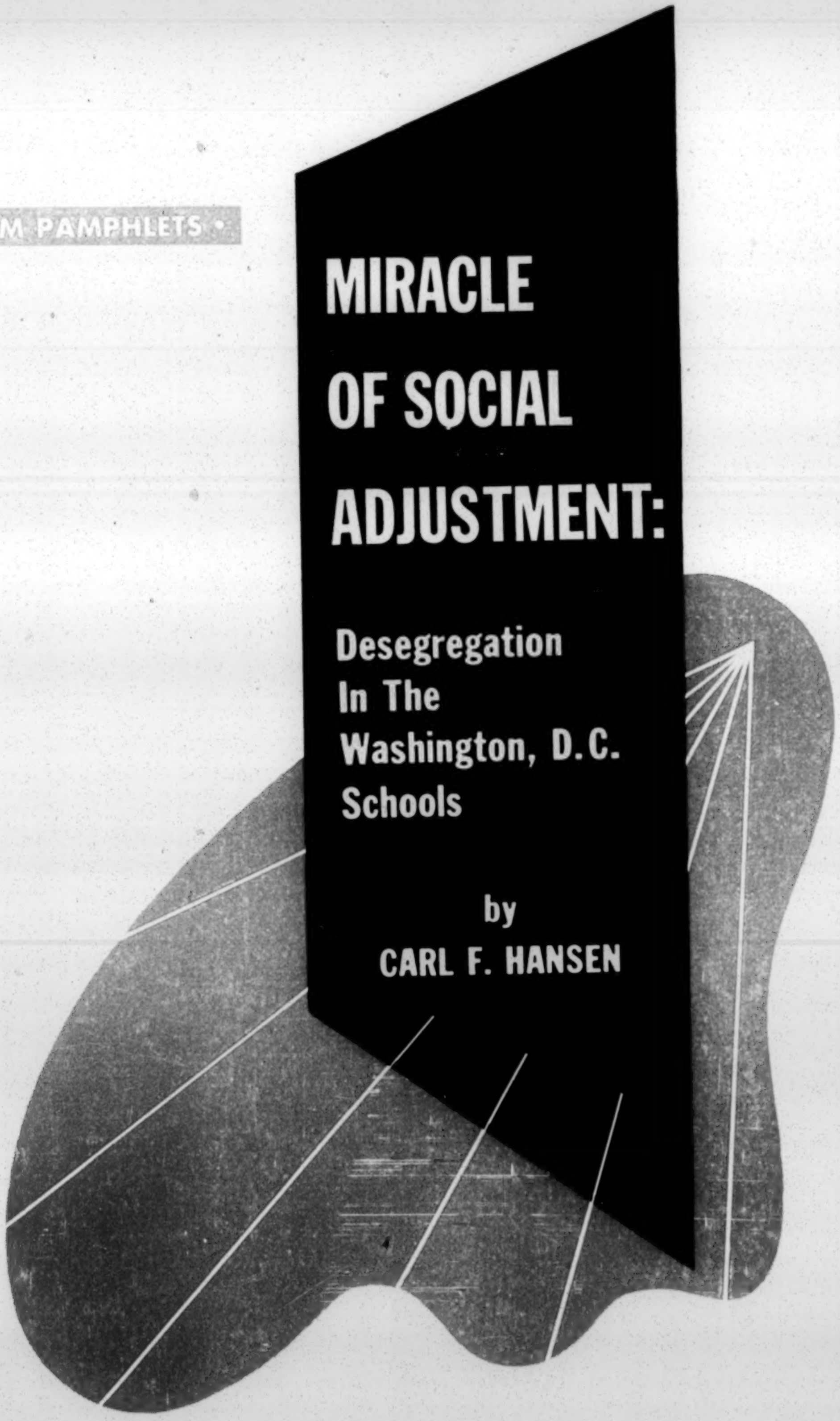
Report of

THE NORTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

April 5, 1956

Raleigh, North Carolina

• FREEDOM PAMPHLETS •



MIRACLE OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT:

Desegregation In The Washington, D.C. Schools

by
CARL F. HANSEN

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CONDITIONS

REPORT

OF THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PUBLIC SCHOOL STANDARDS AND CONDITIONS, AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

Printed for the use of the Committee on the District of Columbia

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WASHINGTON : 1957

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The Louisville Story

by Omer Carmichael
and
Weldon James

ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1956, when Louisville, Kentucky, opened its public schools, roughly one of every four children admitted was a Negro. This took place, in one of the great slave-trading centers of the Old South, without violence, without mob action . . .

(Continued on back cover)

Atl. Ped. [illegible]
Atl. Journ. 1/13/58

State to Lend Legal Help To City in Racial Suit Here

The State of Georgia Monday threw the full force of its legal department behind the City of Atlanta to defend the newest anti-segregation suits filed by 10 parents of 28 Negro pupils.

At the City Hall, it was learned that a request for state legal assistance had been formally made by City Attorney Jack Savage.

In a formal statement Monday, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said that Gov. Marvin Griffin "has directed that I lend every assistance possible in the defense of the suit against the Atlanta School System authorities." No mention was made of the city attorney's request for such help.

Action on the suit, filed in federal court here Saturday, is not expected in the near future. Court officials say hearings could not be fitted into the calendar until mid-February at the earliest.

* * *

THE NEWEST SUIT filed in behalf of the 10 Negro parents charges that the Atlanta school system has failed to follow the U.S. Supreme Court instructions to desegregate the schools.

Pointing out that his department will lend every assistance to Atlanta school officials in defense against the suit, Atty. Gen. Cook's statement said:

"The filing of the suit has (1) totally disrupted present plans of the State School Building Authority to finance the construction of more than 700 classrooms in the Atlanta and Fulton County school systems; (2) made it necessary for the Legislature to give serious consideration to the repeal of the Compulsory School Attendance Law; (3) it has suggested the possibility of the state withholding funds from schools employing teachers and school officials who contribute to NAACP by reason of membership or otherwise; and (4) suggested an immediate investigation into the question of whether those responsible for the filing of the suit should be prosecuted for violating the 1957 barratry law.

* * *

"**IN MY OPINION** the quicker this lawsuit is withdrawn by the two New York Negro attorneys for NAACP the better it will be for all persons concerned."

Meanwhile, Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver said that a court decision in favor of the Negroes "will mean the end of the public schools" in Atlanta.

A. C. (Pete) Latimer, president of the board of education, tion, said Monday that he will meet immediately with City Attorney Savage to prepare defensive court action.

* * *

MR. LATIMER termed it "unfortunate and regrettable" that the suit should be brought when the board faces the problem of improving the school system.

The suit filed here Saturday is similar to another suit filed against the Board of Education in 1950.

The earlier suit was kept in various stages of court action for more than four years, when it was dropped for lack of action by the petitioners.

* * *

ANOTHER INTEGRATION suit was kept in Federal Court here for seven years. This was a suit filed by Horace Ward, for admission to the University of Georgia. It was eventually dropped by the court.

A suit for admission to the Georgia State College of Business Administration by Negroes has been pending in the courts since September, 1956. And a suit to integrate the Atlanta buses, filed in June of last year, is still awaiting action on an original motion to dismiss.

Mayor Hartsfield expressed regret that the suit was filed.

School Supt. Ira Jarrell, named along with the nine board members as defendants, withheld comment Monday. She said that she has not seen the suit and has not consulted with legal advi[illegible]

* * *

MR. SAVAGE pledged th[illegible] office "will defend the board and will resist the suit to the limit of our abilities."

The suit, filed Saturday, listed Thurgood Marshall, chief legal council of the NAACP, as one of the attorneys.

* * *

MR. LATIMER expressed regret that plans which should be considered by the board must be delayed to devote time to the lawsuit.

"The NAACP is ill-advised and [illegible] a great disservice to the [illegible] community in bringing this [illegible]," he said. "We have children [illegible] to educate, teachers to hire, [illegible]rooms to build. We have a [illegible]me job to work constructively [illegible] education and regret that [illegible]ust devote so much time to [illegible] lawsuit," he said.

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'NO MEN' DRAMA OFF

ST. ALBANS, England, Jan. 13 (UP)—Production of a [illegible] called "World Without Men" which had a cast of seven w[illegible] and a cat was called off by the local women's institute [illegible] all the cast, including the cat, were found to be pregnant.

HARRY S. ASHMORE
1958 Pulitzer Prize Winner

the Easy Chair

The Untold Story Behind Little Rock

HARRY S. ASHMORE

1958 Pulitzer Prize Winner

the Easy Chair

The Untold Story Behind Little Rock

The executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette *and author of* Epitaph for Dixie*—widely acclaimed as the best of recent books about the South—examines the failure of our press, TV, and radio to report what really happened in his city. His paper won a Pulitzer Prize this year for meritorious public service and Mr. Ashmore himself received another for his editorials during the Little Rock crisis.*

FOR some months now I have served, in addition to my other duties, as something of a public monument, a sight to be seen by distinguished visitors on safari to Darkest Arkansas. They still come in a seemingly endless stream to view the scene of the Battle of Little Rock—small, brown men from the Orient, lady parliament members from Norway, earnest students from Eastern universities, pipe-smoking professors of sociology, ecclesiastics of every rank and denomination, and journalists without number. They go, usually, to look upon the site of Faubus' charge and Eisenhower's envelopment, visit the governor in his marble sanctuary, and come finally to what a friend of mine has termed, inaccurately I hope, Ashmore's Tomb.

These visitations often provide unique intellectual exercise. It is stimulating, at least, to discuss, through a French interpreter, the states' rights doctrine of John C. Calhoun with a Japanese professor of European literature. But I encounter a besetting frustration, too. With only rare exceptions the visitors—domestic no less than foreign—come with an image of Little Rock firmly fixed in their minds, an image fashioned by the millions of words sprayed through the communications media since the balloon went up last September. And I doubt that the image is perceptibly altered even when they gaze upon a quiet, attractive city built upon tree-clad hills where civilized people still go about their ordinary business without visible trepidation.

There is, of course, good reason why Little Rock has become a symbol that arouses strong emotions among people everywhere in the world. Events have made the very name of the city a battle cry for those on both sides of the great moral issue that has divided this nation through most of its history, and still divides it. "Remember Little Rock" proclaims the great seal that adorns propaganda-bearing envelopes going out from the headquarters of the Southern Citizens Councils. The same words have been sounded by Negro hoodlums moving with drawn knives against whites in the slum streets of Northern cities.

It follows that there has been considerable deliberate tinkering with the image at home and abroad. Little Rock was about as handy a package as the Russians have had handed them since they set out to woo the colored peoples of the earth. In the South (and among some of the copperhead columnists who espouse states' rights above Mason and Dixon's line) a whole new mythology has evolved to fit extant prejudices against the central government. Westbrook Pegler, for example, has solemnly contended that Old Applehead sent his stormtroopers into Little Rock to assault innocent citizens not only without legal sanction but without cause, and John Temple Graves maintains on several Southern editorial pages that the mob which overran the Little Rock police force was "Harry Ashmore's imaginary lion in the streets." The effort is far advanced to expunge from pliant Southern memories the salient fact that Orval Faubus moved first with force of arms when he sent his state militia to seize Central High School in naked defiance of a federal court.

WHAT THE REPORTERS DIDN'T SEE

BUT this I regard as incidental, a natural hazard of my trade and my time. What gives me professional pause is the odd, distorted, and grossly incomplete image of Little Rock carried around by those who got their facts straight, and in great abundance. Among my present afflictions is the gloomy suspicion that somehow as we improve the mechanical means of communication we are losing the fundamental ability to communicate; we are talking more, that is, and saying less.

In my time I have seen the mass media expand to include the formidable newcomer, television, and add a new dimension to the raw stuff of history. In the same span, newspapers, although financially weakened by the additional competition for attention and the advertising dollar, have improved their techniques; we get the news faster and dish it up in prettier packages. We are as free as we have ever been—which means that we are as free as our proprietors have the heart and the will to be.

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Yet with all of this, we seem to be no nearer a solution to the fundamental problem that has beset us since Gutenberg perfected movable type—how to present the day's events in meaningful perspective. Indeed, in some important ways, we seem to be moving in the opposite direction. The concentration on technique can, and often has, become a sort of refuge from this more complex problem. One of the major wire services is still bemused by Dr. Rudolph Flesch's formula which seeks salvation through syntax, and holds that public understanding can be improved through shorter sentences and more frequent paragraphs. It seems to me it doesn't really matter what tools we use so long as we are prone to wake up each morning and discover a whole new world and write about it as though nothing relevant had gone before.

The Little Rock story is a case in point. It was, by universal judgment, the second biggest news story of the year—topped only by Sputnik. It attracted a concentration of correspondents, photographers, and radio and television technicians comparable to that which assembles for a national political convention. The newspapers, wire services, and networks sent their best men, too—seasoned hands to handle the fast-breaking spot news and think-piece experts to back them up. For many days the story had top priority on every news desk in this country and abroad—which meant the men on the ground could count on whatever space or time it took to report their findings in full. It is fair to say that contemporary journalism's best effort went into the Little Rock story.

Yet Harold C. Fleming, the perceptive executive director of the Southern Regional Council, whose business it is to chart the shifting pattern of race relations in the South, has written of the result:

> . . . what do the millions of words and television images add up to? Have they given Americans—to say nothing of foreigners—a clearer understanding of the South's malaise? As a result of them, will the national shock be less or the insight greater if a similar eruption accompanies desegregation in Dallas or Charlottesville or Knoxville? We can hope so, but not with much optimism. Only a few major newspapers, like the *New York Times,* a few thoughtful television and radio commentators, and a few good magazines sought to give a meaningful perspective to their reports from Little Rock.
>
> Conspicuously lacking in most interpretations is any sense of continuity. The upheavals in Tuscaloosa, Clinton, and Little Rock were not isolated events, but episodes in an unfolding drama of social change. . . .

I can file no dissent from Fleming's verdict. I was there when the cowboy reporters rode in to the scent of blood. They did not have to seek for drama; it was thrust upon them, with a complete set of heroes and villains—and these readily interchangeable, depending upon your point of view. I do not charge that the press sensationalized the Little Rock story; the facts themselves were sensational enough to answer any circulation manager's dream. Moreover, I believe that—with rare exceptions—the men and women who reported the Little Rock story were competent and conscientious. Similarly, I have no reason to believe that any but a tiny handful were bound by home-office policy or blinded by their personal prejudices.

They performed their traditional function, within the traditional limits. They braved the mob that formed for some days around the high school, they interviewed the principals on both sides and many of the minor characters, they sketched in personalities and filled in color, and some at least tried hard to define the feeling of the community. Over a period of weeks they did a reasonably accurate job of reporting what happened at Little Rock—but as Fleming has said, they have failed to tell why it happened.

THE UNFINISHED STORY

AND the reason, I think, is that to American journalism the Little Rock story had an arbitrary beginning and end. It began the day Governor Faubus surrounded Central High School with his state guard. It continued so long as there was a naked edge of violence. It ended when federal troops restored a surface order to the troubled city. It has had subsequent footnotes only when the edge of violence re-emerged in clashes between white and Negro children inside the school. It survives in the press today largely in the sort of occasional oblique reference that passes for background of more immediate news.

Yet it is quite obvious that the Little Rock story did not begin in September. It is equally obvious that it has not ended yet. For Little Rock was simply the temporary focus of a great, continuing, and unresolved American dilemma which touches upon fundamental concepts of morality, of social change, and of law. Journalism has concentrated on only the exposed portion of the iceberg; the great, submerged mass remains uncharted.

It was, admittedly, an extraordinarily difficult story to handle. A journalist is trained to seek out spokesmen for both sides in any controversy. They were readily and anxiously available in Little Rock. The case for resistance to the Federal Court's desegregation order was made at length by Governor Faubus, and bolstered by the more flamboyant utterances of the unabashed racists in the Citizens' Councils. The case for compliance was made by the local school officials, the mayor of the city, and—belatedly—by the President of the United States, with somewhat more passionate arguments freely offered by spokesmen for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

But this was a controversy that had three sides. Caught between the committed and dedicated partisans was a substantial and silent mass of plain citizens—confused and deeply disturbed. They were people who deplored desegregation and also deplored violence. They felt, many of them, a deep compassion for the nine Negro children exposed to the anger and contempt of a white mob. But they also felt that the Negro children should not be attending the white school in the first place. They had been, most of them, willing to undertake what they considered the unpleasant duty that had been required by the courts.

But then, at the last moment, their governor had stepped forward and proclaimed that what they had accepted as the law was without substance—and that their failure to resist desegregation amounted to treason to their own traditions and to their own people.

It is true that most of those who accepted this thesis (and the majority have, to some degree) did so with conscious rationalization. But it is also true that when emotion triumphed over reason they did not actively join the crusade of the governor and the Citizens' Councils; rather they simply subsided into troubled silence and by so doing withdrew their support from those few who attempted to stand against the tide. And because they were silent, their attitude went largely unreported. The press took due note of the fact that in fairly short order Governor Faubus was in command of the field; but here again it did not explain why—which is the heart of the story.

It can be argued that these matters are too subtle for the proper practice of journalism—that those who rode to Little Rock as though it were a four-alarm fire could not be expected to plumb the hidden attitudes of the populace, and indeed that the effort to do so would represent a dangerous departure from proper standards of objectivity. Perhaps so. But there were other aspects of the Little Rock story that were equally vital and by no means so elusive. There was, conspicuously, the failure of leadership in Washington which matched the default of Southern leadership, and made the ultimate showdown between state and federal force inevitable.

NEWS THAT DOESN'T HAPPEN

BEFORE pursuing this thesis I should, perhaps, note that I am (to borrow Sam Rayburn's description of himself) a Democrat without suffix, prefix, or apology. It should be noted too that I spent ten months in the wilderness with Adlai Stevenson in 1956, when the Democratic candidate's cries on this subject, along with all others, were largely unheeded. But, making all due allowance for my prejudice, I submit that the record shows that from May 1954, when the United States Supreme Court reversed the old Plessy doctrine, until September 1957, when the chickens finally fluttered in to roost in Little Rock, the Eisenhower Administration took no affirmative action to pave the way for the sweeping legal change the Court required or to temper the inevitable dislocations it would occasion. Indeed, the incredible fact is that the Administration, without preliminary, moved directly to the ultimate resort of armed force, and then was confounded by its own belated audacity.

It required no delicate fingering of the public pulse to chart the course of growing defiance in the South. It was evident in violent utterances by some of the South's public men and in the silence of others. It was made a matter of record in the passage of a variety of restrictive laws in the Southern legislatures. A conspicuous public monument was erected in Washington when one hundred Southern members of the Senate and House signed their breast-beating Manifesto in the spring of 1956.

Yet Mr. Eisenhower's only reaction to all this was an occasional bemused press conference statement about the difficulties of changing the minds and hearts of men. His Administration, it is true, made token efforts to pass stringent civil-rights legislation—which only served to lacerate the Southerners in Congress and certainly had an adverse effect upon their minds, hearts, and spleens. And, of course, Vice President Nixon, in the days before he sheathed his hatchet, joined other Administration spokesmen in making proper obeisance to their party's Abolitionist tradition when campaigning in those areas where the Negro vote is heavy.

But at no time did Mr. Eisenhower attempt to use the moral force of his office to persuade Southerners of the justice of the course the Supreme Court required of them, or his great personal prestige in the region to allay their fears that they were being forced into a revolutionary rather than an evolutionary course. Nor did he employ the vast political powers of his office to negotiate with the recalcitrant Southern political leaders from a position of strength.

I am not one who supports without reservation the thesis that the Republican allegiance of most of the proprietors of the press has been translated into a conspiracy to wrap Mr. Eisenhower in bunting and protect him against criticism. I do not believe that this was a primary cause of the conspicuous failure of the press to take due note of the troubles that were shaping up in the South, and of the Administration's apparent unawareness. I suspect that it stems rather from the limiting journalistic axiom that what happens is news, and what doesn't isn't.

Thus the reporters rode into the region only when there was action—when a couple of red-necked hoodlums in backwoods Mississippi dropped Emmett Till into a river, or a mob ruled that Autherine Lucy couldn't attend the University of Alabama, or John Kasper incited the citizens of Clinton to wrath. In between, an occasional reporter, usually from one of the magazines, toured the region—but these too often caught only the sound and the fury on the surface. A notable example was the series in the *Saturday Evening Post* last summer, "The Deep South Says 'Never!'" The author, John Bartlow Martin, is a competent and conscientious practitioner, but his pieces were largely distilled from the utterances of the extremists without qualifying balance. The certainly unintentional result was to give national credence to the contention of the Councilmen that they spoke for the whole of the Southern people, and the Council leaders themselves regarded the *Post* series as invaluable propaganda in their campaign to enforce the doctrine of brute resistance upon the silent majority. But the other and equally essential part of the story—the drift in Washington—went largely unnoticed except by a few peripheral critics who address a limited audience.

THE POLITICAL DEAL

IF THE reporting of the prelude to Little Rock was conspicuously inadequate, it seems to me that the postlude provides an even more distressing example. The stirring martial events of September were, it is true, somewhat confusing—particularly when President Eisenhower and Governor Faubus held their historic peace conference at Newport and there remained some doubt as to who emerged with whose sword. Out of the communiques issued by the White House on this occasion, however, and the later meeting with envoys from the Southern Governors' Conference, there emerged an assumption that the executive department of the federal government was prepared to back to the utmost the orders of the federal judiciary.

This notion was reinforced by the arrival of the 101st Airborne Infantry, and by the presence in Little Rock of so many FBI agents they created a problem of hotel accommodations. Indeed, there was public and official talk of a vast document compiled by the FBI, at the direction of the United States Attorney General, presumably in preparation for court action against those who were clearly defying the injunctions of a federal judge. During those fall days the embattled Little Rock School Board—under fire from the state government for carrying out the judge's order and deserted by a city administration intimidated by a show of political strength by the Citizens' Council—waited for the federals to ride to their aid. All they got, as it turned out, was withdrawal of the regulars of the 101st and a perfunctory detail of federalized national guardsmen, under orders to observe but not to arrest any malefactors within the school.

It soon became apparent that this was far from enough to preserve any semblance of order. The mob which once came close to forcing entry into the school did not re-form, it is true, but it didn't need to. A far safer course was to inspire a small group of white students to undertake a campaign of harassment against the isolated Negroes. And as it became apparent that Washington had done all it was going to do, the Citizens' Councils became bolder and bolder in their campaign of intimidation, coercion, and boycott directed against any who dared dissent from the defiant course they had charted. The campaign bore tangible fruit in the expulsion of one of the nine Negro children who had responded in kind to calculated mistreatment—an event greeted by the appearance of cards on the lapels of the student activists bearing the cogent notice: "One down—eight to go."

Here again, in spasmodic, uncoordinated fashion the surface of these events has been recorded by the press. But the other and more significant portion of the story has attracted little attention. In Washington, the decision to leave to the Little Rock School Board the entire burden of carrying out the court order against impossible odds has never been officially announced, but has been clearly acknowledged by the Department of Justice. The new Attorney General, William P. Rogers, said that there were no present plans for further legal action in Little Rock. He further noted that the Administration would not press for additional civil-rights legislation at this session of Congress—a matter of some moment since the Justice Department had previously used as an excuse for inaction at Little Rock the failure of the enforcement provisions in the last civil-rights bill.

These pronouncements were followed by one of the most remarkable scenes enacted on Capitol Hill since the passage of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Rogers appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee to be interrogated as to his fitness as Attorney General, received cordial greetings, and was recommended for confirmation without a single question being addressed to him regarding his past or future course in the Little Rock case—and this before a committee that counts among its members Senators James Eastland of Mississippi and Olin Johnston of South Carolina. This singular occurrence was accorded no more than passing mention in the press and no one of consequence speculated in print or on a television tube as to the dimensions of what must have been one of the most singular political deals in recent years.

TIME FOR WHAT?

JUST as the Little Rock story did not begin in Little Rock, it will not end there—whatever the ultimate fate of the eight children still remaining in the beleaguered high school at this writing. These events have already had tragic consequences in Arkansas and the South; those who were disposed to support an orderly adjustment to the new public policy have been discredited and disarmed—not alone by the extremists who are now in control, but by a national Administration which deserted them in the first collision between federal and state force and declared in effect that the rule of law propounded by its own courts is not enforceable. And so, by default, what began as a local issue has been built into a national constitutional crisis.

And it is no less than that—perhaps the most critical the nation has faced since 1860. I do not suggest that civil war is imminent, because of course it isn't. I do say that the drift in Washington has gravely compounded the dislocations that were made inevitable by the historical developments affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1954, and has left the country sharply divided on a complex moral and social issue at a time when national unity could be the price of national survival.

There are many who share the blame. There is reason to wonder if our system of education has served us adequately when in its ultimate flowering it has produced a generation, North and South, that appears not only unable to grasp the implications of the race problem but unwilling to face it squarely. I have said of the South that its besetting problem is not the accommodation of the rising aspirations of its Negro people, difficult as that may be, but its inability to reduce the issue to rational terms. In slightly different context, the same thing is true of the non-South—called upon now to translate its pious principles into action and blinking painfully over the mote in its own eye.

BUT my concern is with journalism. No one can say with certainty that the course of events in the South could have been altered had the President exercised firm leadership—or that Mr. Eisenhower would have been disposed to act even if the alarm had been sounded by those who are supposed to man the watchtowers of public affairs. And now, after the fact, this is perhaps not of consuming importance. But the watchtowers remain largely silent still, and I suggest that this is a matter of pressing concern.

For it seems to me that the American people are still not aware of what Little Rock really demonstrated—the shocking fact that not only did the Administration have no plan to meet the crisis at Little Rock when it came, but even now, with all the bitter lessons before it, still has charted no effective course of action nor displayed any disposition to do so.

I am the first to argue that time is of the essence in any resolution of the problem. In so delicate an area of human relations change must be evolutionary. Yet time is of value only if it is put to some practical use; perhaps the most cogent single question yet raised was that put by Francis Pickens Miller of Virginia to a group of Southerners who at a national conference were pleading for a breathing spell.

What, he asked, did they propose to do with it?

It is clear that the Southern leadership has no program and no policy except the negative one of delay at any price—and part of that price will be a steady deterioration of race relations across the whole of the nation, with a corollary impact of great significance on our sagging foreign policy. In the face of this, the Administration has offered nothing except the politician's usual device for postponing unpleasant decisions—the creation of a study commission, which, if it does not founder on its partisan division, at some distant date presumably will come up with the facts the press should have been setting forth all along.

These then are some of the aspects of the Little Rock story which seem to me to be largely unrecognized or generally misunderstood despite the millions of words that have adorned the front pages and boomed through the loudspeakers. I suppose that a patient man with endless time on his hands might have put together the lurid fragments that were hurled at him and divined their meaning—but readers and listeners are usually both impatient and busy. It remains, then, journalism's unfulfilled responsibility to somehow provide perspective and continuity—to add the why to the what.

HOW can it be done, in the face of the real, and in many ways growing, limitations of time and space that beset all of us who live by the clock? I will confess that I have no ready answers. But I do know the task is urgent and steadily becoming more so.

And I think perhaps it begins with recognition that this is so—and that, valid as they may be, the excuses we newspapermen have made to ourselves in private, and the proud boasts of rectitude our promotion managers commonly make in public, are no longer good enough. I think we have got to get over the notion that objectivity is achieved by giving a sinner equal space with a saint—and above all of paying the greatest attention to those who shout the loudest. We've got to learn that a set of indisputable facts does not necessarily add up to the whole truth.

Perhaps what we need most of all is simply the courage of our own convictions—to recognize that news is not merely a record of ascertainable facts and attributable opinions, but a chronicle of the world we live in cast in terms of moral values. We will err, certainly, and we will be abused—but we will at least be in position in the watchtowers, trying to tell the story in all its dimensions.

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"Crisis in the Public Schools"

ADDRESS
By
DeKalb County Representative
JAMES A. MacKAY

At Emory University on Monday, Nov. 3, 1958
before the Adult Short Course Class

I am glad to have this opportunity to discuss the impending crisis in the Atlanta public school system, because more than 7,000 students who are enrolled in the Atlanta public school system reside in the county I represent and attend schools located in DeKalb County. Frankly, I do not know the answer to our school problem, but I am certain of one thing. We are not making strenuous enough efforts to solve it. The only thing the official leadership of Georgia has done so far is to come up with a "No School Plan." It is my opinion that we have brains and character enough to come up with a "Some School Plan" which will save our children from irreparable damage which would inevitably follow, should the schools be closed for any substantial length of time. Therefore, let me review with you the events of the last five years.

In anticipation of a Federal decree which might order integration of the public schools and our university system, Governor Herman Talmadge sponsored the private school amendment in the 1953 session of the General Assembly. It passed in November of that year by a vote of 146 to 37 in the lower House. That was before the May 17, 1954 decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation.

During the late summer and fall of 1954, after the momentous decision, the people of Georgia engaged in a spirited debate as to the merits or demerits of the amendment.

B. D. Murphy, Chief Architect of Georgia's segregation laws, contended that failure to pass the amendment would mean mixed schools in Georgia in 12 months. Governor-Elect Marvin Griffin said that passage of the amendment would not affect our public schools and that after passage of the amendment the General Assembly could meet in special session and enact legislation which would guarantee free public schools.

Other proponents of the amendment, Eugene Cook, Ernest Vandiver, John Sammons Bell, and Durwood Pye, said that we could keep the same schools, the same teachers, the same books and the same teachers' pensions under the private school plan. You will recall that they said the whole thing could be handled by bookkeeping — two sets of books would do the trick.

Opponents of the private school amendment, led by Hamilton Lokey, Fulton County representative, and M. D. Collins, State School Superintendent, vigorously contended that we could not have public schools outside of the law and that come what may, we would have

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PARENTS' STUDY GROUP FOR SCHOOLS
Atlanta, Georgia

to solve our problems within the framework of the law and the public school system.

Hamilton Lokey and John Sammons Bell brought the issue into clear focus when each was asked whether he would prefer integrated schools or no schools. Bell replied that he would prefer no schools. Lokey replied that he would prefer integrated schools but that he felt that we did not face this alternative, that the real question was whether we would have "no schools" or "some integration" in our public schools.

When the votes were counted, 210,488 Georgians, relying on the premise that you could have "free-private-public-schools" or "free-public-private-schools" on a segregated basis, voted for the amendment. 181,148 Georgians voted against this amendment. Baldwin, Bibb, Camden, Chatham, Chattooga, Clarke, Cobb, Coffee, Coweta, Dade, DeKalb, Fannin, Floyd, Forsyth, Fulton, Glynn, Gordon, Habersham, Hall, Liberty, Lumpkin, Murray, Polk, Rabun, Richmond, Thomas, Towns, Walker, White and Whitfield counties voted against the amendment. 31 counties voted against the amendment, and 128 counties voted for the amendment.

Governor Griffin had promised that there would be no enabling legislation in the 1955 session and none was passed except a bill which made it a felony for any official to expend any funds for mixed schools.

In the 1956 session, however, a package of bills called, "The Private School Plan" was dropped into the hopper and five of these six bills were enacted into law. Let me review them briefly.

SENATE BILL #1. requires the closing of the public schools in the event of a Federal decree ordering integration and provides for grants to individual children in amounts to be determined by the governor, and directs that State and local taxes shall be collected as may be necessary.

Section 3 of this act makes it a misdemeanor for any parent to pay this money as tuition to any sectarian school. It should be pointed out here that most private schools now in existence in Georgia are sectarian schools and this means that in the event of closing our schools, the private schools we would most likely turn to would not be available insofar as the grants would be concerned.

SENATE BILL #2. declares it to be a misdemeanor for anyone to enter upon the property of a closed school except for its care, custody, maintenance or inspection.

SENATE BILL #3. authorizes the leasing of public schools for private educational purposes without bids and for periods up to five years.

SENATE BILL #4. authorizes the State School Building Authority to lease school buildings.

SENATE BILL #5. as I recall, made it a felony to appeal a decision denying admission to a school. This bill was quietly dropped when we pointed out that this struck down the intelligent decision of Judge Sibley, that you must first exhaust your administrative remedies before seeking relief in the courts. It is through the administrative process that school children can be intelligently classified for reasons other than color.

SENATE BILL #6. amended the State Teachers Retirement system by providing for the admission of teachers in privately operated non-sectarian schools.

Eight of us in the House of Representatives at that time studied these bills very carefully and then issued the Public School Declaration. I would like to read it to you because I believe that it is a statement of principle with which most Georgians would agree, and I feel as deeply tonight about this statement as I did then:

Public School Declaration

We believe in the public schools of Georgia. They are our greatest asset. The work of Georgians for seventy-five years and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars in public funds have made our schools what they are today. Our children now have educational opportunities comparable to those of children in other parts of the United States.

We believe that every boy and girl and every parent, and every Georgian, has a stake in the preservation and strengthening of our public schools.

We believe that anything that harms the public schools does irreparable harm to the future of our children and our State.

Believing these things, we cannot support legislation which would:

1. Destroy our public schools.
2. Place in the hands of any one man, whoever he might be, unlimited power to shut down our public schools and dole out our school money.
3. Provide for the lease, sale, transfer or other disposition of public school properties without any statutory safeguards to protect the public interest or provide who will get schools and on what terms, and without any provision whatsoever for the welfare or future of our teachers other than retirement pay.
4. Substitute for our present accredited public schools a grant of money to be applied toward an education of unknown quality, in unspecified locations, for an uncertain school year, with no required academic standards and with no provision for building maintenance other than fire safety.
5. Deny the right of peaceful assembly, petition, or open discussion relative to the school problem.

We believe in our traditional way of life, but we must find a solution to our present school crisis consistent with this declaration of principles.

Lokey of Fulton
McWhorter of DeKalb
M. M. Smith of Fulton
W. M. Williams of Hall

Nightingale of Glynn
Mackay of DeKalb
W. B. Gunter of Hall
Fred Bentley of Cobb

Senate Bill #1, which is the key bill in the package, received overwhelming endorsement in the House — 13 of us voted against it.

Thus, the 1956 private school plan is now the law! It is a "No School Plan." It allows the governor absolutely no discretion. He must close the schools in the event of a Federal decree. It allows the residents of the school district involved no chance to vote its opinion on whether or not the schools shall be closed. It allows the duly elected Board of Education in the districts affected no opportunity to participate in whatever decisions are made.

This private school plan was sold to the people on the basis of the argument that you can have free-segregated-public-private schools; that all you need to do is to keep two sets of books. The argument has failed. It has failed in Little Rock and it is failing in Virginia.

What does this mean to the people of Georgia? And, what do these facts shout to the General Assembly and the incoming administration?

I can speak for no one but myself, as a parent of two of the million students in the public schools of Georgia. I can speak only as one mindful of the hopes and fears of the 30,000 teachers who strive daily to pass the light of truth on to the boys and girls of Georgia. I can speak only as one of the millions of beneficiaries of our public schools, both as a student and as a parent. I can speak only as one of the hundreds of thousands of parents who simply cannot afford to pay the cost of an accredited private school education — even assuming such facilities were available.

It seems to me that the 1959 General Assembly has a clear duty to safeguard our public schools by passing Legislation which will give the governor latitude and will not make him a captive of the situation, and a sitting duck for unfriendly forces.

Second, it seems to me that a law should be passed which would give complete local control, which would place the decision making authority in our duly elected Boards of Education in each school district, and which would allow them to arrange referendums which would give the people themselves a chance to be heard as the issues develop. Local government, local control, keeping government close to the people is a Georgia tradition which should be second to none. We, in the local communities, do not think our schools should be run from Washington, or from the State Capitol.

Third, responsible leaders in the school districts which are feeling the impact of these times should meet to calmly and deliberately take stock of what is happening elsewhere, and what might happen here. Only in this way can we hope to save and improve our public schools which are the key to our National security, and which are the means of bringing a more abundant life to our people, through training boys and girls how to make a living and how to live.

Bill Bodenhamer, who has a son going to a free integrated federal institution, West Point, caused Ernie Vandiver to work himself into an unfortunate corner. Ernie is moving to Atlanta in January, and he and his children will live in the Atlanta public school district. I believe that by the exercise of common sense and practicality, it is reasonable to expect that his children can be educated in a segregated school in the city of Atlanta, notwithstanding the possibility of some integration in that system. If Governor-Elect Vandiver does not work to save our public school system, I sincerely fear that he may find his children along with 100,000 others in a costly and disastrous predicament.

Finally, I have confidence that the good people of Georgia have the judgment and the character to protect our traditions within the framework of the law, and that they will uphold and advance the vital cause of public education.

It is becoming crystal clear that we cannot get along with a "No School Plan." We have a right to expect our political and school leadership to at least have a "Some School Plan."

"For Sale—Spring Street School"

ADDRESS
By
Fulton County Representative
M. M. (MUGGSY) SMITH
At Spring Street P.-T.A. Meeting
November 18, 1958

Madam President, fellow-members of Spring Street PTA, ladies and gentlemen. For I am persuaded that a man cannot go through life "riding fences." If he would live by a principle, he must be willing to die for it, be it a political death or otherwise. So — I come before you tonight with a heart totally devoid of humor. I have no wish to entertain you. Matters of such grave importance are now paramount in our minds that facetiousness has no place in them. What I have to say tonight concerns our beloved public schools, yes, THIS SCHOOL, where my wife teaches and my children attend. My only regret is that my voice is weak, my influence small and, verily, the rest of our people will "little note or long remember" what I have to say. Therein lies the pity of the whole situation. We too long have sat idly by in the hopes that some Moses shall lead us out of the morass of a situation that is not of our own choosing, and for which NO remedy has been found. True, attempts have been made to by-pass decisions which we all deplore, but they have been more or less makeshift, and events proceeding with stunning swiftness have proved them totally inadequate to meet the situation. Changing times denote changing attitudes. As long as there is hope there is courage. But I say to you, WHAT IS TO BE DONE WHEN THOSE HOPES PROVE GROUNDLESS, and the inevitable takes place?

Here I would like to say that I have no quarrel with those of our leaders who have striven with all the means at their command to preserve the status quo. If any of their efforts could have stopped the cataclysm, I would be the first to congratulate them. But such is not the case. Even those leaders who originated the private school plan now doubt its efficacy. Decisions in other states have proven their inadequacy. How much longer then, shall WE DEPEND UPON THEM. Shall it be after our schools are closed? Let me picture to you the schools of Georgia **AFTER** they are closed. Where flowers bloomed, the weeds have raised their ugly hydra-like heads. The playgrounds where formerly childish voices had raised a melodic cacophony, stand as silent sentinels of a departed host. Through the cobwebs on the doors one observes the empty seats and halls, mute reminders of a hasty evacuation. Inside, the closet doors are closed on the thousands of books whose jackets bear the imprint of small, grimy hands. The dog-eared pages droop silently. In the auditorium formerly used for exercises, plays and announcements, and meetings of parents and teachers, a group of mice scurry about unmolested. The leak in the roof has gotten worse, and already the plaster is falling in the old third grade room. Cracks are appearing in certain walls after the winter season, and the basement lends a damp and dismal drabness to complete the picture. But far beyond the physical aspects are the effects on parents and children. Housework is a problem with the children underfoot, not for a short three months, but ALL THE TIME. For mothers who work, the baby-sitting problem has become a full-sized nightmare. All nurseries have long since been filled, and while new ones spring up like Medusa's hair, they are poorly equipped and totally unsuited for the task at hand. The older children hang around the corner drug store or record shop, go to movies until sated, then seek various and often ill-advised means of escaping boredom. The teachers — well, God help them, for He alone can — NOW.

What of Georgia's economic future — this Georgia of which we so proudly boast? Does anyone think that a large industry will move to a place where its employees cannot send their children to school? For that matter, does anyone think that many industries now located here, might not be tempted to move away from Georgia? A great effort has been made for years to attract industry to Georgia. Here, in one fell stroke, we turn our backs and see them reluctantly seek other, more hospitable, fields. I need not go into the butcher, the baker and the various businesses that supply items to the schools, or profit from their existence.

With this disheartening picture in mind, I would like to speak beyond the confines of this meeting. Yes, even beyond the city limits, for what I have to say **I WANT TO SAY TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.** Listen well, you good people in Telfair and Hart. Open your ears you citizens of Echols and Screven. Bear with me, you people of Barrow —

Yes, **HEAR MY WORDS.** For as surely as the sun did set this afternoon and shall surely rise (God willing) tomorrow morning, so shall **YOUR SCHOOLS BE CLOSED WHEN THOSE IN ATLANTA ARE CLOSED.** I say this not in the spirit of hoping this is the case, for I deplore it. I say it not in anger, but in pity, for there are many counties who will never be faced, for various reasons, with an individual decision to make. I come to you with the hope that somehow you may avoid this calamity, one in which you had no action or part. This is **NOT** a City-County fight. Far from it. This is one time that all of us should join together in an effort to avoid the inevitable results of the closing of our public schools.

But again I say, **WHEN ATLANTA'S SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED, YOURS WILL CLOSE TOO.** Oh, what would I give for the power to make my words heard all over Georgia, that the thousands of our parents who are living in a fool's paradise of unreality might take heed, yes, and take action to prevent the catastrophe. For, only through an aroused public opinion can any real results be obtained. You know, this situation reminds me of a funeral. All of us attend them, and we sit in the audience, look at the casket bedecked with flowers and say to ourselves, "Poor old Joe. I'm glad it isn't me. Of course, IT CAN'T HAPPEN **TO ME.**" Realizing the inevitability of our demise from this Vale of Tears, we resolutely put it behind us with the words, "IT CAN'T HAPPEN TO ME." Well, Georgia's counties are in the same fix. Their schools **WILL CLOSE.** Then there will be a great outcry, yes, even CHAOS. But the wheel of fate will have turned and the closing of our schools will have been an actuality. Then and only then, will people find out what I am saying now. **IT CAN HAPPEN HERE.** And by HERE, I mean **EVERY COUNTY IN GEORGIA.**

Since 1953, Governors, Legislatures and the Georgia Education Commission, have earnestly sought some solution that would preserve the status quo. They have passed various bills including a Constitutional Amendment, to this end. All these were passed with the assurance that our schools would continue doing business at the same old stand, using the same buildings and teachers, but operating as private schools, with the grants for education being given to the children through their parents, instead of to the various local school systems. This theory has now been completely thrown out, and we **KNOW** that private schools, or any attempt to set up such systems is entirely unworkable. **I SAID THIS IN 1956.** Listen:

A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLE

"We believe in the public schools of Georgia. They are our greatest asset. The work of Georgians for seventy-five years and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars in public funds have made our schools what they are today. Our children now have educational opportunities comparable to those of children in other parts of the United States. We believe that every boy and girl and every parent, and every Georgian, has a stake in the preservation and strengthening of our public schools.

We believe that anything that harms the public schools does irreparable harm to the future of our children and our State.

Believing these things, we cannot support legislation which would:

1. Destroy our public schools.
2. Place in the hands of any one man, whoever he might be, unlimited power to shut down our public schools and dole out our school money.
3. Provide for the lease, sale, transfer, or other disposition of public school properties without any statutory safeguards to protect the public interest or provide who will get schools and on what terms, and without any provision whatsoever for the welfare or future of our teachers other than retirement pay.
4. Substitute for our present accredited public schools a grant of money to be applied toward an education of unknown quality, in unspecified locations, for an uncertain school year, with no required academic standards and with no provisions for building maintenance other than fire safety.
5. Deny the right of peaceful assembly, petition, or open discussion relative to the school problem.

We believe in our traditional way of life, but we must find a solution to our present school crisis consistent with this declaration of principles.

Lokey of Fulton
McWhorter of DeKalb
M. M. Smith of Fulton
W. M. Williams of Hall

Nightingale of Glynn
Mackay of DeKalb
W. B. Gunter of Hall
Fred Bentley of Cobb

So you see, my position was then, and **IS NOW, CONSISTENT.** I voted against all the bills and fought the Constitutional Amendment, to no avail. Yet these bills are the ones that will tie the hands of our fine Governor-Elect and force the closing of our public schools. He is a victim of circumstances. Others have sown the wind and he shall reap the whirlwind. **HIS IS THE PROBLEM.** Yet, I would point out to my good friend Governor-Elect Vandiver, that there is hope. I say that the decisions handed down on September 12 and 29, 1958, have completely changed the picture **AND THIS SINCE HIS ELECTION.** Things that have seemed possible before are now impossible. I think that the Governor's hands have been loosed as a result of these decisions. He is faced with an entirely new situation in which Private Schools **HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO PLACE OR PART.** Those issues have been settled. I would also point out to him that even when the Constitutional Amendment setting up the private school plan was voted upon, IT RECEIVED NO GREAT MANDATE FROM THE PEOPLE. It **BARELY** passed, 210,000 **FOR** and 181,148 **AGAINST.** Had the people known then what I am telling them now, that there was no possibility of private schools under existing conditions, I believe they would have overwhelmingly voted against it.

How would you like for **your** child to go to a school like this next year?

It is in an old orphanage building. Some regular subjects are taught, but no electives. Chemistry is taught but there is **NO LABORATORY.** No foreign languages are taught, and there is no cafeteria. All outside things, such as teams, cheer-leaders, paper sales, etc., have long since vanished, indeed they never existed. Practically every teacher is from the retired rolls, for no public school teacher can teach here without breaking her contract with the State. No one can say with certainty that the school will be accredited. How long funds will be available for its operation only time will tell. This, my friends, is the private school in LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Here I would like to point out that those with ample means can send their children to accredited private schools now. I mean those already in existence. It is not to them that I am addressing my remarks. It is to the average Georgian that I am speaking. It is those who are unable to pay the prohibitive cost of private school education that elicit my sympathy. I think it is from those of us in a position to do something about it, that relief should come. I shall try to help find that relief.

I think the time has come for a period of calm, reasonable clearheaded thinking. I believe that the people of Georgia are willing to sit down and try to reach some realistic solution for this vexing problem. I am a native Georgian, and I have a high regard for the integrity and intelligence of our people. I traveled Georgia about 1,000 miles per week for some 15 years, so I have a good insight into the thinking of the citizens in the other counties. I want to help them in this dilemma. To this end, I propose the repeal of any of the laws now on the statute books that would **FORCE** the Governor to close the schools. I have said that state-wide laws demand state-wide penalties, so why not do the obvious and simple thing and **REMOVE** these state-wide obstructions? We certainly should be none the worse for having done this.

Next, I propose that the people in each independent and/or county school system or district, be allowed to vote on the simple proposition —

WE WANT PUBLIC SCHOOLS — OR — WE DO NOT WANT PUBLIC SCHOOLS. That is the issue now. All else has been resolved and is in the limbo of forgotten things. Under this system, the schools of Ware would not be too concerned with what the people of Muscogee might desire. Nor would the people of Dooley care about the school system in Habersham. It would be up to each system to declare itself **for public schools, OR NO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.** Further, I propose to introduce a local option bill when the Legislature meets in January. We cannot wait until our schools are closed before we act. I have waited until now in the vain hope that someone else might be able to solve this situation. Since **NO ONE HAS,** I offer my bill as something tangible, something that should work.

Now, what can you, the people of Spring Street, yes, of ALL P-T-A'S, do? You can spread information by word of mouth. This is most important. You might have neighborhood meetings to discuss the situation. I understand that some of these meetings are already being held at various places. You might write the Governor and others in authority and tell them your views. In this connection I would greatly appreciate hearing from anyone, pro or con, on the subject. My address is:

M. M. (Muggsy) Smith
650 Hurt Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

You can put one of these stickers on your car windows.

WE WANT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

I will be glad to furnish these when the meeting is over. If anyone has any suggestions that will further the cause I will appreciate hearing them.

Now my friends, the Play is over. The stage is darkened and the actors have had their say and departed into the enveloping night. Only the memories are left. So it is with us. We can leave here tonight and dismiss everything that has been said with a nod of the head. You can refuse to believe what I have said. But I repeat once more and this time finally: If we the people do not rise to this great challenge, and that immediately, then in a few months we shall come to this building, and see through tear-dimmed eyes, the sign,

FOR SALE — SPRING STREET SCHOOL

'Out of Conviction'

A SECOND STATEMENT

on the

SOUTH'S RACIAL CRISIS

signed by 312 Ministers
of
Greater Atlanta

Printed by
GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

THE SECOND STATEMENT

Three hundred and twelve Ministers and Rabbis of the Greater Atlanta area, acting as individual citizens issued a statement on November 22nd, 1958, calling for the preservation of the public school system. Sixteen different denominations are represented among the signers. The text of the statement follows:

On November 3, 1957, a statement dealing with the racial crisis in the South, and signed by eighty Atlanta ministers, was released for publication. The fact that this statement, often referred to as "The Atlanta Manifesto", received widespread publicity through the secular and religious press, radio, and television, not only in the South but across the nation and abroad, was an eloquent commentary upon the nature of the crisis in which we are involved and upon the failure of many of our leaders to confront the problems of our day in a spirit of realism.

Six principles set forth in this statement as essential to the solution of our problem may be summarized as follows:

1. Freedom of speech must at all costs be preserved.

2. As Americans and as religious leaders, we have an obligation to obey the law.

3. The Public School System must not be destroyed.

4. Hatred and scorn for those of another race, or for those who hold a position different from our own, can never be justified.

5. Communication between responsible leaders of the races must be maintained.

6. Our difficulties cannot be solved in our own strength or in human wisdom but only through prayer and in obedience to the will of God.

The months which have elapsed since the signing of that statement have been a period of deepening danger. The events of the recent past have been such as to call for growing concern on the part of all responsible citizens. In the light of these events, we are more convinced than ever of the fundamental truth of these six principles. It is abundantly clear that they cannot be ignored with impunity.

Because of our involvement in this situation, as citizens and religious leaders, it has seemed to many Atlanta clergymen that some further statement on their part is appropriate. Out of that conviction comes this second statement. Once more we speak as individual citizens of Georgia and of the United States, having authority to represent no one other than ourselves. Once more we speak in humility and penitence. At the same time, we speak out of the deep conviction of our souls as to what is right. We believe some facts are now so clear as to throw additional light upon the problems which confront us.

I. It is clearer now than ever before that, at all costs, freedom of speech must be preserved. During the year which has past, it has not become easier to speak the truth concerning our situation. There are still forces which seek to deny freedom of thought and of expression to all who do not insist upon maintaining a rigid pattern of segregation. Economic reprisals, social ostracism, and even physical violence are constant threats to those who do not conform. Such threats strike at the very heart of democracy. As we insist upon the right of honest conviction — whether right or wrong — to be heard, we would pay tribute to the courageous individuals and groups in various walks of life who have insisted that our problem must be faced in a spirit of realism, of sanity, and of good will.

II. It is clearer now than ever before that we must obey the law. Those who insist that the decision of the Supreme Court on segregation in the public schools has no binding force do great injury to our people. The Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution has the effect of law in our country. It is possible for that Court to err, just as it is possible for Congress to enact bad laws. The citizens of our country have the right to work through legal processes to secure the correction of judicial errors or the repeal of undesirable legislation. They do not have the right to defy laws simply because they personally hold them to be unwise or harmful. A policy of obeying only those laws or those rulings of the Court with which we agree leads inevitably to anarchy. It is time for us to face up to the fact that, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, made in the discharge of its constitutional authority, enforced segregation in the public schools is now without support in, and contrary to, national law. At times in her history the Church has opposed civil law in the name of the claims of the higher laws of God. However, we believe that the Constitution of the United States in its provisions for human rights is in accord with Divine Law, and we must, therefore, learn to live with and under the law.

We do not believe in the wisdom of massive integration and are sincerely opposed to the amalgamation of the races. We reaffirm our conviction that the integrity of each race should be maintained on a basis of mutual esteem and free choice, rather than of force. There are some areas in which some integration in schools at this time would be possible without insurmountable difficulty, as has already been demonstrated in certain sections of the South; while there are other areas where such integration would involve needless hardship and grave danger. We have the hope that, if our leaders will offer evidence of good faith toward providing constitutional rights for all citizens, the federal government will be willing to leave the working out of details in local hands. We believe it is possible, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, for States to take reasonable steps to comply with the law of the land and at the same time give due consideration to local situations and avoid an indiscriminate desegregation of the public schools.

III. It is clearer now than ever before that the Public School System must be preserved. Many of our people have been led to believe that through some ficticious legal device we could close our public schools and still provide for public education through tax funds. Recent developments in Arkansas and Virginia serve to make it abundantly clear that any such hope is based solely upon wishful thinking. The choice which confronts us now is either the end of an enforced segregation in public schools or no public schools whatever. We are alarmed to note that many political leaders are apparently willing to offer no better solution than the closing of public schools and the destruction of public education in order to maintain what has been inappropriately described as "our sacred way of life". It is inconceivable that the South should deliberately destroy its dearly bought system of public education. The results of such action in the impoverishment of countless lives, in the loss to our section, even from a purely economic, ,viewpoint would be a tragedy of the first magnitude. It is not likely that the South would ever recover fully from the consequences of such action. Obviously, the closing of the public schools means a small and favored portion of our youth would be educated in private institutions, while the great majority, White and Negro, would recieve no school training worthy of the name. No democratic society can tolerate that situation, nor do we believe our citizens wish to sacrifice the welfare of our youth.

In this connection we would voice an emphatic protest against any suggestion that church property be used as a means of circumventing the law of the nation. The churches and synagogues owe a tremendous debt to the State and this we believe they would gladly repay in any legitimate way possible. There are times when the educational equipment of the churches should be offered to supplement the public school buildings in providing space for our growing school population, provided that the separation of Church and State shall always be recognized and maintained in such an agreement. We concur that churches and synagogues have the right, as they have always had, to engage as they may deem wise in educational enterprise in the interest of their constituencies. We believe, however, their facilities should not be offered nor demanded as a means for defying the constituted authority of our national government.

IV. It is clearer now than ever before that hatred and scorn for those of another race, or for those who hold a position different from our own can never be justified. All hatred between races and groups within society carries with it the constant threat of violence and bloodshed, as has been evidenced by the bombing of churches, synagogues, and schools even while this statement was being prepared. Defiance of one law leads to disrespect for all law. We would call upon our political leaders scrupulously to avoid the type of inflammatory utterance which has characterized too many public pronouncements in recent months and to exert an influence for sanity, for justice, and for kindness. We believe that multitudes of voters in the South as in all America are far more prepared to respond to and support fair-minded and statesmanlike attitudes and policies in political life than these men have realized. In any event, political power is by no means so important as to justify its attainment by the sacrifice of justice, of kindness, and of truth, and by the unleashing of these emotions which threaten the very life of our people.

V. It is clearer now than ever before that communication between responsible leaders of the races must be maintained. The time of danger is also the time of opportunity. It may well be that we are passing through that darkest hour which comes just before the dawn. Never has there been greater need than now for men of good will in both races to voice their convictions, to exert their influence, and to maintain open lines of communication. We are heartened by the intelligent concern and struggle of an increasing number of groups who are facing the issue and its implications. We are likewise heartened by the constructive results which are coming from those lines of communication which do exist between the races.

VI. It is clearer now than ever before that our difficulties cannot be solved in our own strength or in human wisdom but only through prayer, obedience to God, and under His blessing. The situation which confronts us is one which calls for sincere penitence, for earnest prayer, for clear thought, and for courageous action.

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Believing sincerely in the principles set forth in this statement, we therefore propose the following practical steps:

1. We appeal to our churches and synagogues to encourage and promote within their fellowship a free and intelligent discussion of the issues we confront. We believe such discussion should and would give careful consideration to the moral, spiritual, and legal aspects of the crisis we face in our beloved Southland.

2. We appeal to our community and state leaders to give their most creative thought to maintaining a sound public school plan. Such plan must be consistant with the law of the land, respect and preserve the rights of all citizens, and assure the preservation of our system of public education.

3. We request the appointment of a Citizens'Commission to preserve the harmony of our community. The public officials of our city have earned the tribute of the nation for their refusal to condone violence and their efforts to realize worthy race relations. We believe that in the future the need will be great for the support of calm, intelligent public opinion. Atlanta possesses business, civic, educational, legal, political, and religious leadership of the quality to afford this support. We therefore request that representatives of this leadership from the races involved be formed into a Citizens' Commission to advise and assist in maintaining harmony and good will among all our citizens.

Every section of our state also possesses the same able leadership. We therefore believe that the appointment of a similar Citizens' Commission by the state administration would serve to preserve harmony among the citizens of Georgia.

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We call upon all citizens to unite with us in dedicating ourselves to the solution of our problems humbly, patiently, in a spirit of realism, and with God's help.

Signed by:

Ackerman, Stephen W.
Adams, Hugh
Aiken, Paul
Albert, Allen D., Jr.
Alexander, James J.
Allen, Charles
Allen, L. Clyde
Allen, Reuben T., Jr.
Alston, Wallace M.
Anderson, F. S., Jr.
Anderson, Thomas
Arnold Ernest J.
Arwood, J. C.
Baggott, J. L.
Ball, Raymond J.
Barnett, Albert E.
Barrett, W. H.
Bassett, Hunter J.
Beardslee, William A.
Beverly, Harry B.
Berman, Paul L.
Bell, Wade H., Jr.
Boggs, Wade H.
Bolton, Jack G.
Booth, W. T.
Boozer, Jack
Bowen, Boone M.
Bowman, Keyes, Jr.
Bozeman, Jack R.
Branham, Lee
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Broyles, Vernon S.
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Brown, Walter E.
Buck, Raymond
Budd, W. Candler
Buice, Lester
Burns, Robert W.
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Cartledge, Samuel A.
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Caudill, O. V.
Cawthon, William L.
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Chang, Kwai Sing
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Floyd, W. R.
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Fulmer, C. Luther, Jr.
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Garber, Paul Leslie
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Ed.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Tuesday, November 25, 1958 3

Alabama Law Worth Studying, Says School Board Chief Latimer

By **MARION GAINES**

A. C. (Pete) Latimer, chairman of the Atlanta Board of Education, Monday said the Alabama school placement law "is certainly worth our looking into."

A. C. (Pete) Latimer

Latimer said the pupil placement plan, which was upheld Monday by the U.S. Supreme court, may not have any relevance to the Atlanta school situation.

"It sounds interesting and I think we ought to look into it," he said. "I shall certainly ask our lawyers to study it."

"However, I am not as familiar with the details of the Alabama school plan as I would like to be before attempting to assess its possible relevance to the situation here," Latimer added.

Former Fulton Rep. Hamilton Lokey said he is "delighted to see the Supreme Court has ruled as it has."

"I just hope the General Assembly in January will pass similar legislation so that we can preserve our public school system," said Lokey.

"As I interpret the Alabama placement law," he said, "it would enable a school board to successfully withstand an integration suit by permitting a very limited measure of integration."

Lokey said he believes the Alabama plan "may well become the model for legislation throughout the South. It will give us a solution that we can live with and still preserve our public schools.

Other Metropolitan Atlanta officials generally agreed they would need time to study the pupil placement ruling before commenting in detail on how it might affect the Atlanta school scene.

Mayor Hartsfield declared he believes "in full local control of the schools. I have always said that all phases of school operations should be under local control."

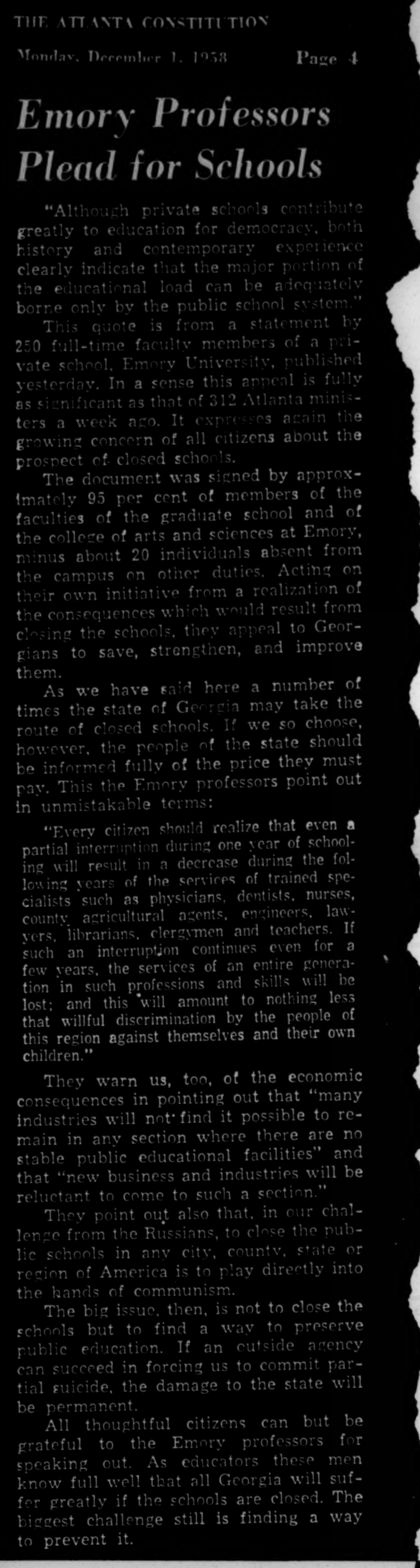
"As to the legalities of the Birmingham placement plan, I have not studied it and know nothing about it," the mayor said.

Fulton Rep. Muggsy Smith, an outspoken advocate of "save-our-public-schools," was unavailable for comment on the Alabama case.

"I have not studied the law on this matter, so I don't believe I had better make any comment," said Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of the Atlanta school system.

"This is such an important and controversial question that I would rather have some time to study the decision before expressing an opinion of it," declared Fulton Rep. Ralph McClelland.

Fulton Rep. Wilson Brooks said: "I have no comment."



THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Monday, December 1, 1958 Page 4

Emory Professors Plead for Schools

"Although private schools contribute greatly to education for democracy, both history and contemporary experience clearly indicate that the major portion of the educational load can be adequately borne only by the public school system."

This quote is from a statement by 250 full-time faculty members of a private school, Emory University, published yesterday. In a sense this appeal is fully as significant as that of 312 Atlanta ministers a week ago. It expresses again the growing concern of all citizens about the prospect of closed schools.

The document was signed by approximately 95 per cent of members of the faculties of the graduate school and of the college of arts and sciences at Emory, minus about 20 individuals absent from the campus on other duties. Acting on their own initiative from a realization of the consequences which would result from closing the schools, they appeal to Georgians to save, strengthen, and improve them.

As we have said here a number of times the state of Georgia may take the route of closed schools. If we so choose, however, the people of the state should be informed fully of the price they must pay. This the Emory professors point out in unmistakable terms:

> "Every citizen should realize that even a partial interruption during one year of schooling will result in a decrease during the following years of the services of trained specialists such as physicians, dentists, nurses, county agricultural agents, engineers, lawyers, librarians, clergymen and teachers. If such an interruption continues even for a few years, the services of an entire generation in such professions and skills will be lost; and this will amount to nothing less that willful discrimination by the people of this region against themselves and their own children."

They warn us, too, of the economic consequences in pointing out that "many industries will not find it possible to remain in any section where there are no stable public educational facilities" and that "new business and industries will be reluctant to come to such a section."

They point out also that, in our challenge from the Russians, to close the public schools in any city, county, state or region of America is to play directly into the hands of communism.

The big issue, then, is not to close the schools but to find a way to preserve public education. If an outside agency can succeed in forcing us to commit partial suicide, the damage to the state will be permanent.

All thoughtful citizens can but be grateful to the Emory professors for speaking out. As educators these men know full well that all Georgia will suffer greatly if the schools are closed. The biggest challenge still is finding a way to prevent it.

We the undersigned

. . .who are full-time members of the faculties of Emory University, are opposed to the closing of the public schools in any section of the United States. We wish to point out the irreparable damage that will result from the closing of public schools, not only to the people of any particular community, but also to the state and nation at large.

Every citizen should realize that even a partial interruption during one year of schooling will result in a decrease during the following years of the services of trained specialists such as physicians, dentists, nurses, county agricultural agents, engineers, scientists, lawyers, librarians, clergymen and teachers. If such an interruption continues for even a few years, the services of an entire generation in such professions and skills will be lost; and this will amount to nothing less than wilfull discrimination by the people of this region against themselves and their own children.

WE AS CITIZENS should also realize that many industries will not find it possible to remain in any section where there are no stable public educational facilities for children of employees and no adequate supply of high school and college graduates for these industries. Furthermore, new businesses and industries will be reluctant to come to such a section. This is bound to have an unfavorable effect on the economic welfare of the state and all its citizens.

Those of us who are educators are seriously concerned with the consequences of Russia's systematic attempt to overtake us educationally, an attempt that has been alarmingly successful, as recent events have indicated. We cannot afford the folly of a weakened educational system, and we can even less afford no education at all. To close the public schools in any city, county, state, or region of America at this critical stage of world history is to play directly into the hands of communism.

EVEN APART from such considerations, an interruption in public school education would detract disastrously from its role in providing our children with a comprehension of the natural world around them, in appreciation of the heritage of civilized men and an understanding of the society in which they must live.

Although private schools contribute greatly to education for democracy, both history and contemporary experience clearly indicate that the major portion of the educational load can be adequately borne only by the public school system. We therefore earnestly appeal to our fellow citizens not to allow the closing of our schools, but to save them, strengthen them and improve them.

The Executive Committee of the United Churchwomen of Georgia have reprinted this thoughtful statement by responsible educators for the consideration of all who share a concern for the future because of the moral and practical crisis faced by our state regarding public schools.

The Atlanta Journal Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1958

SCIENTISTS WANT SCHOOLS PUBLIC

Disease Center Group Says Survival Rests on Continual Training in Science

By ED HUGHES

An organization of 160 of Georgia's top scientists has issued a strong plea to save Georgia's public school system.

The organization is the Communicable Disease Center branch of the Scientific Research Society of America. Its executive committee declared that the organization "vigorously opposes any plan which will result in abolition of the public school system."

"We feel that any prolonged interruption of the normal flow of students into scientific fields would be a calamity both to Georgia and the nation," the group said in a statement signed by the executive committee members.

• • •

THE GROUP declared that Georgia already is having difficulty attracting top scientists because of school tension.

As to the possibility of private schools for the state, the scientific leaders said "No private school system yet devised has been able to bring basic education within the reach of the general population."

Survival of the nation depends upon the continual training of young scientists, the organization stated.

The chapter here, composed mostly of scientists attached to the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, is part of a national organization. There are also members of the organization who belong to the Georgia State Health Department.

The organization's purpose, an executive board member said, is to "foster scientific research in non-academic institutions."

The statement, signed by the

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Continued From Page 1

five members of the executive committee, was authorized by the membership, said Dr. Malcolm S. Ferguson.

The executive committee is composed of Dr. Ferguson, Ph. D.; Dr. Alan W. Donaldson, D. SC.; Dr. U. Pentti Kokko, M. D., Dr. PH.; Dr. Donald S. Martin, M.D., Dr. PH., and Dr. Lucille G. Pickard, PH. D.

Copies of the statement were sent to General Assembly delegates from the Atlanta area, Mayor Hartsfield and The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution.

• • •

THE DELEGATES are urged to "give your active support to such legislation as is necessary to insure the continuity of the public school system in the State of Georgia."

The full text of the statement issued by the scientists states:

"The local chapter of the Scientific Research Society of America, an organization of approximately 160 professional scientists in the Atlanta area, wishes to express to you its concern regarding the possible closing of our public schools. No private school system yet devised has been able to bring basic education within the reach of the general population. Therefore, this chapter vigorously opposes any plan which will result in abolition of the public school system.

• • •

"**SINCE THE MAIN** purpose of our organization is to stimulate interest in scientific research and in the training of scientists, we are seriously concerned with the adverse effect which closing the public schools would have upon these objectives. We feel that any prolonged interruption of the normal flow of students into scientific fields would be a calamity both to Georgia and to the nation.

"Our nation is presently engaged in a struggle in which scientific inventiveness and achievement play a major role. It is no exaggeration to say that our survival as a democratic nation depends to a great extent upon continuous training of young scientists and the discovery of new talent. The complexity of modern physical and biological sciences requires that scientific orientation begin early in the elementary school and advance steadily thereafter. We cannot afford to lose a single year of schooling for the next generation of students. School time, once lost, is very difficult to recover.

• • •

"**AS PUBLIC HEALTH** physicians, engineers and allied medical scientists, we are also concerned with the long-range effects on the nation's health resulting from existing shortages of trained medical personnel which would be further aggravated by interruption of the education process at any level.

"Another important problem which needs to be considered is the difficulty of attracting new scientific talent to the Atlanta area in the absence of a functioning public school system. Recruitment of specialized scientific personnel is already becoming more difficult since well-qualified individuals are reluctant to move into an area in which public education has such uncertain status.

"In the light of the above facts we urge most emphatically that you give your active support to such legislation as is necessary to insure the continuity of the public school system in the State of Georgia. The future of Atlanta and the future of Georgia depends upon the ability and determination of the responsible people of this state to resolve the educational crisis which faces us.

"An identical letter is being sent to other elected representaties of the people of this area as well as The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution."

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

The Petition of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III of 4795 Woodvale Dr., N. W., Atlanta Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Lanier Randall, Jr., 2112 Cascade Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, 737 Woodward Way, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Harold B. Friedman, 2690 Margaret Mitchell Dr., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. Kendall Weisiger, 206 17th St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast, 1700 W. Paces Ferry Road, N. W.; Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Jones, Jr., 1679 Lisbon Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Martha C. Bryant, 1053 Astor Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Dan Burge, 3979 Pine Hill Place, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. John I. Dickinson, 870 Cardova Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. Willis A. Sutton, 930 Drewry St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr., 5285 Greenland Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, respectfully shows:

1. Petitioners desire to be incorporated and made a body corporate under the laws of this State under the name and style

"HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc."

for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with full right of renewal as may be provided by law, with its principal office at such place in Fulton County, Georgia, as its Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

2. The object and purpose of the said corporation shall be to give direction, guidance, information and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of the public schools of this State.

3. The said corporation is not organized and shall not be operated for pecuniary gain or profit and it shall have no capital stock.

4. No part of the property of said corporation and no part of its net earnings shall ever inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

5. The corporation shall have the power and authority to accept members, charge dues, and accept gifts and contributions, whether made by will or otherwise, in any form of property, provided that the objects specified by the testator or donor are within the objects and purposes of the corporation. All such gifts and contributions shall be devoted to the objects and purposes and in all respects administered according to the provisions contained in said Will or other form of instrument making said gift or donation, to the end that the wishes and directions of the donor shall, in all respects, be faithfully observed and executed, provided, however, that the corporation

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

shall not accept any contribution which is to be held or used for purposes other than for the purposes hereinbefore stated. The Corporation shall have the power to establish branch offices, groups, clubs, and organizations in any municipality or school district in Georgia, according to present or future districting.

6. The governing body of the corporation shall consist of a Board of Directors of not less than ten (10) nor more than twenty (20) members. However, this limit shall increase by the addition of one (1) for every branch group, club, or organization established outside of Fulton County, Georgia. The incorporators shall be the first members of the Board of Directors, to serve for life, but may resign at any time. Upon the death or resignation of any member of the Board, a majority of the remaining Directors shall choose his successor. Should a member of the Board of Directors become disabled or for any reason cease to function and the same continue for a period exceeding six (6) months, then the remaining members of the Board shall have the power to declare the office vacant and elect a successor Director in the manner provided above.

7. The Board of Directors, by majority vote, shall have the power to adopt all rules and by-laws consistent with the charter and conduct the affairs and activities of the corporation.

8. All contributions received and accepted shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes set forth in this charter, the corpus and the income therefrom being perpetually used for those purposes.

9. The corporation, unless otherwise required by the terms of any contribution, shall have the power in its descretion to retain all contributions in the original form in which they may have been received, and also to buy, sell, exchange and otherwise deal in stocks, bonds, real estate and any other forms of property at either public or private sale, without order of any court or other authority, to invest and reinvest any funds belinging to the corporation at any time in such securities and property, real and personal, as the Trustees in their sole discretion see fit, irrespective of whether such investments may not be legal investments for trust funds under the laws of Georgia. The corporation may use any bank or trust company in the State as its fiscal agent, and delegate to such institution the custody and management, investment and reinvestment of its funds, and compensate such agent for its services.

10. The officers of the corporation shall be a Chairman of the Board of Directors, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, the latter two offices may be held by one person. The Directors may appoint such committees and agents and create such other offices as to them shall seem best, and delegate to them such powers and duties as in the discretion of the Directors may seem appropriate.

11. The corporation, upon the vote of a majority of its Directors at the time then in office, shall have the power to do and perform any and all of the powers conferred by this charter, or the laws of the State of Georgia, and shall likewise have all other powers, privileges and immunities which, under the laws of the State of Georgia now, or hereafter may be vested in similar corporations.

12. Petitioners desire that they may be incorporated under the Corporation Act of 1938, as amended by the Acts of 1949, p. 953.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that they may be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all rights, privileges and immunities hereinabove set out, and such other rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be conferred upon corporations of like character under laws of Georgia.

Lanier Randall
Attorney for Petitioners

ORDER

The foregoing petition of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dilworth, III, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., Lanier Randall, Jr., Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, Mrs. Harold B. Friedman, Mr. Kendall Weisiger, Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast, Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Jones, Jr., Mrs. Martha C. Bryant, Mrs. Dan Burge, Mrs. John I Dickinson, Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Daugherty, Jr., to be incorporated under the name of "HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc." has been duly presented to me, and read and considered; and it appearing that said petition is within the purview and intention of the laws of this State applicable thereto; and it further appearing that all of said laws have been fully complied with;

IT IS THEREUPON CONSIDERED, ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and petitioners, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby incorporated and made a body politic under the name and style of "HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc.", for and during the period of 35 years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time, and with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities mentioned in said application, and with such additional rights, powers, privileges and immunities as are provided by the laws of Georgia as they now exist or may hereafter exist.

This the 12 day of December, 1958.

Virlyn B. Moore
Judge, Superior Court AJC

Closing

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Would Constitute

CATASTROPHE!

18

The undersigned physicians, acting as individuals, and representing no official organization, believe that the closing of the public schools in Atlanta and in Georgia would constitute a major catastrophe that would result in irreparable damage to the children of our city and state. We believe that closing the public schools would materially interfere with the supply of essential scientific personnel and would ultimately damage the health services of this region. We also recognize the far-reaching consequences to the spiritual, moral and economic welfare of our community.

We respectfully urge all of the people, and particularly the city and state, business, professional and political leaders to take whatever legal steps are necessary to prevent the closing of our public schools.

We, as individuals, further state our willingness to cooperate with other state and local citizens in a concerted effort to solve the problems arising out of the effort to maintain the public schools.

Charles D. Adams
Elizabeth K. Adams
Harold W. Adams
Dale T. Addington
John T. Akin, Jr.
Herbert Alden
H. Homer Allen
Pierce Allgood
Gordon G. Allison
Samuel S. Ambrose

John M. Anderson
Robert J. Anderson
James E. Anthony, Jr.
LeRoy C. Antrobus
Harry D. Arnold, Jr.
C. Raymond Arp
E. L. Askren, Jr.
Earnest C. Atkins
F. M. Atkins
John S. Atwater
W. G. Avery
Darrell Ayer

Jose M. Bahamonde
J. Mason Baird
M. K. Bailey
Stephen T. Barnett, Jr.
J. Gordon Barrow
R. A. Bartholomew
Heinz Bauer
C. R. F. Beall
B. T. Beasley

Joe D. Beasley
John E. Beck
Marion T. Benson
Jerome D. Berman
Truett V. Bennett
W. H. Bennett
Louis Berger
Maxwell Berry
Everett L. Bishop
L. Minor Blackford

B. Blaine
J. C. Blalock
J. Kelvin Bleich
Richard W. Blumberg
Irwin Blumenthal
Edgar Boling
William Bondurant

William G. Brawley
James N. Brawner, Jr.
Larry Bregman
Spencer Brewer, Jr.
George Bright
Dorothy Brinsfield
Betty Ann Brooks

Charles E. Brown
Eugene Brown
Robert L. Brown
Samuel Y. Brown
L. C. Buchanan
Eleanor E. J. Bundy
Dan Burge

Taylor Burgess
B. Russell Burke
Herbert W. Burton
H. Harper
Buttersworth, Jr.
Kathleen Byers
James H. Byram

Marguerite L. Candler
James M. Carson
H. G. Carter
Freeman H. Cary
Rives Chalmers
Amey Chappell

Bartlette M. Cheatham
F. E. Christopher
James L. Clark
Henry J. Climo
Peter J. Cline
Steven G. Cline

Claud Pope Cobb, Jr.
Isidore R. Cohen
Reese C. Coleman, Jr.
P. L. Collinsworth
C. Walter Coolidge
Charles F. Cooper, Jr.
Gerald R. Cooper

Charles C. Corley, Jr.
Avery L. Cotton
H. B. Cottrell
B. S. Cowan
G. Thomas Cowart
H. C. Crawford
William R. Crowe
James C. Crutchen

Leo P. Daly
Nicholas E. Davies
J. Harris Dew
William L. Dobes
Edward R. Dorney
Mark S. Daugherty

George B. Dowling
Walter S. Dunbar
John B. Duncan
E. B. Dunlap, Jr.
Edgar M. Dunstan
R. E. Dyer

Robert F. Eaves, Jr.
Charles A. Eberhart
Wilson T. Edenfield
M. T. Edgerton
Richard A. Elmer
Jacob Epstein
William L. Eubanks
A. R. Evans, Jr.

J. K. Fancher
Richard E. Felder
Henry Finch
Edgar F. Fincher
Francis W. Fitzburg, Jr.
Darfus Flinchum
Earl Floyd
Gregory E. Flynn
Catherine E. Foster

Kimsey E. Foster
G. Lester Forbes
C. Dixon Fowler
Vernelle Fox
Robert Henry Franch
Milton H. Freedman
Lawrence L. Freeman
J. W. Fristoe, Jr.
F. James Funk, Jr.
W. L. Funkhouser

Regina Gabler
John T. Galambos
William H. Galloway
John P. Garner
Robert C. Garner
Brit B. Gay, Jr.
Thomas Bolling Gay

B. R. Gendel
John J. Gerling
Nathan I. Gershon
Robert H. Gillespie

Gerald W. Gingrich
Herbert S. Girardeau, Jr.
Joseph L. Girardeau
C. S. Glisson, Jr.
Perry Gold
Abner Golden
Franklin H. Goodwin
George M. Goza, Jr.

Edgar D. Grady
L. Margaret Green
I. L. Greenberg
Hugh H. Gregory
E. L. Griffin
W. H. Grimes, Jr.
A. V. Gude
Thomas N. Guffin
J. Candler Guy

Charles E. Hall, Jr.
Bernard L. Hallman
Alton V. Hallum
William Roy Hancock
R. K. Hancock
Timothy Harden, Jr.
Earl Haltiwanger
Byron Harper

J. Frank Harris
Thomas A. Harris
Lewis B. Hasty
John P. Heard
David L. Hearin
David E. Hein
William C. Helms
Neil C. Henderson

Lamont Henry
L. F. Herrmann
Joseph A. Hertell
Haywood N. Hill
William Harry Hill
Fred B. Hodges, Jr.
W. A. Hodges
William W. Hodges

Fred G. Hodgson
James D. Hodnett
Charles E. Holloway
Walter R. Holmes
W. A. Hopkins
Charles K. Howard
David S. Hubbard
D. J. Hughes
Charles M. Huguley, Jr.
Peter Hydrick
J. Willis Hurst

Sidney Isenberg

David F. James
Sterling H. Jernigan
Richard H. Johnson
Harry B. Johnston
Paul V. Joliet
Fleming L. Jolley
Carl C. Jones, Jr.
Alvin D. Josephs

Dan Kahle
Herbert R. Karp
James A. Kaufman
Robert P. Kelly

C. G. Kemper
Alfred E. King
J. Dudley King
L. S. King
Richard E. King
Ellen Finley Kiser
William H. Kiser
Houston W. Kitchin
J. H. Kite
Salmon A. Koff
M. J. Krainin
Philip I. Krugman

Rose A. Lahman
J. H. Lamm
J. Harry Lange
Alexander D. Langmuir
Paul A. Lavietes
C. L. Laws
Ted F. Leigh
John T. Leslie
W. M. Lester
A. H. Letton

Harold B. Levin
Louis K. Levy
A. O. Linch
Merrill Lineback
Bernard S. Lipman
J. Watts Lipscomb
Edwin Lockridge, Jr.
Bruce Logue
Leonard Long
Wood W. Lovell
Mason I. Lowance

Emory H. Main
Thomas P. Malone
P. Thomas Manchester, Jr.
Richard C. Margeson
Donald S. Martin
W. Roy Mason, Jr.
Joseph C. Massee
Sanford J. Matthews

Roy H. McClung
John McClure
John M. McCoy
J. D. McDonough
Calhoun McDougall
T. E. McGeachy
A. Park McGinty
William C. McGarity
Estelle McNiece
Thomas C. McPherson

A. J. Merrill
Franklin C. Miles
Hal C. Miller
Lila Bonner Miller
Preston R. Miller
C. W. Mills, Jr.
W. R. Minnich

George L. Mitchell, Jr.
E. G. Mize
J. M. Monfort
B. Waldo Moore
Albert L. Morris
William N. Morrison
Chester W. Morse
T. C. Moseley
Michael V. Murphy, Jr.
Ralph A. Murphy
Martin T. Myers
W. P. Nicholson, Jr.
W. P. Nicholson, III
George A. Niles, Jr.

Peter A. Oliva
James F. Olley
Buford L. O'Neal
Dewey E. Overton
George M. Owens

Richard C. Parsons
Joseph H. Patterson
C. E. Pattills
Robert Joseph Peace
Rosemonde S. Peltz
William J. Pendergrast
Garland D. Perdue, Jr.
Neil G. Perkinson
Samuel W. Perry
Carl C. Pfeiffer
Irene A. Phrydas
F. C. Powell
Vernon E. Powell
George H. Preston

Tom D. Raaen
Morgan Raiford
Joseph L. Rankin
Earl Rasmussen
Albert Rauber
Joseph C. Read
Bryan L. Redd, Jr.
W. Harrison Reeves
William A. Reid
Edward D. Reisman

Louis F. Reynaud
Virginia Reynaud
Louis S. Riccardi
M. Hobson Rice
A. C. Richardson
Arthur P. Richardson
Jeff L. Richardson
Lea Richmond
Charles Rieser
Shirley L. Rivers
M. Hines Roberts

R. E. Roberts
Robert L. Robinson
James V. Rogers, Jr.
Donald R. Rooney
Albert A. Rosenberg
H. J. Rosenberg
William Rottersman
Louis C. Rouglin
David A. Russell, Jr.

Walter T. Sale
Calvin Sandison
John M. Schreeder
Paul L. Schroeder
Spalding Schroder
Legh R. Scott, Jr.
Thomas P. Scott, Jr.
R. Mitchel Sealey
Robert A. Sears
W. A. Selman

William H. Sewell
B. L. Shackleford
Walter H. Sheldon
Duncan Shepard
H. L. Shessel
Olin Shivers
Wade H. Shuford
Merton A. Shure

Cheney C. Sigman, Jr.
M. F. Simmons
W. Vernon Skiles
W. G. Skipper
Helen B. Slade
John de R. Slade
W. P. Sloan, Jr.
Charles W. Smith
Carter Smith

Ernest G. Smith, Jr.
Randolph Smith
W. A. Smith
William A. Smith, Jr.
Eugene Spier
George W. Statham
Jean S. Staton
Ted L. Staton
John E. Steinhaus
A. L. Stephens, Jr.

R. H. Stephenson
Calvin B. Stewart
H. B. Stillerman
Cyrus W. Strickler, Jr.
Hiram M. Staurm
Cosby Swanson
Homer Swanson
Cary F. Sullivan
G. R. Sutterfield

Morris B. Taranto
J. S. Taylor
H. L. Teate, Jr.
Paul Teplis
Ben R. Thebaut
W. L. Thomason
W. R. Thompson
N. A. Thornton
J. C. Thoroughman
Lloyd F. Timberlake

M. Virginia Tuggle
L. N. Turk, Jr.
David H. Turner

E. Van Buren
Robert J. Van de Wetering
John B. Varner
J. W. Veatch, Jr.
A. S. Velkoff
Fred Vidal
R. A. Vonderlehr

Exum Walker
John S. Walker
W. N. Walker
Hilton F. Wall
Margaret J. Wall
William C. Wansker
John Warkentin
William C. Warren, Jr.
Julian Q. Watters
H. S. Weens

James I. Weinberg
Seymour P. Weinberg
A. A. Weinstein
Frank Weitz
Edward M. West
Robert L. Whipple, Jr.
Charles L. Whisnant, Jr.
Carl A. Whitaker
William P. White
Joseph A. Wilber
G. W. Williams

Robert W. Willingham, Jr.
I. Irvin Willingham
S. Angier Wells
John Page Wilson
Joseph S. Wilson
Richard Wilson
B. P. Wolff
R. Hugh Wood
G. C. Woodson, Jr.
Edgar Woody, Jr.

Joseph Yampolsky
Charles P. Yarn, Jr.
August S. Yochem, Jr.

The original signers of this statement, on December 21, 1958, numbered 419. Since then, additional doctors have asked to be added to the list. These doctors are listed alphabetically with the original signers.

Information is not enough

The Implementation of Human Relations Education in the Classroom

by Gertrude Noar

a selection of editorials from the

Arkansas Gazette.

CRISIS in the south

the little rock story

City Pledges Defense in Negro Suits

1/13/58

Atl. Const.

Parents Ask Writ To Open Schools

By FRANK WELLS

The suit by 10 Negro parents filed in Federal Court here asking for an end to segregation in Atlanta's public schools brought defense pledges from public officials Sunday.

A. C. (Pete) Latimer, chairman of the Atlanta Board of Education, said it is regrettable that the board will have to devote time to the lawsuit when its undivided attention should be applied to other problems.

In a statement late Sunday Latimer said:

"I have not been served with any papers in the suit filed by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, against the Atlanta school board. Our board will confer as soon as possible with the city attorney who is charged by law with responsibility of defending the board of education.

MANY PROBLEMS

"It is unfortunate and regrettable for this suit to be brought against the new board of education which faces many problems in reorganizing, in adopting its budget, in setting the tax rates for schools, and the many other vital and important duties it faces at this time.

"The NAACP is ill-advised and doing a great disservice to the Negro community in bringing this action.

"We have children to educate, teachers to hire, classrooms to build. We have a full-time job to work constructively for education and regret exceedingly that we must devote so much of our time to this lawsuit."

MAYOR REGETFUL

Mayor Hartsfield said: "I am sorry this suit was filed. The mayor and aldermen have nothing to do with the operation of Atlanta schools. However, our city attorney is charged with their representation and will file immediately appropriate defenses."

The parents filed suit Saturday on behalf of their school-age children, and charged that the Atlanta Board of Education and Atlanta School Supt. Ira Jarrell have failed to desegregate the Atlanta schools in compliance with decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.

This is the first desegregation suit filed in Georgia involving grammar school or high school students since the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

Miss Jarrell said Sunday afternoon that no papers had yet been

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

City Pledges Defense in Negro Suits; Parents Ask Writ To Open Schools

Continued From Page 1

served on her. She said that since she had not had a chance to examine the suit she would reserve comment.

City attorney Jack C. Savage said, "I haven't seen the suit yet, but I can say that we will defend the board and will resist the suit to the limit of our abilities."

E. E. Moore, Atlanta Negro attorney for the plaintiffs, said that the fact that the state legislature would convene Monday "had absolutely nothing to do with the time we chose to file suit."

Moore continued that the defendants had picked no "target date" for integration, but hoped that the "suit will progress as rapidly as possible, now that it has been filed."

WAITS CALENDAR

U.S. District Court officials said that no date had been set for the hearing on the suit.

John C. Calhoun, president of the Atlanta chapter of the NAACP, could not be reached by phone Sunday. His office said that he was out of the city.

State officials arriving in Atlanta were quick to voice their feelings. Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, probable candidate for governor, said:

"The people of the Sovereign State of Georgia are determined and resolute. There will be no mixing of the races in the schoolrooms of Georgia.

"It is a tragedy that certain irresponsible Negro leaders would" by this insensible and foolhardy act, attempt to destroy our separate system of schools. They will fail in their efforts.

CAN MEAN THE END

"If a federal court orders a Georgia school integrated, it will mean the end of the public schools in the area affected.

"Whether I am a public official or a private citizen, I will fight the mixing of races in Georgia as long as I live.

"Georgia is prepared to meet the challenge, and meet it she will."

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said Sunday afternoon that he had just arrived from Richmond, Va., and that he did not want to make any comment on the integration suit until he had had a chance to examine the suit itself.

The suit filed Saturday listed Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the NAACP, as one of the Negroes' attorneys.

INJUNCTION SOUGHT

The suit specifically asks the federal court here to issue a "preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining the defendants from operating the public school system of the city of Atlanta on a racially segregated basis."

Miss Jarrell and the nine members of the Board of Education were named as defendants.

The Negroes bringing the suit were listed as Willie Calhoun, Henry L. Harper, Leonard Jackson Sr., Roosevelt Winfrey, Johnny Fears Sr., Dock Putnam, Ralph Swann, David Lester, Hudie McDowell and Mrs. Ruth Smith. Twenty-eight Negro children were listed as minor plaintiffs.

THIRD ACTION

The suit is the third legal action brought by Negroes in the last 18 months in Federal Court here designed to end legal segregation in Atlanta.

Four Negro students filed suit in September, 1956, seeking admission to Georgia State College here. Two ministers last June filed suit to end segregation on city buses. Both bus and school suits are still pending in U.S. District court.

The Economic Effect of School Closing

reprint of a talk
by Jim Montgomery,
Business Editor,
The Atlanta Constitution

one of a series of presentations, reflecting varying points of view, in the non-credit Short Course for adults, "The Crisis in Our Schools" conducted in the fall and winter quarter at Emory University.

"THE CRISIS IN OUR SCHOOLS"

One of the evening short courses for adults conducted by the Community Educational Service at Emory University

This non-credit course was designed to give both sides of the educational picture in Georgia. Speakers with known points of view were invited to talk to the participants of the course. Among the fall quarter speakers were J. M. Dabbs, writer and farmer of Mayesville, South Carolina; Omer Carmichael, superintendent of the Louisville Public Schools; Ed Ball, Southern Educational Reporting Service, Nashville, Tennessee; former governor of Georgia, Marvin Griffin; Millard F. Caldwell, attorney and former governor of Florida. Included in the speakers for the winter quarter have been Robert Jordan, floor leader of the Georgia State Senate; Ralph McGill, editor, *The Atlanta Constitution;* Bell I. Wiley, professor of history, Emory University; John H. Fischer, superintendent of Public Instruction, Baltimore, Maryland; Charles Bloch, attorney of Macon, Georgia; and Jim Montgomery, *Atlanta Constitution* business editor, whose talk is printed here. The course was conducted by John A. Griffin, director community educational service, Emory University.

In response to considerable demand this talk has been printed for distribution to interested individuals and organizations.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF SCHOOL CLOSING

January 19, 1959 **By Jim Montgomery**

PERHAPS THE MOST CERTAIN THING that can be said at this time about the future of Georgia's public school system is that it's very uncertain. But whatever the outcome, it is bound to have an important effect on Georgia's economy for years to come. Public education itself is a big business. If it is abandoned in Georgia, the economic impact will be staggering.

Just consider some of the immediate and direct consequences should it turn out that the closing of a single school would force the closing of ALL public schools.

Right now, for example, Georgia has upwards of 30,000 teachers in its primary and secondary schools. Their wages and salaries—combined with the pay of all other public school employees—stimulates more than $300 million a year in economic activity throughout the state. This figure includes the multiplier effect of their pay circulating through retail stores, service establishments and so on.

If the schools are closed, the loss of teachers' and school employees' income would be felt proportionately in every one of Georgia's 159 counties. It would range from more than a quarter of a million dollars a year in the smallest county to some $60 million a year in Fulton and DeKalb counties.

In addition, the federal government would no doubt cut off the $5 to $10 million a year it provides for milk, lunches, vocational training, and so forth in Georgia's public schools.

Now, should the public schools be closed a year or more, this would mean postponement of graduation for about 30,000 high school students a year — at a cost of more than $100 million a year in lost earning power.

This assumes that about 5,000 of the 30,000 would eventually graduate from college, but that each year of postponement would cause a loss in earning power of $7,000 per student—or a total of $35 million a year. The other 25,000 that would have graduated from high school would have earnings of $4,000 a year per graduate postponed — which would amount to $100 million a year in lost earning power.

Even if half of the seniors were lucky enough to get temporary jobs at low wages — the total loss of earning power because of a year's postponement of graduation would remain over $100 million.

Chances are, it would rise even higher in the long run, because some would never return to school. A recent survey in Norfolk indicated that nearly half of the seniors did not intend to return to school if, and when, the schools are reopened. And failure to graduate would no doubt cost those that do not return some degree of earning power for the rest of their lives.

Then there are millions of dollars in outstanding school bonds, and the bond-holders would no doubt require immediate settlement. To meet these full-faith-and-credit obligations, the local governments would either have to sell its public school buildings and equipment, or raise additional tax revenue — or both.

Another extremely expensive item would be the rebuilding of teaching staffs in the primary and secondary schools, as well as the colleges, if Georgia ever resumed public education.

Having interviewed many college faculty members, there is no doubt in my mind that a large proportion of them will abandon Georgia on the day Georgia abandons public education — whether because of their jobs or their children. And it will probably take considerably more than is now being paid to get them or others of equal competence to return to Georgia.

On the matter of private schools and tuition payments, one of the big remaining questions is whether any tax decreases or deductions would be large enough so that the great majority of families could afford to send their children to private schools.

Teachers, by the way, are not the only people inclined to strike out for greener pastures should the public schools attended by their children be closed. The same is true of engineers, scientists, administrators, and others in colleges and industrial plants. More than 17 per cent of those interviewed in a survey conducted by *The Atlanta Constitution* two months ago indicated their first move in the event that their children's school is closed would be to find a job in another state. An equally large number said they would do this if the schools remained closed for a period of three months to a year.

That is one reason why nearly all of the college and industrial officials interviewed in connection with the survey were frankly worried about the future of public schools in Georgia.

Here's how a top executive of a large Atlanta area industry expressed this feeling:

> "I am personally very concerned about our ability to maintain a competitive position in this industry if this question comes to a head. I even have serious doubts about whether we could stay in business if they closed the schools here."

Obviously, then, the loss of even a small percentage of the highly skilled technical management personnel now employed in Georgia would impair the operating efficiency — the essential competitive ability — of many industries now located in Georgia. And should such plants be forced to close down or cut back production as a result of losing key personnel because of public school closings, hundreds — possibly thousands — of other employees willing to stay on would wind up jobless. Furthermore, there would be a sharp decline in state tax revenue based on the income of these industries and workers. Depending on how long the public schools remained closed, these losses would have a snowballing effect on Georgia's entire economy — gradual, at first, but eventually affecting nearly everyone.

Meanwhile, the very uncertainty that clouds the future of Georgia's public school system is having an adverse effect on the recruiting of qualified technicians, teachers and management-level personnel needed right now by the universities and some industries.

I have been told of many specific instances — and have seen letters of rejection — in which skilled personnel have turned down offers of good jobs with excellent pay simply because there is no assurance of whether or how long Georgia's public school system will continue to operate. Of course, many people never give their reason for not accepting a particular job. But there are signs that the number turning down employment in Georgia because of the uncertain school situation is growing.

Just a year ago, there were 235 physicists listed in the annual registrant's qualification booklet of the American Institute of Physics. Seven of them specified that they would not accept work in the South or Southeast. Although that number is less than 5 per cent of the total, a physics department head at one of Georgia's universities said this was the first time in his memory that any of the registrants had specifically rejected working in a given part of the country. No reasons were given. But it is hard to imagine what other circumstance would account for these negative geographical limitations showing up for the first time just a year ago. The geographical preferences of job-seeking physicists are normally stated positively.

This evidence, in addition to recruiting difficulties, shows why some faculty members at both Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia are doubtful that their new science facilities can be fully and adequately staffed as long as there is any possibility that Georgia's public schools could be closed because of the integration-segregation dispute.

As for industrial development and expansion, there is as yet little evidence that Georgia is suffering because of this issue. Indeed, capital spending announced for new and expanded industrial plants in the state reached a record high in 1958. And, of course, there is no way of determining at this time whether it would have been even higher if there had been no public school crisis.

However, a business research economist at one of the state's major universities told me recently that a major electronics manufacturer had dropped Georgia from its list of potential plant sites primarily because of the threat to continued operation of public schools.

And there are definite signs of slowing industrial development in Arkansas and Virginia, where the school situation has already come to a head. In Arkansas, according to that state's chamber of commerce, capital spending announced last year for new and expanded plants barely exceeded $25 million. Just one year before, in 1957, the total was nearly $50 million, and in 1956 Arkansas had added $130 million in industrial growth.

In an effort to discover what, if any, effect the school crisis of the past year and a half has had, the Little Rock branch of the American Association of University Women polled 85 local businessmen and found that more than half of them — 44 to be exact — said business had suffered. And although another 35 said there had been no effect, direct quotes from many of the local businessmen indicated an even darker picture. Indeed, the hand of irony was evident in the business improvement reported by the remaining six — such as moving companies, moving an increasing number of families out of Little Rock, and service stations selling gasoline to tourists who stop to ask directions to Central High School. And the Little Rock difficulties are not confined to the city limits, but spill out through the State of Arkansas.

That state's sharp decline is hardly in line with fluctuations in purely economic conditions. Nor is the situation in Virginia, which has caused a railroad president there to publicly express dissatisfaction with the state's current rate of industrial development. Another Virginia business leader has attributed his state's lagging economic development directly to the public school closings there.

Clearly, then, if Georgia abandons its present system of public education, it will lose new industry, as well as hurt industry that is already located here.

It may be as much as a year or two before the economic losses become widely felt. Any loss of new industry will show up only in statistics over several months to a year or more. As a matter of public relations, no company is going to admit — much less announce — that it is not locating a plant in Georgia or any other state due to closed schools. After all, the company will still want to sell its products there.

If one is inclined to doubt that Georgia's economy would be seriously affected by this situation, he might ask himself this question: If I were interested in establishing a new business or a branch plant, would I consider locating such a plant in an area in which the provision for educating children of workers is in a state of confusion and turmoil; or which did not provide advantages for young people comparable to those of other areas?

And of the many new plants which have established themselves in

Georgia in the past 10 years or so, how many would give serious thought to closing their operations here if these difficulties continued and increased? Certainly, any environment which is unstable, and in which public education is threatened, is not conducive to business development or expansion.

Most businessmen are carefully avoiding any public discussion of this problem. Many have told me they are afraid to do so; that they are, in effect, intimidated by fear of losing business. They are, however, just as scared of the irreparable long-run economic damage most feel would result from the abandoning of public education. Only the immediacy of feared economic reprisal silences their tongues. The few who have spoken out, however, have expressed the concern of the majority who have been willing to discuss it with me providing their identities are never revealed.

McGregor Smith, president of Florida Power and Light Company, has likened the economic effects of closing schools to the effects of a strike — hurtful to everyone involved. And Ivan Allen, Jr., past president of the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce, has declared that business and capital investment in the state will be hampered as long as "uncertainty, chaos and confusion" remain over the continued operation of public schools.

Clearly illustrating the attitudes of this country's major industrial corporations toward the schools is a recent publication of the General Electric Company. I am taking liberties in applying it to this discussion, for it was not made in reference to the South's public school crisis.

It was simply a brief restatement of General Electric's long-established position on what the company calls "The Essential Elements of a Better Business Climate." One of the eight essential elements is "Adequate community services such as schools."

This statement demonstrates industry's awareness that it cannot grow without public education. It also shows that the educational system of a community is one of the foremost in the criteria used by industry for new plant location. I think the implications are clear as far as the present situation in Georgia is concerned.

Thus, the economic consequences of closing public schools — if that is what comes to pass — are hardly cheering.

My own opinion is that to whatever extent Georgia abandons its present system of public education, it will:

1. Arrest the economic progress of the past two decades.
2. Undermine its present economic strength.
3. Cause the abandonment of its otherwise bright opportunities for continued — and still desperately needed — economic growth.

Reprinted from the ADL bulletin February, 1959

Children leave after first day of integrated classes in Virginia public school history.

Courage and community planning helped Arlington, Va., maintain law and order on D-Day for its schools.

By DAVID L. KRUPSAW

THE DAY NOTHING HAPPENED

The Governor of Virginia said, "I am determined to keep the peace and good order to the end that the honor of Virginia be not defamed." He meant what he said.

The County Manager of Arlington said, "Disturbances will not be tolerated. All police officers have been instructed to take every step necessary to maintain peace and order." He meant what he said.

ARLINGTON, a Northern Virginia suburb just across the Potomac from Washington, D. C., has a population of 169,000 and a police force of 169 men. More than half of this force was assigned to duty in and around Stratford Junior High School on the morning of February 2, 1959, the day that time ran out for "massive resistance." At 8:35 a.m. four Negro children walked unescorted across a large playfield and entered the school. Classes began at 8:45 a.m. At 10:30 a.m., I was able to tell newspapermen that "Arlington's experience this morning demonstrates conclusively that no disorders occur where public officials are honestly determined that there will be no breach of the peace. Rabble rousers are basically cowards and fade away when confronted by authorities in a posture of dignity and quiet confidence."

This, I believe, is the real reason why desegregation in Arlington was accomplished without incident. This is why there was no excitement, why the assignment turned out to be a dull one for press, radio and television. The lunatic fringe had made threats, had promised to picket, had said it would distribute hate literature. It did not appear. Reporters made up most of the crowd that morning and their number dwindled as the day wore on.

We made it clear in words that we would tolerate no breach of the peace; we also took elaborate precautions to back up our words. Since last summer our police had been taking special training and instruction in the handling of "civil disturbance." On the morning that the school was integrated pursuant to the decree of the federal courts, our police, wearing GI battle helmets painted white, and equipped with gas grenades and masks, batons and other riot equipment, were deployed around the entire perimeter of the school grounds. Fifteen plain clothesmen, mostly from our Juvenile Bureau, were on duty in the school building. Access to the school and the surrounding area was limited to pupils and teachers. Press, radio and television reporters were barred from school premises. Any carnival character that might have attached to the event was eliminated. Photographers and reporters did somewhat better from their standpoint after school was dismissed; they could stop and talk with children after they had left the restricted area around Stratford.

The Author

Mr. Krupsaw had an insider's view of the Arlington story. He is Chairman of the Arlington County Board—a title equivalent to that of mayor.

Several anonymous telephone calls were received during the day alleging that bombs had been planted in the school building. Our police were certain that this was not true, and a careful recheck of the building showed that they were right. Stratford had been kept under intense surveillance; for several nights before "Desegregation Day" the school building was illuminated inside and lights flooded the school grounds. No panic followed the bomb threats and the obvious purpose of emptying the building was thwarted. There was no disruption of the teaching schedule.

It soon became evident to Arlington authorities that we had "over-prepared." The next morning the contingent assigned to protect the children and the school was reduced from 90 men to 60. The following day, February 4, the sixty were cut to thirty and the next day to fifteen. On Friday, February 6, the last school day of the week, all officers were removed except for two plainclothes officers inside the school and motorized units patroling the school area.

The Arlington desegregation story was off the front pages on the fourth day. In less than 100 hours we had become only second section news. This exceeded our best hopes and was a good measure of our success.

We are not in the least sorry that we were over-prepared. And we know that we will have a continuing problem for some time. But we are confident that we can handle our problem ourselves—without interference from state militia or paratroopers with fixed bayonets.

THE SMOOTH and happy passing of Arlington's D-Day was the result of much more than just police planning. Many others participated.

One of the Negro mothers was in charge of "orientation." Conferences were held by Negro and white parents. Workshops with the youngsters prepared them for the emotional adjustment to the white school. Volunteer white teachers worked as tutors. Several white parents arranged parties for the Negro children to get together with kids from Stratford so that the new students would see a few familiar faces that first day. Student guides were assigned to help the newcomers through the hallways to the various classes. The orientation activities and get-togethers were *not* sponsored by school authorities. They knew of this only through the newspapers.

SINCE LITIGATION was pending almost to the moment that school opened Monday morning, the school administrative authorities participated only in the mechanics of the necessary arrangements. They conferred, of course, with the county manager and police officials regarding arrangements for the big day. The superintendent of schools conferred with the principal of the junior high school about the enrollment and placing of the Negro pupils. The superintendent assigned the school system's public relations officer to Stratford and she sent information over to the Administration Building for release to the press.

Claude M. Richmond is the principal of Stratford Junior High School. He talked to each of the 7th grade sections, giving only the facts, and told the students what was expected of them in terms of behavior. The children were told to discuss this with their parents. Attendance in school on "opening" day was a matter for parental decision. Mr. Richmond also spoke to his 8th and 9th grades at assemblies and discussed all facets of the problem with his faculty. In assigning the children, he gave careful consideration to the makeup of the group and to the teachers concerned. He talked to the four Negro children and to some of their parents about arrangements for enrollment, programs and schedules.

The superintendent issued a rule (with the approval of the school board) that the admission of Negro students would not automatically constitute a valid reason for transfer of students to another school or to another section within Stratford. He also ruled that any student creating a disturbance would automatically be suspended and would be readmitted only after a conference with the child's parents. Principal Richmond sent these regulations home by the children.

SO WE ARE now, we hope, over the hump. Because the Governor of Virginia, J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., is a responsible public official and a man of courage, because Arlington authorities made it clear that no disorder would be tolerated, our community was able to master its crisis. Although we are, in one sense, a suburb of Washington, D. C., we are still Virginians, and most Virginians do not welcome integration. But that was not the point. Responsible Virginians and Arlingtonians wanted no Little Rock. And there was no Little Rock.

available from
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

• • • • HERE TODAY — GONE TOMORROW?

SUMMARY OF RECENT DECISIONS IN VIRGINIA

Virginia State Supreme Court Ruling, January 19, 1959. (Decision 5-2)

(Virginia's Governor had put the state's "massive resistance" measures into court for a test filed by the Attorney General.)

1. Held that the various sections of the State Constitution regarding education "are independent and separable." This meant specifically that the section requiring "free public schools" (Sec. 129) and the section (140) requiring separation of races are not dependent upon each other, and that the ruling that segregation because of race is unconstitutional, does not nullify the other constitutional requirement for public school; therefore,
2. Held that Section 129 requiring the General Assembly to "establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state" is still "organic law and must be complied with", and therefore, that the school closure and funds cut-off laws are void because they violate the State Constitutiton.
3. Held that the 1958 Appropriation Act, under which tuition grants were to be made, is illegal because such grants were to be diverted from funds needed to support the statewide system of public schools.
4. A subsequent injunction enjoined the Norfolk and Arlington Boards from keeping the schools closed. Appeals to delay the injunction failed.

Federal District Court Ruling in Virginia.

Case brought by parents of children in closed schools in Norfolk. Three Judge Panel ruled:

1. whether or not a state must run a public school system "is a matter for state determination"; that is Virginia need not operate a public school system if it repealed the constitutional provision requiring such a system; but that,
2. since the state had assumed the responsibility for a public school system," . . . it cannot act through one of its officers to close one or more public schools in the state solely by reason of assignment to or enrollment or presence of different races or color, and ,at the same time keep other schools throughout the state open on a segregated basis." It ruled that such closures denied "equal protection afforded to all citizens and taxpayers", guaranteed in U. S. Constitution.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

With regard to Georgia—it is interesting to note that:

1. The 1945 Constitution did not require a "system of education", as did the 1877 Constitution. It simply required ". . . adequate education for the citizens . . . ." (no system and no age limit);
2. lawyers are divided sharply as to whether we repealed the requirement for "adequate education" when the 1954 amendment was adopted granting the legislature power to provide grants to citizens ". . . in discharge of all obligation to provide adequate education . . ."; and that
3. some also point out that having the tuition grant power written into the constitution makes the Georgia situation different from that of Virginia.

Watch for legislation to implement grants for education to individuals in Georgia.

OTHER GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS HAVE TAKEN POSITIONS IN SUPPORT OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Ministers—

Manifesto signed by 319 Atlanta area Ministers of different denominations:

"1. It is clearer now that ever before that, at all costs, freedom of speech must be preserved . . .

"2. It is clearer now . . . that defiance of one law leads to disrespect for all law . . .

"3. It is clearer now than ever before that the public school system must be preserved . . ."

Emory University Educators—

Resolution signed by 205 staff members:

"Closing of schools . . . will amount to nothing less than wilful discrimination by people of this region against themselves and their own children."

". . . To close the public schools in any city, county, state or region of America at this critical state of world history is to play directly into the hands of communism . . ."

Agnes Scott College Faculty—

Resolution signed by 97% of staff:

"Any dislocation in our educational system would accelerate the migration from our region of its most gifted young people . . ."

". . . A closing of the schools for however brief a period would bring about loss of the best teachers and of many students who would never return."

Oglethorpe University—

Statement signed by 31 members of staff:

"It is of utmost importance that we not wreck public education in trying to protect tradition. . . . Instead of proposing to abolish education, we should be much more concerned with . . . maintaining and strengthening it . . ."

Doctors—

Resolution signed by 419 physicians from Metropolitan Atlanta area:

". . . We believe that closing the public schools in Atlanta or Georgia would constitute a major catastrophe that would result in irreparable damage to the children of our city and state . . ."

Scientists—

Resolution signed by 160 members of the Communicable Disease Center branch of the Scientific Research Society of America:

". . . No private school system yet devised has been able to bring basic education within the reach of the general population. Therefore this chapter vigorously opposes any plan which will result in abolition of the public school system."

". . . It is no exaggeration to say that our survival as a democratic nation depends to a great extent upon continuous training of young scientists and the discovery of new talent."

Georgia Council of Churches—in annual meeting:

Called upon the Governor and the members of the State Legislature "to provide legislation that will preserve our system of public education for all."

HOPE—

A citizens' organization to "Help Our Public Education":

Organized to "give factual information . . ., direction, information and a program of action to those groups and individuals throughout the state who feel, as we do, that the closing of our schools would be a tragedy almost too terrible to contemplate." Contributions may be sent to HOPE, Inc., 714-715 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM • • • •

VANDIVER ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL BILLS
(S.B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8; H.B. 4, 5, 15; H.R. 27-41)

These bills, passed overwhelmingly by the legislature, and signed by the Governor, are aimed at implementing the private school amendment of 1954. They give the Governor powers cumulative to those conferred by the 1956 School Acts.

Their main provisions are as follows:

1. The Governor is given power to close any school in any district of the state (including any school, branch, or department of the University System) in order to preserve the "good order peace and dignity" of the state.
    (a) Governor is to be sole judge as to when conditions warrant such a closing.
    (b) Governor shall provide for protection of property so closed.
    (c) Schools so closed may not receive funds from, nor be operated by authorities of any state, county, city or independent system. To attempt to do so is punishable as a misdemeanor.
2. Students from schools so closed shall be transferred to other schools by school district authorities. Where facilities are inadequate to permit transfer, individual grants for education shall be made from state funds as set forth in Acts of 1956.
3. Entrance to undergraduate school of the University System is limited to those 21 years of age or under; entrance to graduate levels is limited to those 25 or under. (Those preparing to teach or engaged in teaching are excepted—as are those deemed by Board of Regents to have unusual fitness or ability.)
4. Governor is given power to appoint legal counsel (and provide for fees and expenses) for any public board or official, including Boards of Registrars, when court action is filed against them.
5. Municipal corporations are forbidden to levy ad valorem taxes to support any but segregated schools.
6. State income tax deductions are allowed for contributions a taxpayer pays to any non-profit educational corporation, foundation or trust, certified by the Revenue Commissioner.
7. A Commission on Constitutional Government is created and provided with funds—to delineate sovereignty of state and federal governments, and to recommend action to protect encroachment by Federal Government.
8. The Georgia Commission on Education is abolished.
9. A State Board of Correspondence Education is proposed through a Constitutional Amendment.

SENATOR TALMADGE'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO U. S. CONSTITUTION

Text of the Amendment:

"Administrative control of any public school, public educational institution, or public educational system operated by any state, or any political or other subdivision hereof, shall be vested exclusively in such state and subdivision and nothing contained in this Constitution shall be construed to deny the residents thereof the right to determine for themselves the manner in which any school, institution or system is administered by such state and subdivision."

REP. M. M. (MUGGSY) SMITH SCHOOL BILLS
(H.B. 38, 39, 40, 41; H.R. 33-41)

These bills were shelved in House State of Republic Committee. They would have provided for instituting a pupil placement plan based on Alabama Law, and similar to the North Carolina law which have been declared constitutional.

A. These four bills would have repealed the following legal provisions regarding schools:
    (a) The state constitutional requirement that separate schools shall be provided for white and colored races.
    (b) Acts requiring separation of races in public schools.
    (c) All acts forbidding taxation or expenditure of funds for mixing races in public schools.
    (d) Acts requiring the Governor to close school when integrated.

B. This bill (H.B. 41) makes the following provisions for a pupil placement plan:
    1. Requires State Board of Education to make continuing studies to promote efficiency and progress of pupils and curriculum.
    2. Gives local Boards of Education full authority for pupil assignments and transfers.
    3. Prohibits local Boards of Education from general transferring, pending placement legislation.
    4. Lists 17 factors to be considered in pupil placement: space and teaching capacity, transportation facilities, effect of new pupils on other pupils and curriculum, scholastic preparation and aptitudes, psychological fitness, home environment, morals, conduct, health, personal standards, possible breaches of peace.
    5. Provides for written requests for transfer from parents and hearings on such requests.
    6. Allows for lifting attendance requirements and for providing "such aid as may be authorized by law" in cases where requested transfer is unsuitable and where parents object to having child in school with races co-mingled.
    7. Provides for recourse from Board of Education action through Superior Court and for payment of court expenses from public school funds.

Quotations from Talmadge's speech made in U. S. Senate—January 27, 1959

". . . The closing of any school anywhere is a lamentable occurrence. The closing of a public school system is a terrible tragedy. . . . The destruction of public education in an entire region of our nation would be an unparalleled catastrophe. Yet a realistic appraisal of facts of the matter affords no conclusion but that that will be the inevitable result of binding the citizens of the South in the chains of circumstance now being forged around them. . . ."

". . . The American concept of universal education, more than any other factor, is responsible for the greatness which this nation has achieved. And it very likely may prove to be the determining factor in the outcome of our present life-or-death struggle with international communism. . . ."

"Regardless of whether one accepts it or not, the Supreme Court's school decision is an accomplished fact which will remain so until it either is reversed by the Court itself or is nullified by Congress or the people. . . ."

(Excerpts from statements released to Press)

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. . HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION, INC.

RALLY March 4, 1959

PROGRAM

Mrs. Thomas Breeden	Presiding
Dr. Harry Fifield	Invocation
Mayor William B. Hartsfield	
Dr. Willis A. Sutton	
Hamilton Lokey	
Mrs. Gordon N. Wilson	"The Effects of Closed Schools on Little Rock"
James W. Dorsey	Report of HOPE'S Legal Committee
Ralph McGill	
Sylvan Meyer	"Georgia's School Crisis in Perspective"
Harry G. Boyte	"HOPE'S Objectives"
Kim Hodgson	Student Viewpoint

HOPE (HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION)

714 Atlanta National Building
50 Whitehall St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Tel. - JAckson 5-8469

HERE'S HOW

YOU

CAN HELP SPREAD HOPE!

1. YOU CAN assemble and participate in neighborhood discussion groups. Gather small groups of friends or hold a "block party". HOPE will donate all the materials you need for interesting and informative sessions on the school crisis. IT IS VITALLY IMPORTANT THAT EVERY FACT BE BROUGHT TO LIGHT AND ALL FACETS OF THE SCHOOL SITUATION BE CLEAR TO YOU. THE TIME MAY COME WHEN YOU WILL NEED EVERY OUNCH OF INFORMATION YOU CAN ACQUIRE.

2. YOU CAN give "DOLLARS FOR HOPE" teas, coffees or card parties. Invite friends to your home for pleasure - and at the same time, they can contribute dollars to preserve the public schools. These dollars will help buy advertising space in newspapers to spread the HOPE story. They will help pay the expenses incurred in legal and factual research. They will help broadcast HOPE on radio and TV. Forward all funds raised to HOPE, Inc., together with names and addresses of all donors so that they may receive HOPE's newsletter.

3. YOU CAN help collect signatures on a mammoth petition subscribing to HOPE's objectives. Get the forms from the HOPE office and start getting names as soon as you can.

4. YOU CAN send HOPE pamphlets to friends and relatives throughout the State. Get them interested so that they will start HOPE chapters in their own localities.

5. YOU CAN give personal financial support - as much as you can spare - to sustain HOPE in the fight for public education.

6. YOU CAN insist at every opportunity upon a calm, reasonable, open approach to the problem, in the belief that this attitude will save our schools.

7. YOU CAN express your opinions in writing through Letters to the Editors, to State Representatives, to any public figure who comments on the school crisis. Point out that there is HOPE in Georgia and that public education must be maintained.

Materials which you will want to use in spreading
HOPE are available at HOPE, Inc., 714 Atlanta
National Building, 50 Whitehall St., S. W.,
JA. 5-8469.

PLEASE REPORT ANY ACTION YOU TAKE TO THE HOPE OFFICE.

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HOPE, Inc. Rally
March 4, 1959

HOPE'S OBJECTIVES

HOPE's objective is to maintain public education. Our system of schools for all children is one of the great accomplishments of American democracy.

HOPE recognizes that preservation of public education means compliance with the United States Constitution, and the laws of the nation in which we live. Virginia and Arkansas have demonstrated the fruits of massive resistance. Let Georgia meet the challenge of the times in the American tradition of reasonable discussion of issues which face us.

The course of progress and reason is compliance with the law of the land. Those who shout that the Supreme Court has overstepped its power are deluding the people and doing a great disservice to the South. Our United States Constitution gives the Supreme Court the power to interpret the law. Our own Georgia Constitution itself states that the Constitution of the United States and laws in pursuance thereof - these are the supreme law. (P. 69).

Fortunately for us, the Supreme Court recognized that so far reaching a decision would call for widespread adjustment in many local situations, and could not come about overnight. So long as the State laws are not in violation to the Federal Law and as long as a School district acts in good faith, both time and leeway are permitted.

Private schools are not the answer for total and competent education for our young people.

HOPE believes that there is no problem connected with our school system which cannot be solved by a spirit of good will and reasonableness.

This problem has been magnified and distorted by shouting and hysteria. The die-hards, who pretend to have all the answers, have only one answer; NO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HOPE is trying to arouse public opinion before the schools shut down. I want to make HOPE's objectives completely clear:

First, HOPE wants to awaken the citizens of all 159 counties in Georgia to the imminent danger to all schools in our state. Through a vast program of public information, we want to make Georgians everywhere realize that this is not just a crisis here in Atlanta, where a suit is pending and where the decision is expected.

Second, HOPE believes Georgians need and want an organization throug which they can make their voices heard in this crusade to save our schools.

Third, HOPE plans to pursue an action program designed to save the schools. For example, if a public school anywhere in the State is closed because it has been ordered to desegregate, HOPE will lend support and encouragement to action designed to reopen that closed school. In Norfolk, Va., rather than close all schools in the state, Gov. Almand reopened the Norfolk schools after the court order came down.

We believe that HOPE offers a realistic and truly American way out of this crisis. We hope that you will join in this historic battle, the most significant in the South of the 20th century. If Georgians show common sense and courage and wisdom, we can set an example for other southern states to follow, and an example for the entire free world. That is why we ask you to stand up and be counted. That is why we ask you tonight to help spread HOPE through Georgia!

South Sizes Up—

PRIVATE, SEGREGATED SCHOOLS: 1959 RESULTS, 1960 PLANS

A new school system is springing up in the South—a system of private schools.

The idea: to provide an escape from mixed public schools. Will it work? How good are the private schools? What do they cost?

For guidance, Southerners are watching experiments now under way in four communities of Arkansas and Virginia.

If they succeed, you can look for private schools to spread through the South.

Reported from LITTLE ROCK, Ark.;
NORFOLK, CHARLOTTESVILLE and
FRONT ROYAL, Va.

A test of major importance is under way at this time in four communities of the South. This is a test of private schools for children of parents who object to integrated public schools.

Private schools, now in operation in Arkansas and Virginia, are providing the experience upon which other schools in other Southern communities gradually will be built. There are signs that what started as an experiment will grow into an extensive new system of private schools to take its place alongside the public-school and parochial-school systems of the South.

Experience to date indicates this:

- A private school can be organized and staffed adequately without great difficulty.
- Operating costs run about $250 a year per pupil.
- Tuition grants from State funds are regarded as a partial answer to the financing problem. Both Virginia and Arkansas have set up programs—along the lines of the GI Bill of Rights—to grant parents about $250 a year for each child they send to a private school. This is expected to come close to covering the operating costs.
- The major problem of private schools, however, is not that of operation, but that of obtaining adequate school buildings and adequate laboratory facilities and equipment. This requires heavy outlays of capital. The answer to this problem is not yet clear.

On-the-scene report. To find what is happening in the communities now experimenting with private schools as an answer to integration, members of the Board of Editors of "U. S. News & World Report" visited Little Rock, Ark., and Charlottesville, Norfolk and Front Royal, Va. Following is what they found.

Little Rock: expansion. In Little Rock, plans are ready for a large-scale expan-

—Will Counts

TO BE EXPANDED: THE RANEY HIGH SCHOOL IN LITTLE ROCK

. . . in both Arkansas and Virginia, a testing of private schools which may influence education throughout the South

[*continued*]

SOUTH SIZES UP PRIVATE SCHOOLS

sion of the Raney private high school. A 20-acre tract of land has been acquired for a new building. It is expected that 2,000 white pupils will be in attendance in the next school year, compared with 750 this year. Finances, to date, are proving no problem. Donations have amounted to more than $300,000, and only about half of this sum has been spent.

A private school established by the Second Baptist Church, however, is having more of a struggle. There is room for 367 pupils in this school. Most pupils pay $20 a month tuition. However, 61 of the pupils pay nothing, and donations have amounted to only about $10,000.

Both these schools were set up last autumn when Little Rock closed its four public high schools rather than mix white and Negro pupils. In the three white high schools which were closed, there had been 2,900 pupils. So a problem of vacancies is posed for the public high schools if they reopen and if 2,000 white pupils attend the Raney private school as planned.

Charlottesville: funds sought. The Charlottesville Educational Foundation is making plans to reopen and expand its private schools next autumn.

Private schools were set up in Charlottesville last autumn when a federal court ordered admission of Negroes to white schools. About 500 elementary pupils and 950 high-school pupils attended the private schools. When the court last January authorized Charlottesville to postpone its integration until next autumn, the public schools were reopened and the private schools closed.

Plans, however, call for reopening the private schools next September when integration begins in the public schools. The educational foundation recently polled parents of 1,000 white high-school youngsters, found that 500 of the children would be sent to the foundation's private school. Replies from parents of 500 elementary pupils showed that 200 would go to the private elementary school.

On this outlook, the foundation is preparing to launch a drive for funds and is looking for land on which to build a high school. For its elementary school, the foundation plans to use an old house.

Norfolk: school in a house. Norfolk also is planning to expand its private-school system next year.

The Tidewater Educational Foundation set up a school for 285 junior and senior high-school pupils last autumn when six public schools were closed in the face of an integration order. When the public schools reopened—integrated—on February 2, enrollment in the foundation's classes dwindled to 230.

Foundation leaders are determined, however, to continue their private school and to enlarge it. A campaign for funds is being prepared. The plan is to purchase a large old house which will accommodate 340 junior and senior high-school pupils. Later, the foundation intends to set up at least one other school, for elementary pupils.

Front Royal: plans indefinite. At Front Royal, 800 white youngsters are attending a private high school operated by the Warren County Education Foundation. Not a single white child is attending the public high school, even though it reopened in February after being closed for one semester. The only pupils in the public high school are 21 Negroes.

Plans for next year are still indefinite. Duncan C. Gibb, president of the foundation, says:

"There is no doubt that some people in Front Royal will insist on having a private school. Some kind of private school will be set up. The question is how many of them can afford it."

Main hope: State aid. In planning for the future, backers of private schools count heavily on State aid.

The systems first tried for channeling public funds into private schools were struck down by courts in both Virginia and Arkansas. Now, however, Virginia has set up a new system. It offers tuition grants out of the State's general funds—instead of from school funds—and makes the grants available to any parent with a valid reason for not sending his child to the public school normally attended. Grants range up to $250 a year per child, and can be used in any nonsectarian school.

So far, more than 500 tuition grants, totaling about $85,000, have been approved, with 1,000 applications pending. But Virginia's new plan is still untested in court.

In Arkansas, grants were being paid for 1,793 pupils before a federal-court injunction halted the payments. There the payments were made directly to schools, from funds normally going to closed public schools. Now the search in Arkansas is for a system that will stand up in court. One idea is to provide grants out of the general State funds to any pupil who chooses not to attend his district's public school.

If legal ways are found for funneling public funds into private-school tuition, a part of the financing problem will be solved—but only a part.

Big need: capital. Still to be solved, even with tuition grants, is the problem of financing school buildings, laboratories and equipment.

Many of the buildings used this year were loaned. So was much of the equipment. So far, no big capital outlays have been made for purchase of buildings and equipment—and private-school operators say they don't know yet how much capital will be needed.

Where the capital will come from is an even bigger question. Substantial

—USN&WR Photo

A CLASS IN FRONT ROYAL'S PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL

Total attendance: 800 white youngsters

donations are expected. But needs for loans are foreseen for any large system of private schools.

Price of privacy. The total cost of a private school, including plant, equipment and operation, is still to be determined. Experience so far—with operations on a makeshift basis—gives only an indication. Following is what that experience shows on operating costs.

The Front Royal, Va., school, with 800 pupils, is spending about $120,000 this year, or about $150 per pupil.

Raney High School, in Little Rock, with an enrollment of 750, is costing $22,500 a month, or about $270 per school year per pupil.

Baptist High School, in Little Rock, spends $7,500 a month to educate its 367 students, making costs about $184 a year per pupil.

In Norfolk, Va., tuition charges of about $25 a month, plus some donations, have met expenses.

—USN&WR Photo

AFTER REOPENING—FRONT ROYAL'S PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL
Total attendance: 21 Negro students

The Charlottesville, Va., foundation expects to operate its school for about $250 a year per pupil—the expected amount of the tuition grants—but is prepared to spend an additional $50 per pupil, if necessary, with the aid of private donations.

Most of the cash outlay has been going for teachers' salaries. Cash outlays are kept down by co-operative assistance of parents.

Even so, operating costs in some cases are proving higher than in public schools—largely because classes are smaller, requiring more teachers per school.

Cost comparisons. A look at established private schools, which have been in operation for many years, gives an idea of what the South might expect to pay in total costs for its budding private schools.

One co-operative school outside Washington, D. C., which aims at economy, charges tuition of $535 to $580 a year, plus extra charges for bus service and lunches that can be as high as $280.

A swank private high school in the Washington area charges about $1,000 a year in tuition, plus $95 for transportation. This school provides handsome buildings and fine equipment. In two other private schools in the Washington area, tuition ranges from $750 to $950. These are all nonprofit schools.

Yet two private schools, also in the Washington area, manage to make a profit on tuition of $550 to $750 a year.

Costs appear to be lower in Virginia's smaller cities than in Washington. An established private school in Norfolk reports a profit with a charge of only $315 a year. In Charlottesville, a nonprofit private school meets expenses on charges of $300 to $475, plus a $50 enrollment fee—and manages to amortize its debt out of that revenue.

Schooling: how good? The quality as well as the cost of private schools is a matter of concern to parents seeking outlets from integrated public schools. Here, again, the experience so far is not broad enough to be conclusive. Opinion, among pupils, teachers and parents, is divided.

Teaching staffs are generally described as adequate. Many teachers are persons who have retired or resigned from public schools. Many others are recent college graduates.

The new private schools, for the most part, offer about as many college-preparatory and business courses as were given in the closed public schools.

All the new private schools have been accredited by their State departments of education.

Both pupils and parents speak favorably of the personal attention that pupils get in the smaller classes of private schools, and you hear reports that the students are studying harder than they did in public schools.

Yet shortcomings are reported. Facilities are generally lacking for such courses as manual or mechanical training, or home economics. Science laboratories, so far, are inadequate.

There is still no way of knowing whether students graduating from these new private high schools will be admitted to colleges outside their home States.

Threat to public schools? The rise of private schools is also causing concern about the future of public schools in the South. If large numbers of students desert the public-school systems to attend segregated private schools, will the quality of the public schools decline? Will public-school budgets be cut? And what about the bonds outstanding to pay for the public schools which in the future may not be fully utilized?

These are some of the questions that are now being asked throughout the South as the residents face the prospect of widening integration and a rise in private schooling to maintain segregation.

One prominent newspaper editor who has been sympathetic to integration makes this prediction:

"There is no doubt that these new private schools will be started all over the South, and many people will use them.

"At the same time, the public schools will become largely integrated. Then, the public schools will be looked down upon, downgraded. Teachers will look elsewhere for work. Good pupils will leave the public schools just on account of their lowered quality.

"As I see it, this whole integration fight has thrown back the public schools of the South for a generation."

The determination of the people who are backing the private schools was expressed this way by Governor Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas:

"For the future, we will continue to have schools to which people can send their children without having to go to an integrated school, and I have no doubt the people will support them."

The test of private schools is now under way in Virginia and Arkansas. That test is being watched as a clue to the future shape of education throughout the South. [END]

In the Next Election:

WILL THE SOUTH BEAT THE DEMOCRATS?

Democrats face new troubles from the South in 1960.

It's not a third-party threat, but can cause just as much trouble.

Strategy: Leave presidential electors uninstructed. If the South likes the party choice, fine. If not, Democrats might carry the South and still lose the election.

ATLANTA

Southern Democrats are creating the legal machinery by which they hope to block the election in 1960 of a President whom they regard as too "liberal." Their delegates will take this threat into the Democratic National Convention at Los Angeles in an effort to influence the choice of a nominee.

The idea is this: Southern electors will not be pledged to support the Democratic candidate when it comes time to cast their votes in the Electoral College. If the man the Convention chooses does not meet the approval of the Southern Democrats, he could lose the election—even though his party carries the South.

Behind this developing strategy is an attempt by Southern Democrats to see to it that the party's nominee in 1960 views the problems of integration and States' rights in a manner that is sympathetic to the South. The effort is aimed at pulling the party back toward a more "conservative" path.

No solid front yet. There is no unanimity among Southerners about the plan, however. Many important Democratic leaders in the South are remaining silent. They are adopting a policy of "wait and see" what develops in the Convention hoping that Los Angeles will produce a candidate acceptable to the South. This is true even in several of the States whose legislatures have laid the legal groundwork for putting the plan into operation. A few, however, such as Senator Herman Talmadge of Georgia, have given it their endorsement.

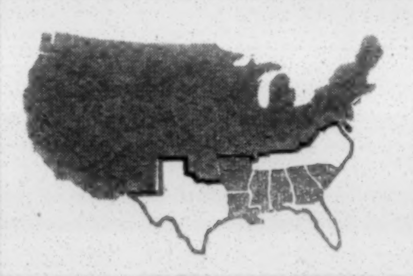
So far, six Southern States with a total of 57 electoral votes are prepared to make the plunge away from the party's nominee. If the election is close in 1960, these Southern States can take the Presidency away from a Democrat whom they do not approve. The six States are: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The strategy does not involve the creation of a third party. Whatever is done would be done through the mechanism of the Democratic Party in the States involved.

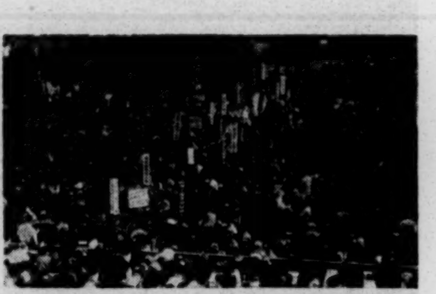
Framework for "revolt." The plan would work like this:

The names of the presidential electors would be placed on the ballot as "un-

HOW SOUTH MAY USE ITS POWER IN 1960



In six Southern States—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina—election laws are now written in such a way that the names of presidential candidates may be left off State ballots in 1960. Voters will pick presidential electors who are not committed to any candidate.



The purpose: To leave State political leaders free to withhold electoral votes from the Democratic candidate, if they choose. The six States already set up for this have 57 electoral votes. If the five other Southern States follow that lead, the South will form a bloc of 128 electoral votes—almost half the number needed to elect a President—that Southern leaders can throw as they wish: To either major-party nominee or to a third-party candidate.

THE THEORY: With a setup like this, Southern leaders can hold a club over the Democratic Convention in 1960, threaten to veto any party platform or candidate whose views on civil rights and other matters are not acceptable to them.

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pledged electors of the Democratic Party." They would not be pledged to support any presidential candidate.

The theory is that these presidential electors would emerge from the voting without any moral obligation to support the national candidate of the party. They may vote in the Electoral College as free agents, except as they are bound by actions of the State Democratic Party and its executive committee.

Popular votes are cast for President in 1960 on November 8. The result of the voting is known almost immediately. Within a day or so, at the most, the electors know how close the election is to be and whether a shift of 57 electoral votes away from the Democratic candidate would rob him of a majority and throw the election into the House of Representatives for a final decision.

In the five weeks between the general election on November 8 and the meeting of the Electoral College on December 19, the Southern electors and the party leaders of their States may consult and decide whether to cast their electoral votes for a Southern candidate or for the national candidate of their party.

If the 57 votes of the six States, plus the votes of any other States that may join in the plan, would be enough to throw the election into the House of Representatives, the South would be in a position to bargain with the Democratic candidate. The object of the bargaining would be to win assurance that a more "conservative" line would be followed on labor, tax, welfare and civil rights.

Out of this bargaining would come the final decision whether to withhold the votes from the national candidate. If the 57 votes happened to be the amount needed to give the Democratic candidate a majority, the South would hold the whip hand over the election.

Action by States. As it stands now, the Southern plans are tentative. The efforts are being directed toward obtaining State legislation that will free the electors from any moral obligation to support the national candidate of the party. There is no legal obligation now for an elector to do so. History provides several instances of electors who have refused to vote for the candidates that carried their States in the popular elections.

The drive for the legislation is drawing support from two groups in the South. One is made up of such organizations as the Council of States' Rights, the Committee of the 48 States, and Americans for Constitutional Action. These speak for various business and "conservative" interests. At another level, the movement draws impetus from the Citizens' Councils of America and

(Continued on page 58)

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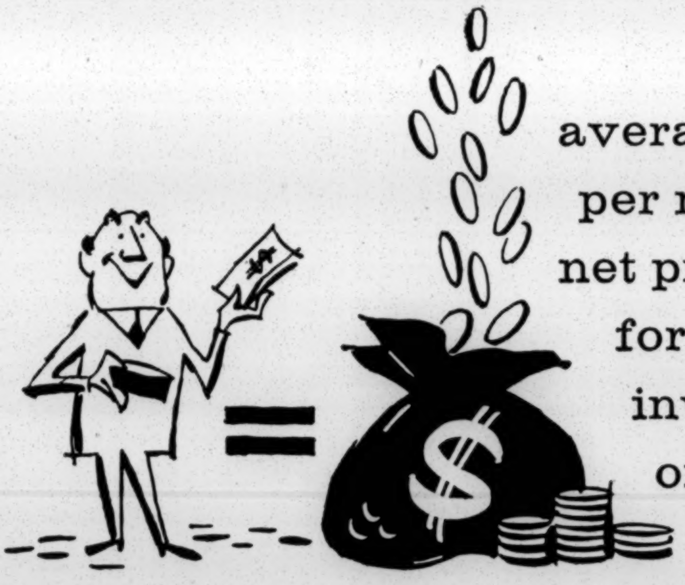
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[continued] SOUTH IN NEXT ELECTION . . .

its local councils in Southern communities.

Opposition to desegregation is the principal theme of the Citizens' Councils. The States' rights and Constitutional groups take a different line.

"We want a return to constitutional principles," says one leader in the movement, "but desegregation and civil rights would be a good horse to ride to that end."

The drive to bring other Southern States into the movement is continuing. Legislation has been introduced in the Texas legislature. Workers are trying to stir up interest in Florida, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia. All 11 Southern States sent delegates to a Southwide meeting of Citizens' Council leaders at Montgomery, Alabama, recently, at which the plans were discussed. But, so far, the five States around the fringes of the Deep South have held back from the movement.

If all 11 Southern States could be brought into the movement, there would be a bloc of 128 electoral votes. This would double the chances that the South might exercise an effective voice in the 1960 election.

Wilson and Truman. Actually, there have been only two elections in this century in which a shift of 57 electoral votes away from the winning Democratic candidate would have thrown the election into the House of Representatives for a final decision.

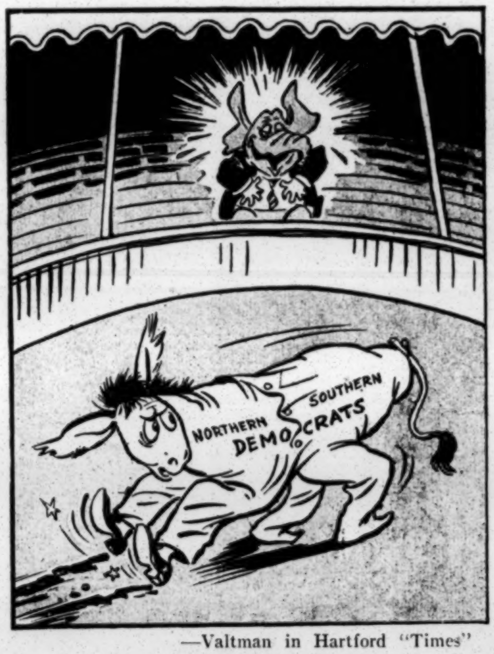
One of these was the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1916, when he had 277 electoral votes to 254 for Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate. The other was the election of Harry S. Truman in 1948. Mr. Truman had 303 electoral votes, Thomas E. Dewey 189 and J. Strom Thurmond, then Governor of South Carolina, had 39. All 39 of the Thurmond votes came from States now involved in the movement to choose independent electors in 1960. Only South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana stood together in that election.

In the present drive to bring the whole South together, Robert Patterson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Citizens' Councils, says the councils in the South are conducting an educational program with the aim of showing Southerners how they can make the electoral votes of their States count for something in presidential elections.

Vice Admiral Harold M. Martin, retired, former commander of the Seventh Fleet, is director of the campaign conducted by the Committee of the 48 States. Admiral Martin has visited all of the Southern State capitals and says he is encouraged by the progress that is being made.

"This is the only way that the South can get freedom of action without creating a third party," says Admiral Martin. "No third party is involved in this plan, but we can create a Southern bloc of electoral votes that can make itself effective."

Georgia and Arkansas have passed special legislation to permit their electors to run as free agents. In South Carolina, the names of nominees are placed on the ballot only if the State party committees request it. In Louisiana, electors run under the emblem of the party. In Mississippi, there is a provision that a political party may run its electors as "unpledged electors."



—Valtman in Hartford "Times"

"HIS FAVORITE SHOW"

. . . if Southern electors break away

In Alabama, the ballot carries the names of the electors, and not those of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Here, the State Democratic executive committee has repealed a loyalty oath which required all candidates on the ballot to pledge themselves to support the party ticket. This permits the electors of 1960 in Alabama to bolt the party's nominees if they wish.

Fight at Los Angeles. All of this means that the Los Angeles National Convention has a battle on its hands at the outset.

"We'll be fighting over the credentials of Southern delegates for the first two weeks of the Convention," says one Democratic Party official. "It will be a long Convention." **[END]**

Suggestions for Group Leaders
Louisa Gosnell

HOPE, Inc.

4/22/59

It would be foolish to try to devise a "formula" for leading any discussion that would be successful under all circumstances. The variations in groups and leaders would defeat such an attempt. These comments are just suggestions. Use what seems helpful or devise your own plan.

The object of this discussion is to make clear the political situation with regard to public schools. We all need to know what can be done; what probably may happen; and what we can do to create such a strong and articulate a majority for keeping public schools that it will be successful. This is so complex and controversial a subject that it is necessary to hold the discussion to a few points in order to understand them clearly.

Suggested Outline for Discussion

Open statement: This is a time for decision - politics is the art of compromise. We are compelled to choose between segragation and public schools. It is impossible to have both. Why?

1. Supreme Court decisions take precedent over state law.
   These decisions have declared:
   a. Schools cannot be segregated.
   b. We may proceed slowly.
   c. We may not evade.

2. All Georgia laws on this subject have been passed for the expressed purpose of evading any compliance. (Review laws). Their inevitable end is closing every public school in Georgia. Perhaps include here Economic and Educational Results to Georgia if Schools Close.

3. Can private schools be adequate permanently?

4. States that have adopted a gradual plan have avoided closing the schools and actually had only a token desegregation.

5. What kind of desegregation can we expect? (Examples - what has happened on Atlanta buses with no restrictions; North Carolina, Baltimore).

6. What laws and leadership will help "gradual" and "orderly" compliance?
   Placement laws?
   Local option?
   Others?
   We cannot know positively but we can demand that leadership work on this plan.

7. What is HOPE, Inc. - what is it doing - what can I do?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Watch out for these "danger points"

They are important issues that can take all your time and will if you aren't skillful. In this discussion, we want to make one essential point:

1. Discussion of private school plans being made. (They may be important in the interim if schools close, but are not a satisfactory permanent solution. We are talking about how to keep the schools open or to force them to re-open quickly).

2. Why the Supreme Court ruled as it did - was it right?

3. Why Georgia political leaders persist in an untenable resistance. (How to force them to change is pertinent under 7)

4. Why are the Negros forcing the issue? (It doesn't matter - they are and will continue careful check with competent authorities)

These are just a few samples - other by-paths may tempt your group. Try to keep the discussion from being confused.

We are calling these group meetings discussions, but much of the material is facts. You can't discuss facts. Be prepared to state briefly and clearly the substance of court decisions, encourage questions until the group understands. Discuss the implication.

This is a first draft of a leader's discussion guide. It well be revised drastically. We need a written report from you on: Was it helpful, did it work, how can it be improved, is it too long, what other material did you need?

This is a guide for your report, which may be done in outline or narrative form.

Leader's Evaluation of Discussion

1. Number present: Date: Place:
2. Participation:
3. Reactions:
4. Area of greatest concern:
5. Questions asked:
6. Use of materials, and discussion outline:
7. Interest in further discussion:
8. General comments and suggestion from leader:

Signed..............................

GEORGIA VOTER

Vol. XX | APRIL 1959 | Number 1

??? THE COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM ???

What It IS —

Written into law in the Neill Primary Act of 1917, and since amended, the county unit system applies in primary elections to **nominate** candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, U. S. Senator, statehouse officers, justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeals. It provides that each county shall have twice as many unit votes as representatives in the House of the General Assembly—meaning 8 counties have 6 unit votes, 30 have 4, 121 have 2, making a total of 410 unit votes. In the primary, the candidate receiving the most popular votes wins the county's unit votes. To win nomination, state candidates must receive a plurality of unit votes, except for the governor and U. S. Senators who must receive a majority of the unit votes—at least 206. All primaries for state officials must be held on the 2nd Wednesday in September of general election (even numbered) years.

What It IS NOT —

Because there are still misconceptions about the county unit system, the League takes this opportunity to clarify a few impressions which seem current:

SOME CLAIM —

that the Supreme Court has upheld the county unit system in Georgia.

THE FACT IS: The Supreme Court of the U. S. has never ruled on the merits or the constitutionality of the county unit system in Georgia. It has voted three times against hearing the cases brought before it, indicating a reluctance to rule on this matter for which a remedy is possible at the state level.

THEY (the proponents of the system) SAY THAT —

adjustment of the county unit system depends on reapportionment in the Georgia House of Representatives.

THE FACTS ARE: The adjustment of the county unit system to make it truly reflective of the people's vote does **not** depend on reapportionment in the Georgia House of Representatives. The present system, of allowing each county two unit votes for each Representative it has, is merely a law, not a provision of the Georgia Constitution. An act of the legislature could abolish the system completely, or readjust it without changing representation in the House of Representatives. (The formula for representation is written into the State Constitution.)

THEY SAY . . .

that abolition or readjustment of the county unit system means that we would automatically do away with nomination of candidates in primaries.

THE FACTS ARE: Political parties in Georgia have the right **now** to choose candidates in convention if they so choose. No other state in the United States employs a county unit system to determine winning candidates in primaries. In every other state having primaries, the popular vote (with each vote counting equally) determines the outcome.

THEY ASK . . .

Why object to the county unit system, when no one objects to the system of the National Electoral College?

THE TRUTH IS: Many object to the Electoral College too. But the county unit system is not like the National Electoral College which elects the President and Vice-President of the United States. Each State's representation in the Electoral College is based on population and must be reapportioned every 10 years following the nation-wide census. There is no provision for regular adjustment of the Georgia unit system in line with population shifts and changes.

THEY ASK . . .

Why not wait for the results of the 1960 census (probably 1962) before making any revision of the County Unit System?

THE FACTS ARE: It is not necessary to wait for the 1960 Federal census to know what adjustments would be necessary to have the county unit vote reflect the will of the voters equitably and justly. Facts about where people live in Georgia are on hand NOW. We already know that more than half of the people live in 16 counties, but have only 1/5 of the voting strength in primaries, while the less than one-half who live in the remaining 143 counties have 4/5 of the voting strength. (See

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

WHAT IS GEORGIA'S STAKE IN HER PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

CONSEQUENCES OF CLOSING SCHOOLS

Consider what it would be like to have—

697,000 elementary school children at home, unoccupied?

or

264,000 high school students, plus 6,600 university level students dumped into the labor market?

Georgia spends about $140,000,000 yearly to keep schools open. The Federal Government spends about $40,000,000 right here. **What would happen if schools should close** and this money, or a large portion of it, should be withdrawn from circulation. How would merchants, real estate dealers, service industries in your community be affected, should salaries to all those engaged in school and school related occupations be stopped? (To make your thinking realistic, recall what happens in a strike bound community.)

Georgia's Public School Investment:

For years Georgians have poured their hard-earned money into building public schools. **How many do we have?**

COMMON SCHOOLS:
—2,177 schools for Georgia children:
  1,362 for white
  815 schools for Negroes
— 575 four-year high schools:
  362 for white students
  212 for Negro students

These schools make up our 198 school systems, 159 county systems plus 39 independent systems. (Figures taken from "Education in Georgia," 1955 through 1958, Marvin Griffin, Gov.)

What is the Value of these schools?

In 1957 Georgia schools were valued at about 1/2 billion dollars. Between 1952-1959 alone, 16,911 new classrooms were built at a total cost of $259,948,905:

14,000 State built classrooms	$178,000,000
2,736 local system built classrooms	60,000,000
1,175 Federal fund built classrooms	21,836,405

But all these schools are not paid for entirely. Who will assume the Bonded Indebtedness for these schools if they were sold? The State is the agency responsible to the bonding houses for money lent for the School Building Authority Program. Would these investors permit any other agency to assume these obligations? If the schools were closed, could the State levy and collect taxes for a school service not being provided?

In addition, **Consider these special facilities:**

THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM—18 institutions, including 16 colleges carried on the books at a value of $117,359,000 for land, buildings and equipment. (And in each instance, present resale value would be much more.)

NUCLEAR REACTOR AND RADIOISOTOPES LABORATORY at the Georgia Institute of Technology are worth $4,994,500. This is to be the center for nuclear research in 16 Southern states.

The new SCIENCE CENTER at the University of Georgia represents a $12,500,000 investment in plants and facilities. Its value in terms of savings to farmers and industry in terms of research is incalculable.

Can you imagine the cost to the South's future of closing these installations?

HOW REAL IS THE THREAT OF SCHOOL CLOSURE?

This is impossible to say with accuracy!

We do know that the people of Little Rock, Norfolk, and Front Royal though it could not happen to them, but it did! It is estimated that their students lost one million school days by Dec. 2, 1958.

The School Case in Atlanta:

We do know that the suit pending in Atlanta (Calhoun vs. Latimer) is legal action by their parents on behalf of 27 Negro children in Atlanta, to require the Atlanta Board of Education to operate schools on a desegregated basis. Date for the trial has been set as June 5, after which appeals may be filed. The U. S. Supreme Court will be in recess until October, which some sources say may prevent a final ruling by the Sept. '59 school term.

We do know that if, as a result of this suit, a Negro student should be assigned to a school now white, Georgia requires that funds be cut off from such a school, and that the Governor close the school. Despite the 1959 Act permitting him to close only one school in a district, there seems to be confusion as to whether or not the 1956 Act requiring the Governor to close the entire School District still applies, and might take precedence.

Some State Administration leaders are stating that if the schools close it will be the plaintiffs who close them, not the Governor. Is this an honest claim? Would not the Governor, and the Legislators who passed the present inflexible laws be the real agents for closing schools? Could they not devise more adjustable legislation, which would permit us to keep schools open, while at the same time protect the legal rights of all, preserving sound learning conditions until a real solution can be evolved?

What of these other questions?

How many citizens would be willing to pay taxes to keep any schools open if their own children are locked out of certain other schools. How many citizens would be willing to pay taxes for salaries of teachers no longer teaching their children?

It was those Virginia citizens who decided they were not willing to do so, who brought suit against the State of Virginia (See the Dec. **Voter**).

If you want to READ . . .

Conant, James B. THE AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL TODAY. A First Report to Interested Citizens. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1959
Available in a paper-back edition for $1.00.
John W. Gardner of Carnegie Corp. says, "If I had to recommend a single piece of reading to all Americans who want to improve their schools, I would ask them to read this report."

OTHER SOLUTIONS

In the December VOTER we summarized pupil placement law, based on the Alabama law, introduced in the Georgia Legislature of January 1959. Another pattern of action is reflected in the North Carolina laws, here reviewed:

North Carolina School Laws

In the summer of 1956 the North Carolina legislature, in a special session, enacted four measures to deal with the impact of the Supreme Court decision forbidding segregation in schools on account of race: 1, An amendment to the school placement law to allow pupil placement by city-county Boards of Education; 2, A local option measure; 3, An amendment to the school attendance law; and 4, Provision of Education Expense Grants. [All four are designed, not to circumvent the law but to give some scope, to the will and wishes of each individual. For those who will accept the decision, a school to which children of both white and Negro races are assigned; for those who will not, tuition grants. For communities, local option as to whether or not a school shall be closed.]

What is the N. C. Pupil Placement Law?

The 1955 law which gave the city and county Boards of Education full authority to enroll each child in a public school was amended to provide that a child may be transferred from one school to another so as to provide for "orderly and efficient administration of the public schools and provide for the effective instruction, health, safety, and general welfare of the pupils."

What is Local Option?

A Board of Education may suspend the operation of one or more or all of the public schools under its jurisdiction. If a majority of the members of a Board call by resolution for an election on the question of closing the schools in a local option unit (1 or more public schools), an election shall be held. If 15% of registered voters request an election by petition, it shall be held. (No school has the choice of operating schools segregated because of race or not. The choice is to keep schools open or not.)

Must a White child go to school to which a child of another race has been assigned?

A pupil who is assigned against the wishes of his parents is entitled to receive an education expense grant. These grants are to be paid from "any State or local public funds for the private education of any child . . . only in a nonsectarian school and only when it is not reasonable to reassign such child to a public school not attended by a child of another race."

Is school attendance compulsory?

Every parent or guardian of a child between 7 and 16 years is required to "cause such child to attend school continuously for a period equal to the time which the public school to which the child is assigned and in which he is enrolled shall be in session." There are two exceptions: When a child who has been assigned against the wishes of his parent cannot: 1. get into another public school, or 2, into a private, non-sectarian school.

WHAT WOULD THE COST OF SCHOOL CLOSING BE?

Jim Montgomery, Business Editor of Atlanta Constitution said on January 19, 1959 that IF ALL Schools in Georgia were closed:

Money would be lost:

All counties would lose income: the smallest more than a quarter of a million a year; the largest $60 million a year from loss of teachers' incomes.

Total economic activity of more than $300 million a year from 30,000 high school students would be postponed at cost of $100 million a year in lost earning power.

People would go:

Many college faculty members, many engineers, scientists, administration, and others would leave Georgia.

Plants would be shut down:

If skilled, technical management personnel are lost, many industries will be faced with cutting back production or closing. This will cost loss of income (unemployment) and loss of state tax revenue. Refusals of personnel to come to Georgia to fill jobs will increase.

Industrial expansion will suffer:

As Mr. Montgomery says:

> "If I were interested in establishing a new business or a branch plant, would I consider locating such a plant in an area in which the provision for educating children of workers is in a state of confusion and turmoil; or which did not provide advantages for young people comparable to those of other areas?"

(NORTH CAROLINA LAWS—continued)

Can a Parent appeal the decision of the school Board?

Under the pupil placement act parents of white children can not challenge the school board's assignment of a child other than his own.

Note: Neither the "local option" nor the "Tuition Grant" provisions have been put into effect or tested in North Carolina, because no one has applied for tuition grants, and no city school system has voted to take advantage of the local option provisions.

North Carolina schools forge ahead. Only a handful of Negro children have been assigned to white schools, in Greensboro and Charleston. No schools have been closed under local option.

GEORGIA VOTER

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NEW STATE PROGRAM

1959 - 1961

Adopted By the Sixteenth Convention of
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF GEORGIA
Savannah, April 7-8, 1959

Current Agenda

(Governmental issues which the Convention has chosen for concerted action.)

I. **The Legislature of Georgia**

1. More equitable representation
2. More effective organization and procedures
3. Sound balance between legislative and executive branches of government.

II. **Education**—Promotion of citizen responsibility for measures to preserve and improve Public Schools in Georgia.

Continuing Responsibilities

I. **Elections**—An equitable, enforceable system

II. **Finance**—Sound budgeting of all State Revenues with no allocations.

(Home Rule and Welfare C.R's were dropped because new information and different approaches are needed.)

(**COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM**—continued from Page 1) League pamphlet, "Apportionment in the Georgia House of Representatives" for population facts.)

THEY SAY . . .

That the unit vote system applies only to the Democratic Primary, and not to the General Election and that those who do not like it should organize a strong second party in Georgia.

THE HITCH IS THIS: Any second party desiring to nominate candidates by public balloting in a primary rather than by party convention, **must,** under present law, abide by the unit system in determining successful nominees.

FINALLY, there is reason to believe —
that when there is public balloting for public officials, regulated by state law, the function is public, whether for purposes of nomination or final election. The question then becomes: **Is it right, fair, legal and/or constitutional to regulate part of the election process in such a way as to provide unequal advantage to some citizens?** The League of Women Voters thinks it is not. Our Senators recognize the increasing willingness of Courts to step in where state legislative bodies refuse over a period of years to correct inequities in the law. We have every confidence that Georgians (be they Democrats, Republicans, Independents or What-Have-You) are entitled to laws which guarantee that every person's vote be counted equally in primaries and in general elections.

CURRENT AGENDA: EXPLANATION

I. THE LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA

Plenty of help on this item will be forthcoming. The June **VOTER** will be devoted to Apportionment in the Georgia House of Representatives. Billie Pfiffner will be chairman for this Item and will be in close touch with the Georgia Commission on Economy and Reorganization, reports of which will be due July 1.

II. EDUCATION —

What do we mean by this?

—the League wishes to be free to explore all means for keeping schools open and for improving them.

The Convention put this Item on the Current Agenda realizing that:

—League members wished to insure that the State League Board would put the best possible effort into: exploring all avenues for keeping schools open, and providing information which members could use to reach decisions about how to improve and preserve schools.

—each League will be free to determine what strategy it will use in its community for arousing interest and informing the public;

—we shall not debate the merits or demerits of segregation or desegregation;

—we shall cooperate with other groups wherever it is deemed wise or possible in behalf of an improved public education system.

By voting at Convention to adopt this item as a part of our Current Agenda we RECOGNIZE that:

—the U. S. Supreme Court ruling now binding upon all Courts is that "segregation based upon race is unconstitutional", because it has been held in violation of the "equal protection" clause of the 14th amendment;

—the Supreme Court has neither ruled against voluntary segregation nor against reasonable criteria other than race for pupil assignment.

—any public school system—local or state—in which race is a criterion for assignment of pupils is operating on "borrowed time" and is in danger of having its operation ruled illegal;

—should a single public school or an entire system be ordered to cease segregation by reason of race, and should a Negro student be assigned to a now white school, Georgia's present rigid laws would force closure of that school or system;

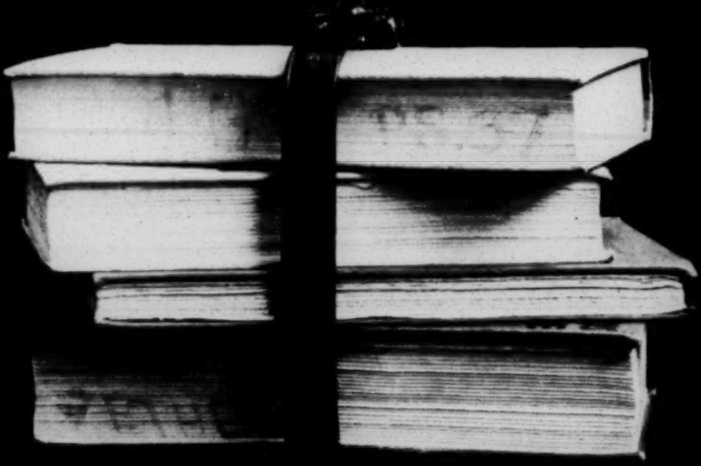
—closing one school opens the possibility of suits which could force closure of all public schools in Georgia;

—that other Southern States have been able to keep schools open by legal means far preferable to denying the majority of people an education by closing public schools.

We know, of course, that

—the League cannot save the public school system of Georgia, but IT CAN BE SAVED BY AN AROUSED, RESPONSIBLE, VOCAL CITIZENRY.

CRISIS IN OUR SCHOOLS



Questions and Answers

WHY ALL THE "TO DO" ABOUT SCHOOLS? WHY CAN'T WE KEEP ON OPERATING AS WE DO NOW?

1 Because all nine justices of the U. S. Supereme Court in a decision on May 17, 1954 (the "Brown case") declared that the assignment of pupils on the basis of race violates the "equal protection" provision of the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution, and therefore, segregated schools are unconstitutional.

DID THE SUPREME COURT HAVE THE RIGHT TO RULE ON SUCH A MATTER?

2 In the words of Senator Herman Talmadge, "regardless of whether one accepts it or not, the Supreme Court's decision is an accomplished fact . . ." Regardless of all the debate, the only way to change it would be for the Court to reverse itself—extremely unlikely—or the Congress to pass, and the states to ratify, an amendment to the U. S. Constitution—also extremely unlikely. Senator Talmadge has introduced such an amendment, which has not yet been brought before the Senate. The Georgia Constitution states that "Legislative acts in violation of this Constitution, of the Constitution of the United States are void," (Georgia Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. IV, Par. II)

IF THE DECISION WAS GIVEN IN 1954, WHY ARE WE GETTING EXCITED OVER IT NOW?

3 At any time since 1954 local and state officials could have taken steps to make Georgia laws conform to the decision and could have planned for gradual compliance with the law. Since this has not been done, parents of more than 20 Negro children in Atlanta have filed a suit in the U. S. District Court in Atlanta asking that the Atlanta Board of Education be told that it may no longer operate a racially segregated school system.

WHEN WILL THE CASE BE HEARD AND A POSSIBLE DECISION BE GIVEN?

4 The two federal judges, who place it on the court calendar, both of whom will hear the case (Calhoun vs. Latimer) have signed an order that it will be heard June 5, 1959.

WILL THE BOARD HAVE TO ACT THEN?

5 Either side may appeal the decision to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court. While appeals could take a long time, they could be scheduled as an emergency and the matter settled fairly quickly.

WHAT ARE THE GEORGIA LAWS THAT APPLY TO THIS SITUATION?

6 The Georgia Constitution, the Appropriation Bill and other laws require the operation of racially segregated schools and provide that the Governor shall order closed and funds cut off from any school not so operated.

ARE THESE LAWS STILL VALID OR WERE THEY NULLIFIED BY THE SUPREME COURT DECISION?

7 Some claim that even though many of the Georgia laws are obviously in contradiction of the decision and in fact were passed for the avowed purpose of evading the decision, they must be adhered to until a court specifically declares each of them unconstitutional. Others point out that the Supreme Court decision expressly states that all local and state laws must "yield to this principle" and they can simply be ignored and local and state officials could proceed to comply with the decision or with any further court order.

WHAT COULD THE LEGISLATURE DO TO CLEAR UP THIS DILEMMA?

8 They could pass laws to repeal the present ones requiring racial segregation. Such bills (H.B. 38, 39, 40, 41) were introduced in the 1959 session by M. M. Smith of Fulton County, are still in the State of the Republic committee and could be acted on at a special session or at the 1960 session. Perhaps a constitutional amendment would be required. (H.R. 33-41, introduced with those above, would provide for such.)

WHAT COULD THE GOVERNOR DO?

9 He could act on the premise that the state laws have been nullified and allow desegregation to proceed if ordered by the Court. He could request a ruling from the State's legal department. He could order a "friendly suit" in the State's courts, such as the State of Virginia filed, to get the matter settled.

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE OUTCOMES OF THE ATLANTA SUIT?

10

a. If the request is denied and the Board is not ordered to desegregate, nothing need happen.

b. If the request is granted and the Board is told to desegregate, the Board would have to choose between two courses. (1) It could comply with the order, and leave the decision of testing the Georgia laws up to the Governor. (2) It could claim that the State law has priority and refuse to comply with the Supreme Court decision.

WHAT ALTERNATE COURSES COULD THE GOVERNOR FOLLOW?

11 The Board could comply and the Governor could choose to take no action under the State laws. Or, the Governor could order the specific schools involved closed. One of several people—the Board, the parent of a child in a closed school—could then bring legal action to order the Governor to reopen the Atlanta schools or close all the schools in the State. (In Virginia, the federal court ruled that if any school is closed, all schools must be closed.)

12

HOW DOES THIS ATLANTA SITUATION AFFECT THE REST OF THE STATE?

(See No. 11) Every court ruling to date has borne out the fact that Georgians will have to choose sooner or later between compliance with the law, and some desegregation, *or no public schools.*

13

WHO WOULD DECIDE HOW DESEGREGATION WOULD BE CARRIED OUT IN ANY SCHOOL DISTRICT?

Beginning with kindergartens? High schools? One school at a time, etc? No court orders any Board to adopt any specific plan. Each local Board of Education has the responsibility for setting policies within the law and adopting the plan best suited to its community.

14

WHAT ABOUT PRIVATE SCHOOLS?

The 1954 "private school amendment" allows the Governor to make "tuition grants" to children when a school is closed. This could be the amount now spent on public schools per child in a given district, or he could increase it as he saw fit. (Any tuition grants made available to children now attending *public* school in any district would undoubtedly have to be made available also to those children now attending nonsectarian private schools in that district.)

15

WHAT ABOUT A SYSTEM OF "PRIVATE" SEGREGATED SCHOOLS?

Courts have held that when a "private agency" takes on a "public function," it is subject to the same regulations. e.g. Atlanta Transit Co. buses were ordered desegregated.

16

WHAT ABOUT THE COST OF EXISTING PRIVATE SCHOOLS?

Average minimum tuition for private schools in Georgia is $350 for first grade, $490 for sixth and $610 for twelfth.

17

WHAT WOULD BE THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF CLOSING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

It is a 150 million dollar a year business, in some communities one of the largest businesses. It employs hundreds of thousands of people. Aside from the direct losses due to shutting down such a large business, there would be the loss from businesses leaving Georgia or deciding to go elsewhere for expansion.

18

WHAT IS "PUPIL PLACEMENT"?

The Supreme Court upheld the Alabama law setting up certain standards other than race for placement of pupils in public schools. Similar provisions are in the bills introduced by M. M. Smith in the 1959 legislature (see No. 8 above). Before adopting their pupil placement law, however, Alabama repealed all compulsory racial segregation laws. The real test of any placement law will come in its administration.

19

WHAT IS THE "PERROW REPORT" OR THE "VIRGINIA PLAN"?

A special commission in Virginia recommended that the legislature pass certain laws which would provide for a "flexible freedom of choice" school system, with more local control, including the right to abolish the local school system, enforce the compulsory school attendance or not, etc., providing for pupil placement procedures and individual tuition grants, but also permitting limited desegregation.

20

WHY NOT "WAIT"?

Present confusion weakens the public schools. Students are uncertain about their future. Teachers are applying elsewhere (more than 200 in Atlanta applied with one private school). Citizens are using energy and resources merely to *preserve* rather than to *improve* the schools.

21

WHAT CAN *YOU* DO?

1. Write Governor Ernest Vandiver, State Capitol, Atlanta, that you want him to keep the public schools open.
2. Write or visit your legislators, and ask how they voted on the school bills and why; tell them you want the public schools kept open.
3. Write or visit your local school board members, your local school superintendent; discuss with them the details of your own local situation, tell them you want the public schools kept open.
4. Write letters to your newspaper editor, expressing your opinions, asking questions, agreeing (or disagreeing) with his opinions. Remember expressions of support are just as important as expressions of disagreement.
5. Contact your local radio and TV stations, ask for programs on the schools.
6. The next time a friend or neighbor says, "*I* certainly want the schools kept open," ask him if he has told the Governor, his legislators, his school board.
7. Contact HOPE, Inc. and join with your fellow citizens who want to Help Our Public Education.

22

WHAT IS HOPE, INC.?

An organization chartered in December, 1958, by a group of Georgia citizens who wanted to take positive steps to make sure that Georgia's public schools stay open. Within two months some 6,000 Georgians expressed their support of this effort and this number is growing daily.

23

WHAT DOES HOPE DO?

Collect facts which they make available to individuals and groups; encourage citizens to know the facts, discuss the problems and express their opinions to their elected representatives.

24

HOW CAN AN INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM?

By volunteering to help collect facts, organize local groups, speak on this subject to existing groups, by contributing money. For information, contact HOPE, Inc., 714 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta, Georgia. (Telephone—JAckson 5-8469)

HOPE, INC.

(HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION)
714 Atlanta National Bldg.
ATLANTA, GA.

April 1959

SPECIAL REPORT

**SOUTHERN
REGIONAL
COUNCIL**
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

"THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL STORY - TRANSCRIPT OF AN ATLANTA TELEVISION PROGRAM FEATURING DR. CARL F. HANSEN"

Sponsored by

The Georgia Council on Human Relations
on
WAGA-TV

May 3, 1959
Atlanta, Georgia

SRC
July 1959

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL - CONSTITUTION May 24, 1959

The Fogbank on the School Crisis Doesn't Soften Facts of the Issue

By EUGENE PATTERSON

TO WRAP A rocky mountain top in fog doesn't cushion the crash when a plane hits it. The fog does blind the navigator, however, giving him a much better opportunity to die happy.

Since the people of Georgia will do the ultimate navigating in the school segregation crisis, there surely is no harm in their poking around for hard facts in the latest fogbank.

They have heard it said anew that Georgia law requires segregation in schools and so they are bound to abide by the spirit and letter of the Georgia law. This is fog

FACT

The fact is that the nation prevails over the state when their laws conflict. This rule is written in Article VI of the U.S. Constitution. It says that the Constitution and laws of the United States shall bind judges in every state, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Folks may cuss this rule all they want but they can't say it isn't there. It is there like a rock in the fog.

Well, some still say, the Supreme Court's desegregation decision wasn't a law, because only Congress can pass laws, and it wasn't interpreted as being within the meaning of the Constitution until the 1954 switch so it isn't constitutional. This is fog.

Eugene Patterson is executive editor of The Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

The fact is, the U.S. Supreme Court has the power to interpret the Constitution. Whether it is wise or unwise, it has the power to change its interpretations. The court has done so in the case of school desegregation. This is an accomplished fact.

If enough Americans dislike the court's interpretation, and consider it unwise, they have the power to amend it right out of the Constitution. Sen. Herman Talmadge is asking the American people to do this. They show no tendency to do so. So the court's decision stands accomplished, and it stands as a fact, wise or not.

Equally hard but true, the U.S. Supreme Court said last September no state can nullify its decision "through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted 'ingeniously' or 'ingenuously.' "

As if that weren't sweeping enough to ban state-supported private schools, the court additionally forbade any state to segregate schools "where there is state participation through any arrangement, management, funds or property."

Finally, a federal court at Norfolk ruled last January that a state which operates a public school system violates equal protection of the laws if it closes some of the system's schools to bar desegregation. If applied to Georgia, such a ruling would mean a school shutdown in Atlanta could lead quickly to the forced closing of every public school in the state.

With this tower of rock-hard fact rising so rapidly ahead, we Georgians have been told yet again that if we will remain resolute on an all-or-nothing course there won't be any integrated schools. This would appear to be correct. The public school system would die. Then there wouldn't be any schools at all except for those who could afford to pay for private ones.

ALTERING COURSE

Some Georgians have suggested altering course enough to avoid total crackup of public education, while holding desegregation to the minimum possible through pupil placement laws and local option.

And now we have been told these people are hypocrites who would slyly bootleg on the law to meet local conditions. This is fog.

For the U.S. Supreme Court itself, on May 17, 1954, instructed courts to require promptly only a "reasonable start" toward desegregation. "Full implementation of these constitutional principles may require solution of varied local school problems," the high court said. Be this stuff hypocrisy or reason, you can't say it's bootleg. The court licensed it.

Fog may make us happy. It doesn't soften the facts. The people of Georgia will chart the ultimate course. There can be no harm in letting us see where it will take us.

EDITORIAL
THE ATLANTA JOURNAL
Atlanta, Ga.
May 27, 1959

People and Schools

THE RESULT of the most recent Little Rock crisis was a victory of the people over the politicians in the matter of who runs the schools.

The new crisis took the shape of a recall election. Losers were three die-hard segregationist members of the Pulaski County school board who had instituted a teacher purge on ideological grounds. They lost their places.

Retaining their posts were three moderate members of the board who had protested the purge and whose protest resulted in the organization of a citizens' committee to back them up.

Gov. Orval Faubus, whose segregationist stand earlier had resulted in his overwhelming reelection to the governorship was on the losing side this time. He took to the air waves to rally his forces behind the thesis that the controversy was just a smokescreen for integration.

But the people, weary perhaps of demagoguery and forensics, did not listen to the governor as attentively as usual. Certainly, the fact that some Little Rock schools still remain closed and that no acceptable substitute has been provided by the segregationist leadership despite all their promises, had a lot to do with the outcome of the election.

The moderates who won denied they were integrationists But they made it equally clear they would have no part of the inquisitorial folly of the immoderates and that their primary concern was in keeping education going.

This victory of the moderates should make it obvious to politicians everywhere to whom the schools belong. It should remind them that the purpose of schools is education and not the furthering of political ambitions, and that while he who closes them may be a hero for a while, the need and demand for education finally will prevail.

THE
IMPORTANCE
OF
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

by

Governor Lindsay Almond

of Virginia

◇

FINANCIAL COMPLICATIONS OF CLOSING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

by

Assistant Attorney-General Odum

of Florida

Because of the parallel of the school situation in Virginia and Florida with Georgia's, HOPE reprints two important documents. Because of our limited budget we are asking you to read . . . and then pass it on to your friends.

HOPE, Inc.

Help Our Public Education

50 Whitehall Street, S. W.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

GOVERNOR ALMOND (VIRGINIA) ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., at the commencement exercises of the Warren County Educational Foundation, June 9, 1959.

(Note: Gov. Almond included in his address a sharp criticism of the Supreme Court and a review of his long fight to prevent public school desegregation in Virginia. It is not desired to give a misleading impression of Gov. Almond's attitude, but to invite attention to his eloquent plea for the continued operation of public schools.)

The time for hurling the firebrands of criticism, charges and countercharges and recriminations has passed. The time has arrived to take stock, not of theory and indulgence in wishful thinking, but in actual conditions and realities, and the laborious and soundest procedures within the limits of our genius to devise for the present and future welfare of Virginia.

We must not allow the welfare of our children and the future of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder.

It is your sacred responsibility and mine, the responsibility of those whom you elect to positions of high trust, to face the issues squarely and honestly, and to dedicate every energy and talent to a constructive resolution consistent with honor and under the aegis of law.

No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no travesty more tragic, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, and the dungeons of delinquency.

The only sure prevention of any integration anywhere in Virginia is the total abolition of every public school everywhere in Virginia. If this is what they advocate, the people of Virginia should now be told with complete clarity and frankness.

I tell you now that we cannot secede from the Union; we cannot overthrow the Federal Government, and we cannot reverse a final decree of a federal court.

I tell you now that the General Assembly cannot confer upon the Governor, any board, agency or person, any power which it does not itself possess.

I further tell you, notwithstanding the claims of some, that the General Assembly cannot under the pretense of invoking the police power take over and operate the public school system and thereby negate the final decree of a federal court. People who permit themselves to be fooled by such delusions deserve to be fooled.

In consideration of the abandonment of public schools, we should bear in mind that enrolled in the public schools of Virginia are approximately 800,000 children. There are only 112 sectarian schools, 12 of which are integrated, with a total enrollment of 266,610. There are 110 nonsectarian schools, one of which is integrated, with a total enrollment of 10,325. Private schools—both sectarian and nonsectarian — accommodate only 36,935 as compared with 800,000 in public schools. This points up the magnitude of the problem of accommodating children denied access to public schools.

The issues revolving around public education will confront the next session of the General Assembly. I have taken my stand. We must save, sustain and support the cause of public education in Virginia. I call upon all Virginians who believe in the soundness and righteousness of that position to rally to my support before it is too late. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

◆

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL ODUM (FLORIDA) ON THE FINANCIAL COMPLICATIONS OF CLOSING PUBLIC SCHOOLS

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS by Asst. Attorney-General Ralph E. Odum before the Independent Bankers of Florida, at Tampa, February 23, 1959.

(Note: Mr. Odum included in his address a number of opinions not included here. Again, it is not intended to give a false impression of an official's public position, but to emphasize certain incontestable facts which his speech clarifies.)

To me it seems clear that the one sure way of insuring a public school system in Florida which might in time be operated on a compulsory attendance basis and which is owned, controlled and operated by the federal government is for Florida to abolish its public schools.

Second, I do not think it practical to abolish our public school system for financial reasons.

The liquidation of Florida public school property and its bonded indebtedness would be, in a way, one of the largest bankruptcy proceedings in history, involving well over a billion and a quarter dollars.

Mr. Lee Young, Assistant in School Finance, State Department of Education, has estimated the actual fair market value of public school property in this state to be well in excess of one billion dollars. Considering the fact that most school buildings have only a limited use for any purpose other than education without extensive remodeling, the sale of these holdings would present extraordinary problems unless it could be accomplished gradually over a period of years.

The federal courts have already ruled that public school buildings may not be leased to segregated private schools. Although the question has not been legally tested, I believe that the buildings could be sold under state law at their fair value on a time payment basis. This would, of course, contemplate that title to the property would pass and the school board accept a mortgage to secure the deferred payments. It would also contemplate that the sales were not a method of circumvention of federal court orders but were bona fide sales of school property which was no longer needed for school purposes.

In addition to the liquidation of over a billion dollars worth of property, we would also be faced with the retirement of bonded indebtedness of $232,852,899.00 which we now owe for school buildings. Our state courts would have to enforce the payment of the principal and accrued interest on these bonds, regardless of the reluctance of the taxpayer to continue paying taxes for benefits which no longer existed.

In addition to school bonds, our Florida county school boards owe Florida banks $2,413,180.00 on short term notes for money borrowed for capital outlay.

In addition to these notes, our school boards owe local banks an undetermined but considerable amount on short term loans for operating expenses. No record of these loans is required to be kept in Tallahassee, so it would be necessary to check each county board to ascertain the amount of this type of indebtedness.

Of the 282 banks in Florida, most have invested heavily in Florida school bonds and revenue certificates.

Picking at random 15 banks of all sizes in different parts of the state, I found that all but one of them had invested in Florida school bonds. The percentage of their total investment in securities which is invested in Florida school bonds varied from 0 to 14%, or an average of 4% for all 15 banks. The total in dollars for the 15 banks amounted to $4,559,000.00. If the pattern set by these 15 banks can be projected as a guide even on the most conservative estimate our 282 Florida banks must now be holding at least 80 million dollars of Florida school securities.

A default of these bonds, although ultimately remedied by litigation, might in the interim strain the earning capacity of many of our smaller independent banks who form the financial mainstay for most Florida communities.

All this with the abrupt termination of employment of 33,029 teachers and several thousand other public school employees such as administrative assistants, bus drivers, clerks and lunch room personnel; the cancellation of school expenditures for operating expenses totalling $216,804,957.00 a year; plus the dislocation of 899,000 pupils with no schools to attend, might easily create an economic and social catastrophe in this state.

Hartsfield Hopeful on Time Phase

Ed. Ga. (6)

JUN 17 1959

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Mayor Hartsfield said Tuesday the U.S. District Court order requiring the Atlanta Board of Education to submit a plan for desegregating city schools allows "time for both the city and state to save the public schools."

"No one is pleased with such a decision, but it has become obvious that someone must do something," Hartsfield commented, hearing of Judge Frank A. Hooper's order as the mayor sat in a dentist's chair getting a dental checkup.

"Since the state has a series of inflexible laws taking all choice of closing schools out of the governor's hands," Hartsfield said, "this could close schools all over the State of Georgia."

ASKS LAW CHANGE

Hartsfield said he would "hate to see the state submit all schools of the state to a fate of being closed because of a fight in Atlanta."

"Surely," the mayor said, "some way can be found to preserve the schools. Now is the time for all friends of public education all over the state to ask their legislators to amend the laws and let Atlanta work out a way to solve its own problems."

Legal counsel for the Atlanta schools system and for the NAACP declined immediate comment on the order.

A. C. (Pete) Latimer, Atlanta Board of Education president, and Miss Ira Jarrell, city school superintendent, also had "no comments."

LATIMER SILENT

"Until we (the board) have read it and conferred with our legal counsel," said Latimer, "we will be unable to make any comment on the ruling."

B. D. Murphy, attorney for Atlanta schools, said after reading the order:

"Anything said on the subject

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

"NOW IS THE TIME"
Mayor Hartsfield

Hartsfield Sees Time To 'Preserve Our Schools'

Continued From Page 1

at this time might be an unwise thing to do. I've read it (the order) but haven't had time to study it."

Murphy said he would confer with City Atty. Jack Savage and his associate, Newell Edenfield, to determine whether to appeal the order after they have studied it.

Murphy said he had no idea how long the studying might take.

Edenfield and Savage said they had not read the order and would make no comment.

No comment came either from E. E. Moore, chief counsel for the NAACP in the school suit to end segregation in Atlanta schools.

"I haven't had an opportunity to read the order, and probably won't until Wednesday," said Moore.

Thurgood Marshall and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, NAACP lawyers who with Moore signed the suit brought in behalf of 10 Negro parents, were not in Atlanta when Judge Hooper handed down the court order.

D. L. Hollowell, associate counsel for the NAACP, declined comment. "I have not seen the order as yet and I should not comment until such time as I have read the order," he said.

Austin T. Walden, also a NAACP associate counsel, could not be reached for comment.

School Board to Submit Desegregation Plan at Right Time, Chief Says

JUN 1 8 1959

ATLANTA CONST.

ISSUES WARNING

Gov. Vandiver

WILL SUBMIT PLAN

A. C. Latimer

Will Meet To Weigh An Appeal

By TED LIPPMAN

The Atlanta school board will submit a desegregation plan "at the proper time," board President A. C. Latimer said Wednesday.

Latimer also said the board will meet sometime next week to consider an appeal on the court order that was issued Tuesday.

U.S. court approves 12-year integration plan for Nashville schools. Page 5.

The Tuesday order, by U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper, called on the city's school authorities to submit a desegregation plan in "a reasonable time."

NO DEFIANCE SEEN

Latimer said Wednesday that the board does not now have any formal plan for desegregation. "We've known, of course, for some time that the case would be heard. We've been looking ahead and thinking about it, but we don't have anything you could call a plan—not even an outline."

The board president said he did not believe the school board will defy a federal order to desegregate its schools.

"When it is determined that the ruling is final, I anticipate that the board will call together all concerned and begin work on making plans as ordered by the court," he said.

VANDIVER WARNS

While Latimer was making this statement, Gov. Vandiver issued a pointed warning at his press conference. "I would remind all that the laws of Georgia require (the closing of schools) should integration be ordered pursuant to federal Supreme Court decisions," the governor said.

Vandiver said he had confidence

Continued on Page [illegible], Column [illegible]

Board Here To Act in Due Time

Continued From Page 1

in the school board's attorney, B. D. (Buck) Murphy, and said state officials were watching the situation "very carefully."

"As governor it is my responsibility to uphold the Constitution and the laws of Georgia. That I will do," he said, concluding his statement.

Tuesday night Mayor Hartsfield had expressed the hope that state laws would be changed to allow Atlanta to keep its schools open. In addition to Vandiver, another state leader commented in a vein Wednesday that indicated the mayor's hopes had scant chance of fulfillment.

State House Floor Leader Frank Twitty of Camilla said flatly: "I don't believe the Legislature will change the laws to allow any county to integrate its schools."

Murphy and Latimer both said the decision regarding an appeal could not be made until school board members and attorneys could get together and study the decree in the case.

The decree is to be written by the plaintiffs in the case, based on Judge Hooper's order.

The board president, who is an Atlanta attorney, reminded parents and others concerned about the ruling that no action of any kind is expected prior to the opening of schools in September.

"The board hopes that the public will not be unduly alarmed by the ruling of the district judge Wednesday, as a careful reading of this order will assure the parents there will be no immediate or drastic changes in the operation of the Atlanta schools," he said.

Atl Journal 6/18/59

Mix in Amity, NAACP Urges

City Views Alabama, Nashville Plans to Meet Court's Order

E & Ed (6)

By JOHN PENNINGTON

The NAACP said Thursday it hopes Atlanta people—official or not, white or Negro—will get together "in a spirit of good will" to work out compliance with the federal court order to desegregate city schools.

At the same time, it appeared that the Atlanta school board, which has indicated it will prepare a desegregation plan, was eyeing the Alabama and Nashville methods of handling the problem.

School board President A. C. (Pete) Latimer said the two plans, both embodying gradualism, are worth considering because they have been tested and approved in the federal courts.

* * *

WHILE THE segregation-integration issue boiled on the Atlanta front, a brand-new federal court order at Little Rock—voiding state private school laws there—posed a possible federal judicial threat to Georgia's last-resort school closing laws.

It was not immediately clear whether the Georgia law is similar enough to the Arkansas law to be affected by the ruling.

In a statement issued Thursday, the NAACP offered, in effect, to do what it can to achieve better understanding between the two races and to aid Atlanta school officials to evolve a desegregation plan.

* * *

A RESOLUTION adopted by the Atlanta branch of the NAACP stated:

"We now urge public officials, teachers, parents, private citizens and organizations concerned with the best education for our children to work together in a spirit of good will in light of the

Atlanta Journal - June 23, '59

A. C. LATIMER
Lawyer Since 1938

MAN IN THE NEWS

Latimer--- Tough Man In Crisis

A. C. (Pete) Latimer is in probably the least enviable position in all Georgia politics.

He is president of the Atlanta Board of Education, now faced with a federal court order to submit within a reasonable period of time a reasonable plan to end racial discrimination in its public schools.

Opposing this decree is the force of the state government, represented by both the state laws and the governor. In a recent press conference, Gov. Ernest Vandiver reminded all Georgians that present state laws require him to close any school ordered integrated by the court.

The governor served notice that he has not, nor does not, plan to deviate from his announced promise to enforce the law. Backing him up is House Floor Leader Rep. Frank Twitty.

Federal District Judge Frank Hooper, in his decree, gave the school board a "reasonable time" in which to submit a plan. Presumably this means that final action will not have to be taken before the scheduled opening of schools for the upcoming fall term.

• • •

ALSO, Judge Hooper included in his order hints that the board should try to have their plan approved by the State Legislature, which has thus far refused to allow any integration whatsoever.

This puts Mr. Latimer and his school board squarely in the hot seat. They are confronted with two opposing, unyielding forces.

He indicated recently that they do not plan to defy the court order. After determining whether or not the present court ruling is "absolutely final," Mr. Latimer said he anticipates the board will "call together all concerned and begin work on making plans as ordered by the court."

Furthermore, Mr. Latimer has gone on record in the past as saying it is the primary duty of his board to educate the youth of Atlanta and that the city's public schools will not be closed unless his board is directed to do so by some other authority.

• • •

OBSERVERS noted that one implication of Judge Hooper's ruling seemed to be that if the Atlanta school board does submit its plan within the allotted time, but is prevented from carrying it out by state laws, the responsibility will lie with the Legislature, not the board.

The present crisis undoubtedly calls for a tough man who can cope with the two opposing forces—and the people — and still carry out his pledge to educate the city's youth.

Whether Mr. Latimer and the school board can keep public schools in Atlanta is still, of course, an open question.

• • •

BUT ON PAST occasions Mr. Latimer has proved he can be quite tough.

He first attracted wide public attention as the leader of a minority faction on the Atlanta School Board. The majority faction on the board at that time supported the policies of School Supt. Ira Jarrell. Mr. Latimer's faction accused his opponents of being subservient to the superintendent.

Mr. Latimer led a slate of candidates to victory in the 1957 city primary and his faction gained a majority on the board. His platform contended that the publicly elected school board, not the appointed superintendent, should be responsible for educational policy.

• • •

MR. LATIMER has been a lawyer since 1938, is a member of several bar organizations, the Lawyers Club of Atlanta, and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a past president of the Atlanta Bar, serving in 1950.

Besides devoting an enormous amount of time to the present school crisis, Mr. Latimer serves on a judiciary committee of the Atlanta Bar and Lawyers Club now working with several judges on details for the new civil courtroom design. Later this summer, this same group will consider plans to renovate the Superior Court chamber in the Fulton County courthouse.

A tough man in the past, Mr. Latimer and those serving with him now face the toughest crisis to confront Atlanta in many years.

"Letters To The Editor"
ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
July 1, 1959

Keep Schools Open, Duluth Mayor Urges

Duluth — To Honorable William B. Hartsfield:

We in the smaller cities and towns of Georgia offer our full support to you in your fight to keep our public schools open.

We know Atlanta will be the proving ground for the politicians who would deprive the majority of our children from an education.

Even though I have disagreed with you and some of your decisions many times in the past, the time has now come for the officials of each town and city to join together in keeping our schools open.

We must look to you as mayor of our largest city to lead this fight. Please do not misunderstand me. I am bitterly opposed to any form of integration, but I am more opposed to my children not having an education.

You people in Atlanta maybe can afford a private school but here in our city not even one half could afford private schools even if they were available.

In 10 years Georgia could lead the whole nation in the field of education at the rate we have progressed for the last 10.

MOSES D. HAMRICK,
Mayor, City of Duluth.

Report No. L-6
July 3, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE "DAVIS REPORT" AND THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SITUATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.*

In June, 1956, with 13 of the 25 members of the House of Representatives Committee on the District of Columbia meeting in closed session, 11 of the 13 voted to create a subcommittee "to investigate Public School Standards and Conditions, and Juvenile Delinquency in the District of Columbia." Representative James C. Davis of Georgia became chairman of the subcommittee and his name is generally given to its subsequent report.

The five other members of the subcommittee were: Representatives John Bell Williams, of Mississippi; Woodrow W. Jones, of North Carolina; Joel T. Broyhill, of Virginia; A. L. Miller, of Nebraska; and DeWitt S. Hyde of Maryland. William Gerber, an attorney of Memphis, Tennessee, was retained as chief counsel.

The committee hearings, which were conducted publicly for nine days, beginning September 17, 1956, produced 512 printed pages of testimony. The "findings" of the subcommittee, together with excerpts from the testimony of selected witnesses, the "Recommendations," and a brief minority statement, are in the 48-page official report of the investigation.

Two of the six committee members did not sign the majority report but gave their own views in the minority statement which included the following: "In a close reading of the hearings we must come to the conclusion that the technical staff presented leading questions to a selected group of witnesses. Persons with views not in accord with those of the Counsel were not given full and fair opportunity to testify." Any copy of the subcommittee report which does not include the last page on which are given the views of Representatives Miller and Hyde is not an official copy.

The subcommittee hearings took place at a time when Congress was not in session and when most of the members of the District of Columbia Committee were away from Washington. Representative Roy Wier (D. Minn.) a former member of the Minneapolis Board of Education, sent a telegram to the chairman of the District Committee, Representative John L. McMillan (D. S.C.), September 25, 1956, "strongly urging" that the subcommittee counsel, William Gerber, be suspended pending a meeting of the full committee. "Counsel Gerber's sole object," Representative Wier said, "seems to be to prove that integration has not worked and to get teacher against teacher, parent against parent, and pupil against pupil to prevent it from working in the future."

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*This report has been read and approved for accuracy by Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, District of Columbia.

Many of the witnesses at the subcommittee hearings gave testimony of a sensational nature, and the Washington newspapers reported such testimony. But in their editorial columns all three daily newspapers discounted the objectivity and deplored the tactics of the investigation.

On September 21 a Washington Evening Star editorial stated: "The Davis investigation of integration in Washington is of course designed to delay its acceptance elsewhere. The committee will supply ammunition in that respect in the form of testimony by responsible witnesses, under guidance of a skilled interrogator who knows precisely what sort of information he wants in the record."

An editorial in the Washington Post and Times-Herald, September 23, 1956 said: "....Counsel Gerber has already compiled just the record he wants....a record showing that integration has brought difficult problems to the District schools arising out of Negro educational deficiencies. The fact that these problems stemmed from the evils of segregation and from the cultural, economic, and educational disadvantages to which Negroes have been subjected has been consistently ignored or glossed over by the subcommittee."

The Washington Daily News of September 26, 1956 carried an editorial which opened: "About all that has been brought out at the House District Committee hearings on District public school desegregation up to now is a self evident fact. A great social change has been imposed on District citizens." The editorial writer went on to say that the way out of the dilemma was not a return to segregation but was rather to separate students according to ability.

In addition to editorial comment the newspapers frequently made their own investigation of some "incident" reported by a subcommittee witness. A temporary teacher at McKinley High School testified that a white McKinley senior had received serious injuries in a fight with two McKinley Negro boys. The Washington Post sent reporter Karl Meyer to see McKinley's principal, Charles Edward Bish, and Inspector John E. Winters of the Youth Aid Division. Both Principal Bish and Inspector Winters stated that while two Negro boys did attack a McKinley senior, they were not McKinley students at all. The two boys who came to the assistance of the senior, they said, were McKinley students -- two Negro classmates of the white victim.

Twenty-seven prominent citizens of Washington, including leading clergymen of all faiths and responsible civic leaders, met on September 23, 1956, to form "The Washington Committee of Public Schools" for the purpose of making available "dispassionate, unprejudiced, and accurate information" to offset the reports of the House hearings on the city's schools. Gerhard Van Arkel, a Washington attorney was selected chairman. Speaking for the group he said "The tone of the committee hearings indicates little or no interest in determining the full facts respecting the District schools."

At one point in the committee hearings Rep. Williams asked the then Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Carl Hansen: "Do you think, Dr. Hansen, that integration in the District of Columbia schools has been carried on smoothly and without incident?"

Dr. Hansen replied: "It would be fantastic to say 'without incident.' I think that the integration program in this city has been a miracle of social adjustment."

A few months later Dr. Hansen wrote a comprehensive report, giving a picture of the Washington school situation prior to integration, and describing the kinds of problems and the kinds of solutions that had been developing since two separate school systems had been unified. Dr. Hansen called his 70-page report, "Miracle of Social Adjustment; Desegregation in the Washington, D. C. Schools." While Dr. Hansen's report was not written as a "reply" to the Davis report, many people felt that it contained the kind of information about the complicated situation which Washington citizens were asking for when the Davis hearings were underway.

Dr. Hansen's report gave evidence that the basically good situation described in the September 24th (1954) issue of the U. S. News and World Report had not changed:

"There wasn't even a fist fight between youngsters. That's how quietly a historic change came as the nation's capital ended segregation in its public schools last week" the U. S. News and World Report read. "The capital, by tradition is a Southern City. Its schools have always been segregated, yet when 100,000 Washington children entered mixed schools for the first time on September 13 there was no rioting, no violence, no picketing, not even a protest meeting ---politeness everywhere, downright friendliness in many cases. ---It is generally agreed that the mixing of races in Washington is working out far better than most people expected."

It is recorded in the Congressional Record that on Friday, March 8, 1957, the Honorable Clifford P. Case (R. N.J.) said of Dr. Hansen's report: "Those who are concerned with an objective, factual account of the Washington problems and how they were met will find it in the authoritative study by Dr. Carl Hansen. ---I hope that The Miracle of Social Adjustment will be read widely here and abroad."

On March 12, Representative Abram J. Multer (D. N.Y.) said "I am pleased to commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article which appeared in Time Magazine February 25, 1957." The Time article presented was an account of Dr. Hansen's report. It began: "Last December a House subcommittee headed by Georgia's James Davis declared that integration had seriously damaged the public school system and recommended that it be stopped. Last week a more reasonable judgment came from Washington's Assistant School Superintendent Carl F. Hansen---."

Three years after the Davis report and four and a half years after the beginning of desegregation in the District of Columbia, the Richmond Times Dispatch sent staff reporter, Larry Weekley, to Washington to see how school integration was developing in 1959. "After four and a half years" reporter Weekley wrote on February 9, 1959, "the integrated public schools of the District of Columbia remain remarkably free of racial strife." In the same article he quotes Principal Arthur Storey ---whose testimony before the subcommittee hearings had been critical of school discipline in the early days of desegregation ---as saying in 1959 that the "tension has disappeared. By and large our discipline problems have decreased tremendously."

In 1956 the Washington school administration began implementing the now famous plan of grouping students according to ability, called the "Four-Track System." This system prevents backward pupils of either race from retarding the progress of the whole group and gives an opportunity for all to achieve their educational potential. In a total of 13,377 senior high school students, 3,026 are in the basic track, 5,575 in the general track, 3,804 in the college preparatory track and 892 in the honors track.

In 1953 when the achievement test scores only of white pupils were reported, the median grade equivalent in reading for the sixth grades was 7.2 -- against a national norm of 6.7.

In 1954 when sixth grade students, white and colored, were tested together for the first time the grade equivalent for reading was 4.9. With Negroes representing 60.8 per cent of the school enrollment, it was obviously their average rating which had brought the aggregate grade equivalent down.

Today Washington's combined white and Negro sixth grade public school students have progressed to a position equal to, or above, the national norm in 5 out of the 6 categories covered by the Stanford Achievement Test. The 1959 results show that Washington sixth graders have achieved a 6.7 median -- against a national norm of 6.6.

In view of the fact that the Negro pupils now represent 74 per cent of the total enrollment, it is evident from the forgoing that substantial progress has been made in the achievement rating of both white and Negro pupils since 1953.

Only one case of interracial marriage out of a total enrollment (in 1956) of 114,219, has occurred in four years among students or graduates of integrated schools. A Negro boy and a white girl, who had attended the same school, but in different grades, were subsequently married.

A report of the District of Columbia Welfare Department issued March 8, 1959, shows that, the delinquency rate among Negroes (aged 5 to 17) fell from 37.1 per 1000 in 1954 to 21.2 per 1000 in 1958. Among white children the rate remained stable at 15.3 in 1954 and 15.2 in 1958.

References:

Miracle of Social Adjustment, by Carl F. Hansen, 70-page Freedom Pamphlet may be obtained from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y. 35¢

The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools, by Erwin Knoll, may be obtained from the Turnpike Press, Annandale, Virginia, 15¢ postpaid; special rates for quantity orders.

For comprehensive study of the problem, the following are also suggested:

References - continued

Series of articles on the Washington public schools by Reporter Larry Weekley, in the Richmond Times Dispatch of February 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1959.

Report on Desegregation in Washington, D. C. for the Conference of the Commission on Civil Rights, Nashville, Tennessee, March 5, 6, 1959, by Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C., Office of the Superintendent, Franklin Administration Building, Thirteenth and "K" Streets, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. (3 pages).

Summary of the Desegregation Experiences in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia for Notre Dame Conference, May 8, 1959, by Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Office of the Superintendent, Franklin Administration Building, Thirteenth and "K" Streets, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. (15 pages of factual material, much of it related to the effect of desegregation on academic standards.

Democracy and the District of Columbia Schools, by Ellis O. Knox, Judd and Detweiler, Inc., Washington, D. C., 1957, $3.50. Hard-back book, 131 pages, by a professor of education at Howard University. Scholarly and carefully documented study of District of Columbia schools before and in the years immediately following desegregation.

School Heads Here Urged To Keep Calm

ATLANTA JOURNAL

NOV 24 1958

By ED HUGHES

Atlanta School Board President A. C. (Pete) Latimer Monday asked top school officials here to "keep your heads" and not engage in debate over the current school closing problem.

At the same time the school official made it clear that school teachers and principals are free to say what they please about the pending situation, as long as it is kept out of the classroom.

And the group emphasized a policy of permitting school buildings to be used for meetings to discuss the school crisis.

* * *

MR. LATIMER TOLD the group: "We must keep at our jobs, running the school and educating the children, and not get caught up in the storm around us," he said.

He was addressing a staff meeting of the school superintendent, deputy superintendent, assistant superintendents and area superintendents at the City Hall.

The school officials agreed unanimously that a "quiet" policy on their part is the best plan at the present.

School Supt. Miss Ira Jarrell said that she has heard rumors that schoolteachers have been "gagged."

"This is not the case," she said.

* * *

SHE PRODUCED a letter sent to all schoolteachers and principals instructing them to keep the matter out of the classroom and asking that it not be discussed with children.

"There is no desire on the part of the board to keep teachers from discussing these matters among themselves," the letter said. Miss Jarrell said that they are also free to discuss the matter openly with any other adults.

The officials said that each principal is charged with making decisions about allowing schools to be used for outside meetings. But he indicated that the group approves of holding such meetings if desired by parents.

JUL 11 19

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

METRO BRIEFS

City Delays Strategy on Integration

Atlanta Board of Education attorneys Friday indicated they won't decide until next week about the possibility of appealing a federal court order to produce a desegregation plan by Dec. 1.

Meanwhile, 17 legislative and political leaders are scheduled to meet with Gov. Vandiver Monday night. The likely topic is how the 1960 General Assembly is likely to react to development in the school issue.

U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper Thursday ordered the school board to furnish him with a complete school desegregation plan by Dec. 1.

A regular meeting of the Atlanta school board is slated Monday, but one official said he thought the court order will not be discussed. He said it probably would be taken up at a special meeting.

Probationary Period Is Extended For Teachers and Principals Here

21 [illegible] (7) Atl. Const., - 7/14/59

By HERMAN HANCOCK

The Atlanta board of education Monday night extended the probationary period for teachers from three to five years and for the first time in history established a three-year probationary period for principals.

Teachers employed and placed on the payrolls after Aug. 1, 1959, will be subject to the new rule.

As first made, the proposal would have applied to all teachers having two years or less of service in Atlanta schools. Dr. Rufus Clement, only Negro member of the board, and several other board members attacked the proposal as retroactive.

At one point, Dr. Clement said "it is immoral, if not illegal to change the rules in the middle of the game." He and others contended teachers hired in the past were employed with the understanding that if their services were satisfactory, they would be placed on tenure after three years.

In other actions the board:

1. Set up $7,676.79 for legal fees and expenses in the trial in federal court of a suit to outlaw segregated schools in Atlanta.

2. Awarded a contract to ABCO Builders to construct a 7-room addition and other facilities at R. L. Hope elementary school. The company was the low bidder asking $141,805 for the base bid.

3. Asked administration officials to attempt to negotiate with Bell Realty Co. for purchase of 11.5 acres of land on Peek road for erection of the Westside Negro high schol.

4. Agreed to pay $56,250 for a 3.9-acre tract in the University urban renewal and rehabilitation project on which to erect a school to relieve the highly congested E. R. Carter school for Negroes.

5. Set up $92,000 for construction and equipment of an automobile shop at Smith Hughes Vocational School.

6. Voted to convert the abandoned Inman Park school for boys to use of Negroes to relieve Butler street school, and named William S. Banks as principal of the new Negro school.

7. Agreed to accept $6,000 from the Ford Foundation to help purchase some $10,000 worth of equipment for the systems television system.

8. Authorized the school administration to work out a plan with insurance companies through which parents may buy group accident insurance for school children. Under the plan, no solicitation would be made at schools, and teachers and principals would not be required to collect, premiums, keep books or records or otherwise be required to help in the project. The board would have no responsibility in connection with the program.

9. Accepted $101,972 from the National Defense Education Act, title III to help pay salaries of teachers in science, mathematics and modern foreign languages.

E / Sc. (7)

4 The Atlanta Journal Tuesday, July 14, 1959

City School Board Votes To Ask for NDEA Funds

By PHIL SMITH

While the Atlanta school segregation suit was under discussion at the Governor's Mansion Monday night, Atlanta School Board members were quietly going about routine business.

"Not a word was mentioned about segregation," said Miss Ira Jarrell, Atlanta schools superintendent.

But the issue did arise as an incidental when the board approved $7,676.79 for payment of attorneys' fees already owed in the integration suit.

The nine-member board also voted to ask for $101,000 it says it can get from the Federal Government under the National Defense Education Act for mathematics, science and modern foreign languages instruction.

If a now-pending Civil Rights Bill is approved in Washington such funds would be withheld from segregated schools.

"We are hoping that the federal government does not tie up any such funds by any such legislation," said Miss Jarrell. "But they might."

• • •

ANOTHER ISSUE before the board at its three-hour meeting Monday night concerned length of probationary periods teachers must serve before being given permanent teacher status. Under the old system, a teacher was elected after each school term. After three years, he became permanent. The board upped the probationary period to five years, leaving the probationary period for principals at three years.

In other action, the board approved acceptance of a $60,000 grant from the National Educational Television and Radio Center for a video-tape recorder machine for the Atlanta system. The city will pay $4,000 for installation.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Report No. L-8
August 10, 1959

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RACE AND INTELLIGENCE

"The great, besetting problem of the New South," Harry Ashmore of the Arkansas Gazette once wrote, "is not in fact the accommodation of the rising aspirations of its dwindling Negro population, but the South's inability to reduce the issue to rational terms." For the help they give in substituting reason for myth, the authoritative statements given below are reproduced. They deal with the comparative intelligence of white and colored peoples.

The first and longest statement was prepared by 18 of the country's leading psychologists and anthropologists, and first released in 1956. The names of the signers are at the close of the statement.

> "In connection with the process of school desegregation and the difficulties with which it has been accompanied in certain areas, the question has again arisen as to the existence of innate differences in intelligence between Negroes and whites. The present statement is directed to that question. Those who have signed it are not on this occasion taking sides with regard to the problem of desegregation as a whole, nor with the manner or the rapidity with which it should be accomplished. They are for the moment concerned only with the facts and conclusions accepted by scientists with regard to racial comparisons in inborn intellectual capacity.
>
> "A number of years ago, at a time when Nazi race theories were receiving much publicity, several scientific organizations placed themselves on record as opposed to the conclusion that race was a determiner of innate psychological characteristics; their position was that no such relationship had ever been scientifically demonstrated. These organizations included, among others, the American Anthropological Association (in 1939) and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, a division of the American Psychological Association (in 1938). More recently (in 1950) a group of distinguished social scientists meeting in Unesco House in Paris issued a Statement on Race which reads in part as follows:
>
>> Whatever classification the anthropologist makes of man, he never includes mental characteristics as part of those classifications. It is now generally recognized that intelligence tests do not in themselves enable us to differentiate safely between what is due to innate capacity and what is the result of environmental influences, training and education. Wherever it has been possible to make allowances for differences in environmental opportunities, the tests have shown essential similarity in mental characters among all human groups. In short, given similar degrees of cultural opportunity to realize their potentialities, the average achievement of the members of each ethnic group is about the same.

"Two years later an equally distinguished assembly of geneticists and physical anthropologists, also meeting in Paris, pointed out that:

> The scientific material available to us at present does not justify the conclusion that inherited genetic differences are a major factor in producing the differences between the cultures and cultural achievements of different peoples or groups. It does indicate, on the contrary, that a major factor in explaining such differences is the cultural experience which each group has undergone.

"In 1953, a Statement submitted to the United States Supreme Court by more than thirty American social scientists, included the following:

> The available scientific evidence indicates that much, perhaps all, of the observable differences among various racial and national groups may be adequately explained in terms of environmental differences...It seems clear, therefore, that fears based on the assumption of innate racial differences in intelligence are not well founded.

"These statements still stand, and in our judgment represent the consensus among experts who have studied this question as objectively and as scientifically as is at present possible. We know of no new research which would reverse these conclusions.

"Those few specialists who take a different position usually do so on two major grounds. The first is that Negro-white differences in intelligence test scores persist even when the two groups are 'equated' for social and educational opportunities. To this we would point out that such 'equation' is exceedingly difficult to achieve, since the opportunities related to test performance are by no means easy to assess in quantitative terms. We do know that the intelligence quotients of Southern Negro children improve markedly after a period of years in the schools available to them in New York or Philadelphia.

"In the second place, it has been argued that the differences in I. Q. persist even when 'noncultural questions' are used. We would deny the possibility of devising a 'noncultural' test in the light of our present understanding of the problem.

"In the early days of testing, many psychologists believed that the elimination of the handicap due to language was equivalent to eliminating the influence of culture in general. One psychologist, for example, Professor Florence L. Goodenough of the University of Minnesota, devised a performance test consisting of 'Drawing a Man.' She regarded this test as 'culture-free.' Many investigators have made use of this test, and they have been able to demonstrate that, contrary to the earlier view, the results are indeed affected by many aspects of previous experience. Professor Goodenough herself has now recognized this fact, and very honestly and courageously points out her former error. Writing with Dale B. Harris on 'Studies in the psychology of children's drawings' in the Psychological Bulletin for September, 1950, she expresses the opinion that: 'the search for a culture-free test, whether of intelligence, artistic ability, personal-social characteristics, or any other measurable trait is illusory.' She goes on to state that her own earlier study 'is certainly no exception to the rule' and adds, 'The writer hereby apologizes for it.'

"No one can deny that at the present time the intellectual achievement of American Negro children, particularly those who come from segregated schools, is lower on the average than that of white children, nor that a reasonable amount of time must elapse before the gap can be be closed. We would interpret the difference in terms of the whole pattern of education opportunities associated with the social environment, and which may affect both the physical and mental development of the child. Even those few scholars, however, who prefer an explanation in terms of race indicate that there is overlapping between the two racial groups. Overlapping is usually defined technically as the percentage in one group which is superior in test scores to the median or average score obtained by the other. In every comparison with which we are familiar in this field there is some degree of overlapping. This means that some Negro children do better than some white children. It means that some Negro children do better than the average white child, in spite of all the handicaps to which the former have in the past been subjected.

"The conclusion is inescapable that any decision to use differences in the average achievement of the two racial groups as a basis for classifying in advance any individual child, Negro or white, is scientifically unjustified."

(Signed by:

Otto Klineberg, Columbia University
Theodore Newcomb, University of Michigan
Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation
Nevitt Sanford, Vassar College
Robin Williams, Jr., Cornell University
David Krech, University of California
Jerome Bruner, Harvard University
Allison Davis, University of Chicago
Daniel Katz, University of Michigan
Anne Anastasi, Fordham University
Stuart Cook, New York University
Isidor Chein, New York University
Marie Jahoda, New York University
Kenneth Clark, College of the City of New York
Bingham Dai, Duke University School of Medicine
Irving Lorge, Teachers' College, Columbia University
Solomon Asch, Swarthmore College
David Rapaport, Austen Riggs Foundation)

Other authoritative social scientists are in almost unanimous agreement:

Miller, Kent S., "Psychological Characteristics of the Negro," in The Negro in American Society. Tallahassee: The Florida State University Press, 1958. pp. 22-23.

> "...it is important to keep in clear focus the fact that groups of Negroes consistently make lower average test scores than do groups of whites. The major point is that the lowered scores do not reflect racial differences, but are related to forces /e.g., housing, schooling/ more subject to change...
>
> "...it is important that we keep in mind the fact that approximately 25 per cent of the Negroes tested make scores which are higher than those of the average white person tested, and many make very high scores. Much talent among this group is currently being wasted or lost because of social and economic restrictions."

Simpson, George E., and Yinger, J. Milton, Racial and Cultural Minorities. p. 228.

> "...differences in group averages become progressively smaller as life conditions (income, residence, education, occupation, etc.) become more nearly similar, and...it seems correct at the present time to hold that native intellectual capacity is substantially equal among human groups. Thus, although members of some minority groups do exhibit lower average scores in the abilities that intelligence tests measure, these must be looked upon as personality consequences of their status and not biological causes of an inferior status."

Giles, H. Harry, The Integrated Classroom. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1959. p. 138.

> "So far as the results now available can show, the range of intelligence among American Negroes is about the same as among American whites. The academic proficiency of American Negroes seems to vary in accordance with opportunity and psychological factors having to do with motivation. (Northern Negroes score higher than Southern Negroes as a whole, and Northern whites and Negroes score higher than Southern whites.)"

Report No. L-8A
August 24, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED...
A Critical Analysis of the Private School Plan

A doubled and possibly tripled cost per pupil will be only one of the many problems faced if the South converts its public schools to a private system in order to avoid desegregation.

So say two Atlanta educators in a report prepared for the Southern Regional Council.

The pamphlet, IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED...A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN, was written by Dr. Donald Ross Green, Assistant Professor of Teacher Education at Emory University; and Dr. Warren E. Gauerke, Associate Professor of Teacher Education at Emory.

The pamphlet is chiefly concerned with the proposal to close all public schools and set up a private school system by giving tuition grants to all school-age children. Provisions for such a "system" have been enacted into law by Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia and are under consideration in several other states.

Although the authors seriously question the legality of such a proposal, they discuss the practical difficulties involved if such a system withstood legal tests.

For a private school to be legal and to avoid entanglements because of "state action," the educators maintain that it must be free of all or almost all of the following elements:

(1) Compulsory attendance laws;

(2) State control of how grants are spent;

(3) State supervision of facilities, curricula, and personnel;

(4) State requirements for accreditation;

(5) Special services from the state;

(6) State assistance by means of textbooks, supplies, and equipment.

The educators point up the difference in current costs of private and public school education by comparing private and public school costs in the Atlanta area. The average yearly cost per pupil is more than twice as great in private schools ($625) as in public schools ($265).

In addition to this, the authors maintain that added increased costs to the individual parent could be expected because of:

(1) The loss of federal funds.

(2) The possibility that sectarian school children would be made eligible for grants. (In Georgia, for example, this would add 16,000 school children at a cost of $4,000,000.)

(3) Cost of raising funds to purchase buildings and equipment, and the increased costs of the construction of new buildings.

(4) The loss of tax revenue through the dislocation of industry. Business leaders are reluctant to locate in areas where there is a threat of closed schools.

(5) The loss of special services, which probably could not survive the switch to a private system. These include special education for atypical children; the textbook program and special library services; vocational education; adult education; the specially trained science supervisors; visiting teachers; the state and federal financing of graduate education in subject matter for public school teachers; the in-service teacher education program; the Teacher Recruitment Service; and the guidance, counseling, and testing programs.

(6) The deterioration of legal and supervisory control of expenditures.

PAGE(S) PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

(7) The loss of teachers during the change-over. Replacement with equally competent teachers "will require, in this day of rising salaries, higher pay then is currently offered."

"Unfortunately," the educators say, "the financial difficulties the tuition grant proposal creates are only the beginning of the tale."

Among the more serious practical obstacles, they list the deterioration of quality inherent in a private system over and above that caused by financial pressure. The educators say that "contrary to popular opinion, the public schools even now are doing a better job, on the average, than the private schools." They cite authoritative tests to back up this thesis.

A second obstacle would be the loss of variety in the programs offered. Private schools, the authors maintain, typically offer a single program suited to the needs of some children. Public schools programs are varied for college, vocational, and other types of students.

Then, too, private schools face a tough road in the matter of accreditation. The authors say that "the existence of state, regional, and national accrediting agencies is further demonstration of the need to control standards." Rigid requirements are set forth for accreditation, and it normally takes a year or more to obtain it even under the best of circumstances.

Another difficulty listed concerns the fixing of responsibility for school policies. Financial control of a school usually means policy control also, and safeguards now provided by law will be lost.

The professional help of state departments of education, now available to the public schools, could not be called upon to help untangle problems of school organization in the private schools, the authors point out. To do so would jeopardize the legal standing of the schools.

Even if the states closed public schools only as a temporary measure, the educators say, reopening the system would present "a host of practical concerns as well as problems more intangible in nature."

Serious deterioration of the idle school plants, economic waste due to the attrition of students during the period of "no-schools" - and consequent small numbers of pupils enrolling in school plants which were designed to house much larger enrollments -, teacher personnel problems, and the re-establishing of transportation routes are only a few of such problems cited.

(Single copies of the pamphlet are available on request from the Southern Regional Council; additional copies at 25¢ each.)

GEORGIA VOTER

VOL. XX 18 AUGUST, 1959 NO. 3

OPEN LETTER TO GEORGIA LEGISLATORS

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF GEORGIA

217 RHODES BUILDING
78 Marietta Street, N. W.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Telephone JAckson 1-0219

Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the United States

August 14, 1959

OPEN LETTER TO LEGISLATORS

In your hands lies the future of public education and therefore the total economic growth of the state of Georgia.

The League of Women Voters of Georgia urges you to begin now to construct sound measures to preserve all the school systems of Georgia in light of the ruling of Judge Hooper in the Atlanta school suit. The Atlanta board of education has been enjoined from ". . . pursuing the policy (and) practice of requiring or permitting racial segregation in the operation of the public schools . . ." The Order provides a reasonable time for ". . . bringing about a transition . . ."; but requires the board to submit to the court by December 1, 1959, a ". . . complete plan . . . which shall provide a prompt and reasonable start toward desegregation . . . and a system for achieving such desegregation with all deliberate speed."

The court Order further states that the plan ". . . may be submitted contingent upon the enactment of statutes permitting such a plan to be put into operation." To whom but you shall the people of Georgia look to enact such statutes in the 1960 session of the legislature?

Should a school be desegregated in Atlanta, the Governor would be required under Senate Bill No. 1, passed by the 1959 legislature, to close the school. WHEN ANY SCHOOL IN ATLANTA IS CLOSED, ALL SCHOOLS IN GEORGIA ARE IN DANGER.

A Federal District Court in Virginia has ruled that, because citizens may not be deprived of their equal rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, a state may not close one or more public schools, while at the same time keeping others open. We therefore urge you to devise legislation which will enable Atlanta schools to function in compliance with the court Order.

The emergency is real, the time is short. Let it not be said by our children that yours was the vote that destroyed the public school system in Georgia.

Signed,

Betty A. Vinson
President

THE GEORGIA SITUATION

The League Program: At the Convention last April, League members over the State adopted as a part of their program of state level work Current Agenda Item II: **"Education—Promotion of citizen responsibility for measures to preserve and improve Public Schools in Georgia."** This issue of the Voter is part of the League's effort to continue to provide information.

THE ISSUE RESTATED:

The Supreme Court ruled, in 1954, that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal", and that therefore, "Such segregation is a denial of equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment" of the U. S. Constitution.

Should a Negro student be assigned to a now white school, Georgia's rigid laws would force closure of that school. Closing one school opens the possibility of suits which could force closure of all public schools in Georgia. This is true because a Federal District Court in Virginia has ruled: "since the state had assumed the responsibility for a public school system, . . . it cannot act through one of its officers to close one or more public schools in the state solely by reason of assignment to or enrollment or presence of different races or color, and, at the same time keep other schools throughout the state open on a segregated basis."

IT'S UP TO THE LEGISLATURE! The **Courts,** in Georgia as in all other states, have no choice. They must rule unconstitutional any policies, practices, laws or constitutional provisions which violate the U. S. Constitution and its interpretation by the Supreme Court. The decision to comply with any court order remains with **state and local officials.** Only the Legislature can untangle "present rigid" laws.

THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION:

All the State Constitutional provisions regarding education are found in Article VIII. We quote from three sections which have special significance now.

"SECTION I. PARAGRAPH 1. *System of Common schools; free tuition, separation of races. The provision of an adequate education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia, the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation. Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."*

Note: All the laws enacted since 1954 forbidding expenditure of funds for schools in which there is any desegregation, giving the Governor power to close schools, etc., provide means for implementing the "separate schools" requirement of Section I.

To date, no Georgia or Federal Court has stated specifically that this Section of Georgia's constitution is in conflict and therefore void. **But,** the Board of Regents has been ordered to cease using race as a factor in determining admission of students to the Georgia State College of Business Administration by a Federal District Court, and the Atlanta Board of Education has been similarly enjoined.

A new section was added in 1954 as an amendment to Article VIII, known as:

"SECTION XIII. PARAGRAPH I. *Grants for education: Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may by law provide for grants of State, county or municipal funds to citizens of the State for educational purposes, in discharge of all obligation of the State to provide adequate education for its citizens."*

(Continued on Page 4, Col. A)

THE SITUATION IN ATLANTA:

In Feb. 1957 ten Negro parents of 27 children brought suit against the Atlanta School Board, asking the Board to cease discrimination. This was a class suit, not asking admission for these children to white schools, but asking an injunction which would open the doors of any white school in Atlanta to any Negro who applied.

The suit was heard on June 5, 1959, by two U. S. District Judges: Judge Frank H. Hooper and Judge Boyd Sloan. The final decree was issued June 16, 1959, and said:

"This Court is under no duty, nor does it have the power, to order integration, but it is compelled to enjoin racial discrimination. . . .

"The Supreme Court has said that school authorities must proceed with 'deliberate speed' toward the elimination of racial discrimination, and this Court interprets the expression 'deliberate speed' to mean such speed as is consistent with the welfare of all our people, with the maintenance of law and order, and with the preservation if possible of our common school system. . . .

"It will be necessary for defendants within a reasonable time to signify to this Court the manner in which defendants propose to eliminate racial discrimination.

"This Court fully recognizes the difficult position in which defendants herein are placed. If they integrate the schools, all State money under existing laws will be cut off and it may be that such funds are necessary for the operation. The continued operation, however, with discrimination as in the past, will not be permitted.

"In cases such as this a solution must be found to fit the particular conditions which exist. This Court feels that it should give defendants a reasonable opportunity to submit to the Court a plan whereby racial discrimination will be discontinued. However, such a plan may be submitted subject to approval thereof by the Georgia Legislature, and the Court would allow sufficient time for the Georgia Legislature to act upon the same."

WHAT THE DECREE MEANS:

- —The injunction was granted, "prohibiting the Atlanta Board of Education from operating public schools on a segrated basis" as the Court found "discrimination has existed and does exist," and
- —A plan to end discrimination in the future must be presented by December 1st. The Board must originate the plan and it must be submitted to the Court. The Court will allow time for the Georgia Legislature to act upon the plan. The Legislature is scheduled to convene in January.
- —The Court will allow sufficient time for the Georgia Legislature to act upon the plan, if submitted for approval. The Legislature is scheduled to convene in January.
- —Failure of the defendants to present a plan in reasonable time will be construed to be refusal.

WHAT THE DECREE DOES NOT MEAN:

- —It does not mean that Atlanta schools will be desegregated in the fall of 1959, or at any specified time now known.

SCHOOL PLANS IN OTHER STATES

In response to instructions of the Convention in April, Mrs. Philip Hammer and her state school committee have prepared studies of plans for operating schools in other state. Below is a summary of **Pupil Placement, Local Option, Parent Option,** and **Tuition Grant** plans in Virginia ,Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, and Kentucky, For more information check with the chairman for this item on your local board, and watch for unit and membership meetings on the subject.

WHAT DO THE TERMS MEAN?

Pupil placement refers to rules for assignment of pupils to schools. Methods now in operation in several states include a variety of plans according to: 1. the agency having authority (whether state or local boards), 2. grades open for desegregation (whether all at once, grade by grade beginning, say, with the first, or other gradual plans) and 3. The standards applied. All involve some school policy of admission of pupils without regard to race.

Local option refers to the choice a public school system has between 1. operating on a desegregated basis of some sort and 2. closing schools entirely. Local option does not include the choice of operating segregated schools as against desegregated. Only Virginia and North Carolina among the states surveyed have local option. So far, only Virginia's Prince Edward County has voted not to support public schools with public funds.

Parent option refers to the choice parents have for transfer from one school to another within a public school system. In North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky transfers are possible within limits for those desiring different conditions.

Tuition Grants are funds provided from public monies for students who wish to withdraw from the public school system entirely. Tuition grants available in Virginia and North Carolina have not been used and no test of constitutionality has been made.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte:

At the end of the 1956-57 school term all pupils were reassigned for the next year to the schools they were then in or would normally attend. The following criteria were used in selecting the Negro students who would be placed in formerly all-white schools upon application for reassignment:

1. Choice of Negro students. No student was assigned to all-white schools unless it was his and his parents' choice to transfer.
2. A Negro student's request for assignment to an all-white school was given careful study in relation to the distance that he lived from the school which he wanted to attend.
3. Based upon the Negro student's academic record, behavior record, and the recommendations of his teachers and principal, the students were screened carefully in terms of their chances for success in the new situation.
4. Negro students who were in their senior year were asked to remain in their own schools to complete their last year.

Greensboro

The Greensboro Board of Education used the rule, "If the child were white and similarly qualified, where would he go?" If the child lived closer to a white school than the Negro school to which he had been assigned, then a request for reassignment was adopted. School district lines were not considered. The Greensboro plan also provided that no white child would be forced to attend a school where a Negro was in attendance. Twenty whites requested transfers after the Negroes were assigned to their school, and these requests were honored. Four whites later asked to return.

VIRGINIA

In March 1958 the legislature amended the 1956 Pupil Placement Act and modeled it on the North Carolina statute which has, so far, withstood court attack. The 1959 General Assembly passed, upon recommendation of the Perrow Commission, House Bill 50 giving cities and counties the choice of remaining under the state board (a 3-member state Pupil Placement Board which has the sole authority to assign pupils to schools throughout the state), or having their own local school boards assume the pupil assigning functions, subject to rules made by the state Board of Education. This act goes in effect March 1, 1960. After this time localities will decide whether to remain under the present act or vote themselves under the new act.

The **State Board** shall promulgate rules and regulations to be used and applied by schools in their respective jurisdictions. Placements shall be made by school boards authorized to fix attendance areas and adopt other rules and regulations not inconsistent with those of the State Board. Placement may be appealed.

The Perrow Commission recommended a program of **gradual desegregation, a "freedom of choice"** system. These laws will enable localities to adjust their taxing, budgeting and appropriating procedures for education so local funds to public schools could be cut off completely. Only a skeleton public school would remain.

SB 32 provides **"scholarships"** to any children who request them in order to attend non-sectarian private schools. The grant will be: (1.) $250, or (2.) the tuition charge of a private school, or (3.) the per capita cost of educating children in public schools in the locality making the grant, whichever of those 3 sums is the lowest. A Virginia Court has ruled that the state can make **tuition grants** to pupils who prefer to attend other schools provided the funds for those grants are appropriated especially for this purpose and are not taken from public school monies.

The **Norfolk** City Council has placed the operation of public schools on a 30-day basis. This applies to teacher contracts too. The City Council is opposed to desegregation and now all city operations are funded on a month to month basis.

FLORIDA

In 1955 a bill was passed which permits assignment of students by the local board to the school "to which he is best suited." The local board's decision is "complete and final." In 1956 a bill was passed which sets up criteria for county board use in the assignment of pupils. This covers intellectual ability, scholastic achievement, sociological and psychological factors. It gives the Governor extraordinary powers to cope with emergencies.

In 1959 several bills were passed, including:

1. Schools may be segregated by sex.
2. Changes were made in the Florida Pupil Placement law

(Continued on Page 4, Col. A)

School Plans in Other States — (Cont. from Page 3)

language. Some of the Alabama Placement law was quoted verbatim.

3. State compulsory school attendance law was modified to permit parents to withdraw children from integregated schools.

(In Tennessee and Kentucky local boards of education have developed varying plans for complying with the Supereme Court ruling. Plans briefed below were chosen to provide you with examples of the grade-by-grade and the all-at-once plans.)

TENNESSEE

Nashville:

Nashville followed a plan of gradual desegregation in the first grade, adding a grade each year. Preceding the desegregation of the first grades in the fall of 1957, the principals of Nashville recommended boundaries for re-zoning, and these boundaries were set by the board almost exactly as recommended by the principals. The Nashville Plan allowed first grade students to apply for transfer from the school of their zone to another school, and the following were stated as valid conditions for transfer:

1. When a white student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving colored students only.
2. When a colored student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving white students only.
3. When a student would otherwise be required to attend a school where the majority of the students in that school or in his or her grade are of a different race.

Other Tennessee systems started desegregating in the upper grades because of the small number of Negroes involved or because of economic or building reasons. They began by permitting Negroes to attend special classes in white high schools that were not offered in the colored high schools.

KENTUCKY

Louisville:

Louisville used the all-at-once plan for desegregation with "free transfer" provisions. Elementary and junior high schools in the city were redistricted and pupils were assigned to these districts without regard to race or color.

In the third year of operation of the plan, fewer than one in ten used the "free transfer" or "safety valve" provision. Since 1956 it has been operated in this way: After all elementary and junior high schools had been redistricted and students had been assigned to the school in their district, parents were notified in writing and given an opportunity to ask for a transfer.

There was no redistricting of the senior high schools. Parents and pupils of both races were notified in writing that each senior high school in their district was open to them, and, if they desired it, a transfer could be secured to a high school in another district. Transfers were granted on the basis of space available in schools, convenience for the child, and preference and convenience of other parents and children. Nowhere in the plan was there mention of race as a reason for transfer.

Louisville used the track system of placing each pupil within a school with the group nearest his ability levels.

Georgia Constitution—(Continued)

Another provision states:

"SECTION X. PARAGRAPH 1. *Certain systems protected. Public schools systems established prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1877 shall not be affected by this Constitution.*"

Note: Does this exempt these systems from the "separate schools" requirement? Is your independent system one of those established prior to 1877?

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Do you know that some of your elected representatives and leaders are saying that they WILL CHOOSE TO CLOSE ALL THE SCHOOLS . . . when the issue is finally drawn, and the Legislature is faced with keeping schools open in compliance with the federal ruling that race may not be a factor in pupil assignment, or closing all public schools over the state?

WHY? Because they believe that you, the people, have given the legislature and the Governor a mandate to close the schools rather than permit desegregation anywhere.

When will the issue be forced? This we cannot say.

The issue of whether or not Georgia will have a public school system is larger than the one of personal convictions about segregation or desegregation. DeKalb County School Superintendent, Jim Cherry reminded those attending the Albany school conference that the religious, political, and economic leaders among our nation's founders were convinced that a free society can succeed only if the government provides education for every citizen at public expense. To quote Governor Almond: "To be forewarned is to be forearmed . . . We would do well to consider which is better and which we would prefer, public education administered as a function of the federal government or public education administered as best we can with state and local support, control and regulation. We must save, sustain and support the cause of public education."

To abandon our system of public education and to fail to improve it continuously is to admit that the people and the leaders of Georgia proved incapable of solving a problem which the rest of the nation is working constructively to settle.

Is it possible that Georgia leaders and educators lack the courage and ability to devise a system of education in which every student will be placed according to his ability, and will be able to progress as rapidly as he is able?

TIME FOR DECISION!

By November we should come to some general agreement regarding how we in Georgia feel about National Policies in the water resource field. We are not expected to be experts—merely reasonable well-informed citizens with convictions and opinions.

READ—THINK—and GIVE US YOUR OPINIONS on the questionnaires recently sent to your local leagues. (Suggestion: Reread **National Voter** articles for January, February, April and June 1959. The excellent National pamphlet "On The Water Front" is available from the State League Office at 50c per copy.)

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SPECIAL REPORT

SOUTHERN
REGIONAL
COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

"THE LOUISVILLE SCHOOL STORY - TRANSCRIPT OF AN ATLANTA TELEVISION PROGRAM FEATURING MR. OMER CARMICHAEL

Sponsored by

The Georgia Council on Human Relations
on
WAGA-TV

September 13, 1959
Atlanta, Georgia

SRC
December 1959

Report No. L-11
October 12, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

LITTLE ROCK REPORT.....WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE SCHOOL CRISIS?

What has happened to the city? To its people? To its business? In August 1959, after Little Rock's public high schools had been closed for a full school year, after two years of turmoil in the schools, the Women's Emergency Committee to Open Our Schools - an organization of Little Rock citizens - completed a study of the effects of the school crisis on the business and professional life of Little Rock.*

"Little Rock is a beautiful city...a city that has in recent years grown rapidly in all directions. It has a new Medical Center, a new Institute of Technology, a new University. Its Main Street has grown to be the shopping center of the entire state. Its industrial program is a model of its kind. The business and cultural climate of the city was clear and bright until a storm broke over its public school system in September, 1957." From this description, the Women's Emergency Committee goes on to describe what has happened to the city.

DID INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS KEEP UP?

.....NEW INDUSTRY SHUNNED THE CITY ENTIRELY IN 1958-59

Year	No. of New Plants Little Rock	Value	No. of New Jobs
1950	7	$ 835,000	143
1951	7	945,000	255
1952	6	295,000	163
1953	2	100,000	30
1954	3	1,350,000	150
1955	5	1,393,000	565
1956	2	325,000	70
1957	8	3,092,000	1002
September 1957, Trouble at Central High School			
1958		none	
1959		none	

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* Little Rock Report - The City, Its People, Its Business. Copies are available from the Women's Emergency Committee, Box 3244, Forest Heights Station, Little Rock, Arkansas. Single copies $1.00; 2-10 copies, .75 each; over 10 copies, .50 each.

Before the school crisis new industries were moving into Little Rock. After the crisis, none came. Industrial managers said to Women's Emergency Committee interviewers that they thought that new plants have avoided Little Rock because of the school situation. The Executive Director of the Little Rock Industrial Development Company warned: "We haven't begun to feel this thing yet. After all, the plants which decided to locate here in 1957 are still being built or have just been completed."

.....AND EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING PLANTS EXPERIENCED AN ABRUPT DECLINE

Year	No. of Expansions Little Rock	Value	No. of Jobs
1950	6	$2,110,000	. . .
1951	3	475,000	. . .
1952	9	2,150,000	. . .
1953	7	820,000	. . .
1954	1	500,000	. . .
1955	8	1,250,000	194
1956	8	1,350,000	212
1957	3	913,985	70
September 1957, Trouble at Central High School			
1958	1	325,000	50
1959	1	268,000	. . .

.....LITTLE ROCK INDUSTRIALISTS MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

No new industry will locate in a community of bad race relations no matter what the school situation.

If the schools continue to be closed, then no additional industry will come. People and industry will shy away from here and people will move away. Eventually every business in Little Rock will be affected.

I don't think the school situation will help bring in any other jobs.

If schools are not opened it will definitely affect the lives of all boys and girls in Little Rock. People will be moving away. Industries will by-pass Arkansas. Production will stop. The State of Arkansas will be hurt. Little Rock will become a ghost town. It is getting harder for people without an education to get jobs.

Production is below expected capacity as no new industry has located here which is this plant's major outlet - all due to the school situation.

Industrial work has slacked off so we are directly affected. If the schools remain closed industry won't be building or expanding.

The future of our work depends on the growth of municipalities... others (in the firm) have expressed concern over the school situation as the business has felt some lag recently, but they feel it is too early to consider it significant.

It hasn't affected us yet but I think it will affect everyone - business is bound to slow down. Industries won't come because of the schools - people can't afford to send their children away.

My company believes a city without public education is not a good location for a plant - it is concerned enough that they voluntarily contributed to STOP... Company feels that being a good citizen means supporting public education.

DID THE CITY GROW?

.....NEWCOMER FAMILIES TO LITTLE ROCK DECLINED*

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Little Rock	1975	2076	1807	1391
North Little Rock	630	680	690	795
Military Personnel	873	586	455	190

On the basis of the first six months of the year, it is estimated that the number of Arkansas families moving into the city will be one-third fewer than in 1957. Out-of-state newcomers, it is estimated, will be almost 50% fewer.

.....ESPECIALLY IN THE LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL DISTRICT*

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Little Rock School District	1835	1922	1628	1239
County School District, inside Little Rock	140	154	179	152

North Little Rock, in sharp contrast, experienced a steady growth in the number of newcomer families.

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* From listings of newcomers maintained by the Chamber of Commerce of Little Rock and based on utility company reports. 1959 figures are based on first six months.

.....REAL ESTATE IS OFF

The owner of one of the leading real estate companies in the city stated: "We have found a great deal of resistance from newcomers to purchasing property in Little Rock until the school situation has been resolved. The sale of homes is off between 20 and 25 percent in Greater Little Rock for this year (1959) over last...Rentals are off...Two weeks ago we had 20% more vacancies than a year ago."

.....BUILDING IS OFF THIS YEAR

Employment in Little Rock's building industry is running 10% below the 1958 level. This is a greater decline than in the state at large, and a sharp contrast to the national increase in building employment. The value of building permits in the Little Rock area was down 12% from the 1958 level. A Dallas Chamber of Commerce survey found larger declines in only two of ten Southwest cities. While the number of residential building permits authorized in Little Rock was higher in 1959 than in 1958 - by more than 10% -, U. S. Department of Labor figures show that 20 of 25 Southern cities surveyed recorded larger increases in authorized building permits.

IS THE COMMUNITY PROSPEROUS?

.....INCOME GAIN HAS FALLEN BELOW THE REST OF THE STATE

Per Cent Gain in Total Personal Income
(Source: University of Arkansas Bureau of Business Research)

	1956	1957	1958
Pulaski County, (Includes Little Rock)	6.2	6.1	5.2
Arkansas	4.5	3.1	6.1

Per Cent Gain in Urban Income per Person
(Source: Blue Book of Southern Progress)

	1954-56	1956-58
Little Rock	11	15
All Arkansas Cities	6	20

.....AND EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME DECLINED

Per Cent Change in Effective Buying Income Per Household, 1956-58 (Source: Sales Management)

Little Rock	-7%	U. S. Cities	2%
Arkansas	6%	United States	5%

The decline in Little Rock family income was sharper than in all but one of 25 other Arkansas cities surveyed by Sales Management. It was also sharper than that in all but one of the 26 leading Mid- and South-west cities surveyed.

Little Rock fell from 202nd to 268th place among metropolitan county areas ranked by Sales Management according to family buying income. Little Rock - North Little Rock slipped from 102nd to 112th place among metropolitan areas.

.....WHILE THE AVERAGE WORKER IN LITTLE ROCK LOST GROUND IN INCOME GROWTH

Average Workers Income Gain (Source: U.S. Department of Labor)

	1956-57	1958-59
Little Rock	6%	4%
Arkansas	2%	11%
United States	4%	11%

Wages increased almost three times faster in the nation and state than in the city. 21 of 24 Central U. S. cities recorded larger gains in worker incomes between May 1958 and May 1959 than did Little Rock.

HOW'S BUSINESS?

.....BUSINESS VOLUME, TOTAL CONSUMER PURCHASES, RETAIL SALES PER PERSON LAGGED

Little Rock historically has been the commercial center of Arkansas. What has happened on Main Street?

*Business volume increased less in Little Rock between 1956 and 1958

...than in the average Arkansas city
...than in the state as a whole

This was in sharp contrast to the years 1954-56 when Little Rock's business volume expanded almost double the rate of the average Arkansas city and the state as a whole.

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* Source: Blue Book of Southern Progress

*Total Consumer Purchases in the Little Rock area were 10% greater in 1958 than in 1956.

This increase was less than the increase in other Arkansas cities, however, and less than the increase in the state.

In the preceding period consumer buying in the Little Rock area outstripped buying in other Arkansas cities, and increased almost twice as fast as in the state as a whole.

**Retail Sales per person failed to rise in Pulaski County between 1956 and 1958. Sales per person in the state as a whole, however, climbed by 4% during the same period.

.....AND DEPARTMENT STORE SALES ARE LAGGING BEHIND SALES IN COMPARABLE CITIES

Federal Reserve Board records show that Little Rock department store sales this year are better. In June, for example, Little Rock sales were 4% above what they were the year before. Business was up in Little Rock, but not up as much as in Memphis (up 23% over last year) or as in the entire 8th District which recorded a 7% gain over the same month last year. Reserve Board figures show, moreover, that they not only have failed to rise as fast this year as the District's, but that last year they fell almost twice as much.

The June sales figures reflect the sales picture for the first half of 1959. Little Rock sales were up almost 6% over the corresponding period last year, but sales in most other cities climbed even more. Two-thirds of the cities in the Mid-West and South recorded larger gains in sales than did Little Rock. The nearby cities of Memphis, Jackson, Dallas, Tulsa, Louisville, Houston and Oklahoma City all recorded larger gains this year than did Little Rock. Average sales in the U. S. as well as in the entire 8th District ran higher than in Little Rock during the first half of 1959.

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*Source: Blue Book of Southern Progress

**Source: University of Arkansas Bureau of Business Research

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE PEOPLE?

.....PEOPLE WITH PROFESSIONAL TRAINING ARE LEAVING

These are the people who are leaders in community life. A disturbance in education is a disturbance in community life - and many professional people retain a mobility which provides them some choice as to the community in which they will live and in which they will raise their children. The Women's Emergency Committee Survey found:

One out of five of the professionally trained people said they were leaving Little Rock - or that they plan to leave IF the public high schools do not open this year.

A number of others said they would prefer to leave - but that they do not want to start their careers over, or they are unable to do so.

90% of the professional people who commented wanted the public high schools open.

(The economic status of professionals was impaired during the two years of chaos in public education, WEC interviewers found. Doctors reported their practices were suffering because of school situation effects on the community. Engineering firms reported adverse effect upon business. Possible curtailment of Little Rock University faculty was threatened, as a consequence of enrollment decreases resulting from closed high schools.)

.....AND JOBS ARE BEGGING

Some personnel men said in interviews:

It's very difficult to secure personnel. Have not recruited any with high school age children since this situation began. Three or four have already turned us down.

One from Ft. Smith and one from El Dorado refused to accept positions because of school situation - one managerial, one accountant.

I am already faced with the problem of securing personnel...New people will not come in. Had one very desirable registered engineer turn us down specifically because he refused to move his family into the unsettled school situation,

Engineering Firms said:

Have had two emphatic refusals from men offered jobs to come to Little Rock...and my firm has felt the effect in trying to employ new people. We recently had a definite rejection because of the school situation here.

And...Arkansas Baptist Hospital is short about 35 nurses - due in part to the school situation according to their official magazine...nurses having high school age children have moved away and fewer nurses have moved into the community.

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Revised October, 1959

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715 Atlanta National Building
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Atlanta 3, Georgia

A. Printed materials

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2. The Importance of Public Schools, by Gov. Lindsay Almand
   Financial Complications of Closing Schools, by Asst. Attorney Gen. Odum of Florida
   (exerpts from speeches) . . . . .10¢
3. Save Our Schools - A Round-up of Southern Press Opinion . . . . 20¢
4. Crisis in Our Schools - Questions and Answers . . . . 10¢
5. Car Sticker: Join H.O.P.E. - Keep Our Schools Open . . . . . . .05¢

B. Mimeographed materials

1. Petition: "We, the undersigned, are in favor of continuing the operation of the Public Schools in Georgia". Space for 30 signatures.
2. Here's How You can Help Spread HOPE - 17 tips for action . . . .01¢
3. It's Your Move - 6 additional ideas for action . . . . .01¢
4. HOPE's Objectives - as presented by Harry Boyte at the March Rally . . . . 01¢
5. Progress Report of HOPE, Inc. - thru October, 1959 . . . . . . 01¢

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1. Poster size slick prints of H.O.P.E. FULL-PAGE AD - "Now shall we blind these eyes to knowledge?" . . . . 10¢
2. Poster size card-board reprints of Baldy's cartoon: "First we closed the schools - then one thing led to another" ; . . . . 10¢
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A Background Report on School Desegregation for 1959-60 - An analysis of the school situation in the South with facts on progress and difficulties. 46 page mimeographed report. . . . . 20¢

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41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 8, Georgia

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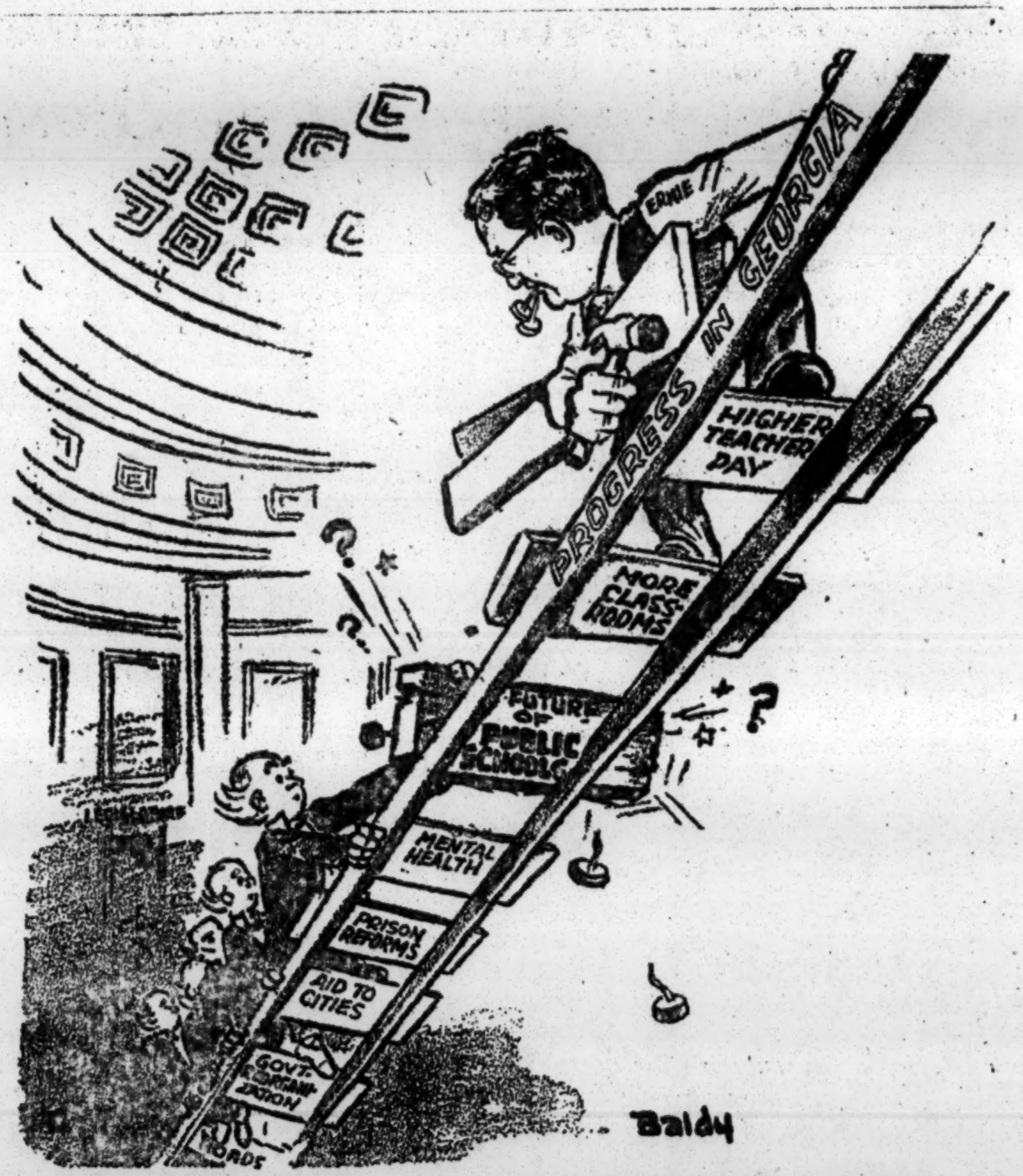
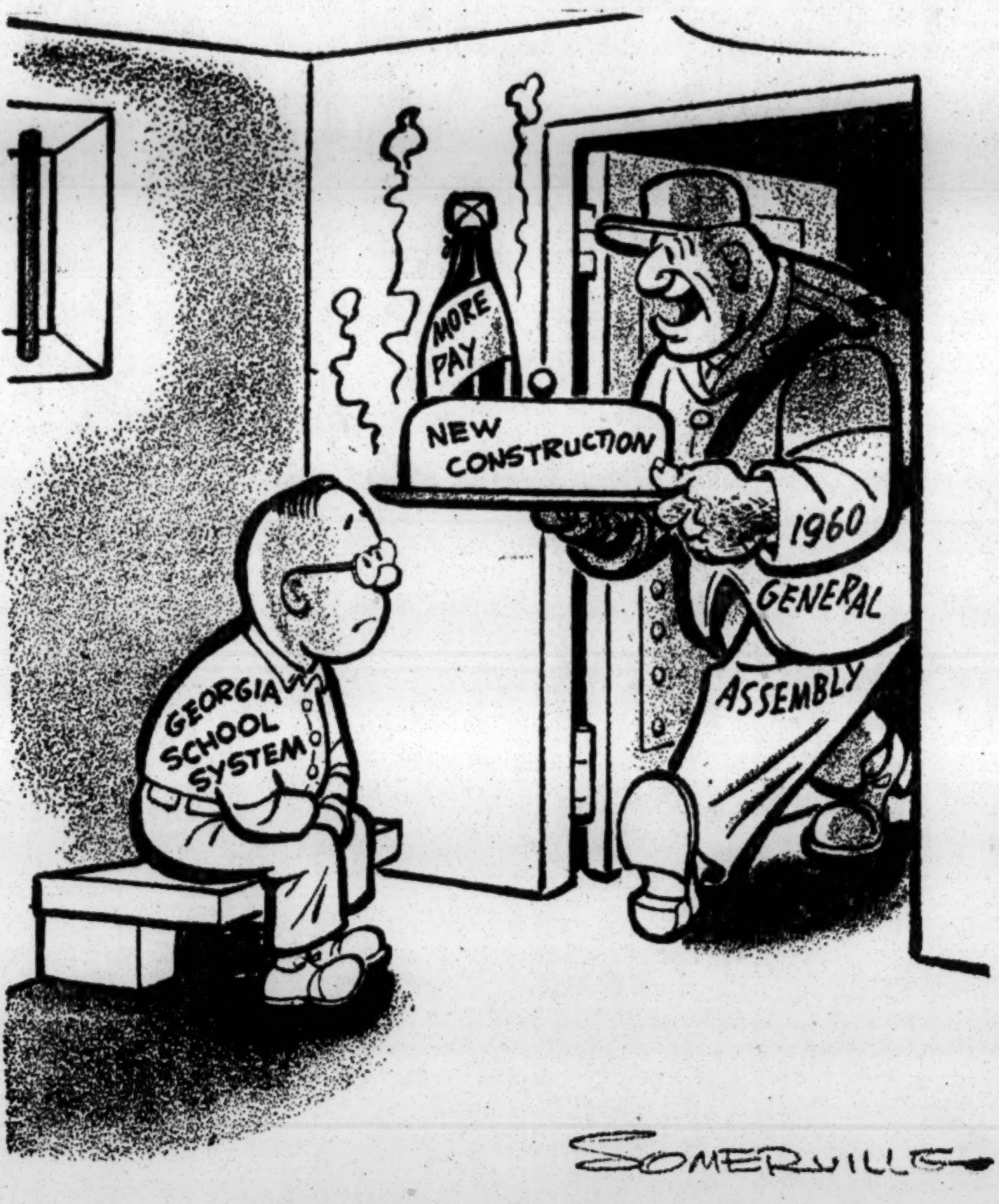

ERNIE
PROGRESS IN GEORGIA
HIGHER TEACHER PAY
MORE CLASS-ROOMS
FUTURE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS
MENTAL HEALTH
PRISON REFORMS
AID TO CITIES
GOVT. REORGANIZATION
WORDS
BALDY

'FULL SPEED A . . ., Eh, Careful of That Weak Step!'

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION January 12, 1960


MORE PAY
NEW CONSTRUCTION
1960 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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'HERE'S YOUR LAST MEAL, BUD!'

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL January 13, 1960

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX

January 14, 1960

Baptist Convention
of the
State of Georgia

EDITORIALS:

Public School System Vital

Georgia's loss of her public school system, inevitable without compromise, will be the state's greatest disaster since Sherman's armies burned their way to the coast.

The cost will not be confined to the months that the schools are closed. It will extend over a period of years, requiring its own era of reconstruction. Buildings and the like can be replaced; sometimes, the replacement is bigger and better than the original.

But, rob a boy or girl of a year in his or her life and the loss extends to the grave.

Closing of the public school system would be second only to closing of the churches. It might not be even secondary. Christianity has been driven underground before but it gained in quality to offset its loss in quantity—and then reached out for the multitudes. There will be nothing but loss should the schools close.

The emergency is at hand. Yet, little is being done. A six-year-old knows to call the fire department when his home catches fire. Now, with a greater emergency, his elders stand idle with an occasional glance at the neighbors for help.

The extremists have had the platform for these half-dozen years. Their words have thrilled their followers in county after county and in one state after another. Defiance is their right, within the law, but it is our right to plead for sanity. Close the schools, if close they must, but let the voice of the people be heard before daring to speak for them. Democracy demands as much.

Additionally, democracy demands leadership and it isn't democracy when the people are asked to follow blindly. There has been enough talk with too little planing. The people are entitled to know what their elected officials plan—if anything. And, we repeat, the people have a right to be heard.

Don't read on with the hope for a quick solution. There would be no crisis if one man could unveil the answer that would find its majority.

But, there is a solution. Men of good will can find it. Others will rush to their standard and together they can fight their way to victory. Not all will be happy. Democracy, however, is for the majority and makes no demand for unanimity.

The churches should be pointing the way. There should be a call for prayer. There should be special services when God's people fall on their knees and, begging forgiveness, ask His guidance in their dark hour.

Georgia has had its years in the wilderness. It is a time now for marching forward to a better land or surrendering as cowards before the extremists.

Georgia cannot afford to lose its public school system.

THE ATLANTA PLAN, AMENDED JANUARY 18, 1960, PROVIDES:

"Whereas, The State Board of Education has not promulgated rules and regulations relative to the placement of students in the schools, and this Board has the inherent power of pupil placement, and more complete regulations are necessary,

"Now therefore: To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

"(1). In the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils . . . the following factors and the effects or results thereof shall be considered, with respect to the individual pupil, as well as other relevant matters:

"available room and teaching capacity in the various schools;

"the availability of transportation facilities;

"the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs;

"the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils;

"the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum;

"the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil;

"the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved;

"the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others;

"the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will;

"the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

"the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school;

"the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school;

"the home environment of the pupil;

"the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers;

"the choice and interests of the pupil;

"the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment;

"the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil;

"the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor."

(2). The City Superintendent of Schools will administer these provisions, subject to the supervision of the Board.

(3). The Superintendent will designate the school to which each child applying for assignment or transfer shall go. "All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative."

(4). Applications for admission, assignment, or transfer and/or placement shall be directed to the Superintendent and delivered to the school principal between May 1st and May 15th.

(5). A separate application must be filed for each child.

(6). Application forms must be filled out and signed by parents or guardians and notarized. The Superintendent may require interviews, tests, and investigation.

(7). Notice of action taken shall be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th and will be final action "unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement."

(8). Parents may file in writing objections to assignment or request transfer to "a designated school or to another school." The Board shall act on same within a reasonable time. A hearing will be begun within twenty days of decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary.

(9). Hearings on requests for transfers shall be conducted by the Board or not less than three of the members of the Board, and decisions "of the members or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board."

(10). Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after conclusion of the hearings. Every appeal shall be finally concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

(11). The Board may assign certain pupils to vocational or other special schools or terminate their public school enrollment altogether.

(12). "Beginning September 1, 1960, or on September 1, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g. in 1961-62 grade 11th, in 1962-63 grade 10th, etc., until all grades are included." *

(13). "Nothing contained in this resolution shall prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools."

(14). These rules shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

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* On May 9, 1960 U. S. District Judge Hooper ruled that the Plan of the Atlanta Board of Education for gradual desegregation be put into operation on May 1, 1961. Applications to the twelfth and eleventh grades of the Atlanta Public Schools shall be received from May 1 to May 15.

How it was done

THIS IS A SUGGESTED LETTER...COPY, OR USE YOUR OWN VERSION..ON YOUR PERSONAL STATIONERY, WITH YOUR RETURN ADDRESS. . (OR, IF YOU PREFER SOMEONE ELSE SIGN THE LETTER, WITH THEIR ADDRESS).

January 18, 1960.

Dear

I am one of many in Athens who are concerned that Georgians are not making known their desires regarding the public schools. Because we wanted the governor and our representatives to know our thinking, a group (747 in all) sent to them a telegram endorsing public schools. You may have seen or heard the results as reported by the press, radio, and television. The enthusiasm in Athens to expressing our views suggested that people in other communities could use a similar approach. If so many Athenians wanted to speak out for public schools, can all of Georgia be so different!

Therefore, we have gathered names of people in Georgia who we believe are interested in preventing the destruction, interruption, or curtailment of public education. We are writing to tell you how we went about letting the governor and our representatives hear from the "grass roots". It really was so simple, the response from Athenians so spontaneous and enthusiastic, and the results in the capitol so encouraging, that we feel this is a way of showing our representatives that many are not in favor of closed schools rather than any compromise.

To be effective, the number of sponsors need not be anything close to the number we used, nor would the signers of the telegram have to number in the hundreds. A small group of responsible citizens could head the project and any number of senders, from twelve (12) or so up would make the message worthwhile.

Will you try to do something of this kind? To do it does not take any kind of organization--just a few individuals who will put some effort into an urgent matter which cries out for responsible citizens to act and act now.

Enclosed is a rundown of how the project was carried out in Athens (Encl. I), a copy of the original "get-sponsors" letter, (Encl. 2), and the letter which was sent to the people of Athens asking them to join in sending the telegram (Encl. 3).

The time element is so important in this situation that I must add my opinion that expressions of public opinion should be made as soon as humanly possible. If time does not permit securing as many names as you want in the first week or so we would suggest several letters, wires, petitions, or whatever—or one per week, or a flood of individual expressions.

Judge Hooper said the decision is up to the people of Georgia. Let us not stand silently and let a few die hards deprive our children of education and our state of an essential part of our hopes for progress.

PAGE(S) PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

AN ACCOUNT OF HOW THE "LONGEST TELEGRAM" WAS GOTTEN TOGETHER IN ATHENS.

(1) A small group of people decided that somehow the governor should be enlightened that many people in Athens are not committed to his stated policy of closing schools rather than comply with law. This core of people drafted the letter shown on Enclosure 1 and sent it to the list of individuals whose names appear thereon asking them to be the sponsoring group.

You may know outstanding citizens to ask. If not, we suggest the ministers (most church groups have taken a public stand on a statewide basis), members of the League of Women Voters, members of the medical profession (the doctors in Athens have been a great help), attorneys (our city attorney and several others have provided the backbone of our education program), business men, and educators. We found that the intelligent and dignified citizen, even when emotionally committed to total segregation, has been effective in helping other segregationists see the necessity for finding a solution other than closing the schools.

(2) When you have your group of sponsors the next step is easy. Just compose your letter (ours is enclosure 2) and send it through the mail to as many citizens as possible. We enclosed an addressed, unstamped envelope (Parents and Citizens, Box___, Athens, Georgia). You would want to do your own editorializing and compose your own message since the communication must come from the citizens of your community and should not in any way resemble a form. You may wish to send it to the governor and your representatives by special delivery letter, or registered mail, or wire--any way which you feel would be most demanding of attention. To compile your mailing list--any list of names of responsible members of your community, members of civic organizations, church groups, etc., and the names of friends, and friends of friends. Give as many as possible the chance to add their names--you will be surprised at the response.

(3) When you have your returns and send your communication to the governor and to your local house and senate representatives (you can get their names from the court house) take one more urgently important step...INFORM THE PRESS, RADIO, AND TELEVISION. This is vitally important since many of the elected officials continue to say that their mail is predominantly in favor of total segregation or closed schools. If you really hit and have large numbers of names we suggest you call the following people by phone when you send your message--or let them know ahead of time: Mr. Pat Watters of the Atlanta Journal; Miss Margaret Shannon or Celestine Sibley of the Atlanta Constitution; Mr. Ray Moore, WSB television; Mr. Dale Clark, WAGA radio, Atlanta; Mr. Aubrey Morris, WSB radio; The state editor of the Associated Press, 10 Fortyth St. Bldg., Atlanta; The state editor of United Press International (Mr. Charles Taylor), 1215 Williams St., Atlanta. If your sponsors prefer, no names need be given in the publicity releases, but names help. We had no trouble getting permission to publish the names, but be sure you clear with them, or just report the content of the message and the number of signatures.

Dear ,

Would you like to be one of the sponsoring group to send the telegram described in the enclosed letter? The names appearing at the top are to be used pending permission. You will be called Tuesday or Wednesday for your reply, and the letter will be sent the day after Christmas to all who were invited to the dinner November 3(plus as many others as we can)

Mr. Jas. Barrow
Mr. Edsel Benson
Mr. W. H. Benson
Miss Laura Blackshear
Dr. G. H. Boyd, Sr.
Capt. R. M. Bowstrom
Mr. Paul Broun
Mr. Alexander Bush
Mr. Richard Bloodworth
Mr. R. H. Carson
Dr. Goodloe Erwin

Dr. W. V. Crosby
Father Walter Donovan
Dr. J. D. Elder
Mr. Edwin Fortson
Dr J. E. Gilbreath
Dr. H. P. Giddens
Mr. R. B. Hally
Mr. W. C. Hartman, Jr.
Mrs John W. Jenkins
Mr. Porter Kellam

Mr. J. W. McCullough
Mr. LeRoy Michael
Dr. Edd W. Parks
Dr. Harmon B. Ramsey
Mr. Henry N. Rosenthal
Dr. John Stegeman
The Rev. W.A.Tyson, Jr.
Mr. H. A. Westervelt
Mr. James C. Wilfong
Dr. A. B. Boyd

We parents and citizens whose names are listed above would like to have you join us in sending a telegram to Governor Vandiver. The telegram will be sent the day before the opening of the General Assembly in January, and copies will go to our local representatives.

As you know, Judge Hooper has said that the decision of maintaining public schools is squarely up to the people of Georgia. If each of us lets his elected officials know that we want public schools, they can effect the necessary legislation this session. Our telegram will help---a personal communication will help-----word from your friends outside Clarke County would be particularly helpful.

The Athens Ministerial Association and the Athens P.T.A. Council have publicly urged that schools be kept open. Hundreds of individuals adding their voices will impress the Governor that Georgians know he has the power to keep our schools open and that we urge him to do so.

So that the telegram will be really from each of us, would you enclose 10¢ to cover your share? Please sign the blanks below and send your envelope this week.

The future of Georgia rests in your hands.

The telegram to be sent to Governor Vandiver:

Believing in public education and knowing that closed schools would harm our young people and our State; and knowing that the Governor and the General Assembly can provide legislation to save our schools; we appeal to you to effect the uninterrupted operation of public schools in Georgia.

____
Husband's signature

____
Wife's signature
(please sign given name)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HOPE, INC. (HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION)

State Office: 715 - 50 Whitehall Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

January 20, 1960

> "No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no travesty more tragic, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, and the dungeons of delinquency."
>
> Governor J. Lindsey Almond
> of Virginia

IF SCHOOLS CLOSE ....

During the 1958-59 school year public schools were closed in Little Rock, Arkansas, and in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Warren County, Virginia. Approximately 16,400 children were locked out of their schools. The people of Georgia can profit from the experience of these communities.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN SCHOOLS CLOSE?

1. The children suffer. In Little Rock and in Virginia hundreds of children received no education at all. Thousands of others tried to keep up their schooling in makeshift classes in lodge halls and church basements.

In Georgia, if the schools close, some 30,000 high school seniors would have to postpone their graduation. Their chances for college would be affected. Many would never complete their high school education.

Even today, although Central High School in Little Rock has reopened, 9% of the former student body have dropped out of school completely, 27% have transferred to other school systems.

2. The community suffers. Not one single new business moved to Little Rock during the school crisis there. Fewer people moved into the community. Real estate sales fell, employment in the building industry declined, the average worker lost ground in income growth.

Already in Georgia, some business and professional firms report that they are having difficulty in recruiting engineering, research and management personnel because of the danger of school closings. A survey by the business editor of the Atlanta Constitution showed that 17.1% of those in a representative sampling of key industrial and university positions plan to leave the state if their children's schools close.

3. The schools suffer. Even if the schools are soon reopened, they suffer. In Little Rock and in Virginia scores of fine, experienced teachers moved to other cities and states. Teachers work where they have economic security and where they can continue to teach. Once public education is interrupted, it takes years to restore stability and confidence.

If schools are closed in Georgia, teachers must be paid not to teach. The alternative is the loss of millions of dollars a year in economic activity throughout the state.

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE

Unless action is taken to change existing state law at this legislative session, it is almost certain that some schools will close in Atlanta.

As the chairman of the state board of education has pointed out, if any schools in the state are closed it is probable that all public schools in the state may be closed. The federal courts have ruled that it is not constitutional to close some schools to evade desegregation rulings while keeping other schools in the state in operation.

JANUARY 21, 1960

MORE FROM THE GEORGIA PRESS ON THE SCHOOL CRISIS, COMPILED BY HOPE, INC. WITH THE REQUEST THAT YOU NOTE NOT ONLY THE MESSAGE, BUT WHERE IT WAS WRITTEN

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Thursday, January 14, 1960
Legislator Goble Puts Conscience Above Self

The U. S. Supreme Court ruling will not be changed. Our position is similar to that of Mr. Goble. Since the law will not be altered, we hope for a pupil placement law and the opportunity of local people to do what they wish - keep their schools open with a placement law or subject their children to no schools and the no education of a few make-shift private schools. Mr. Goble has done us all a service. ... He has put the children of Georgia ahead of his own personal feelings and prejudices in declaring: "The second worst thing I can think of is integrated schools. The first worst thing is no schools at all. I want it distinctly understood that I'm a strong segregationist - but not strong enough to close the schools. If Georgia closes her schools, we'll be at a new low."

THE VIENNA NEWS, December 20, 1959
Georgians Must Keep Public Schools Open

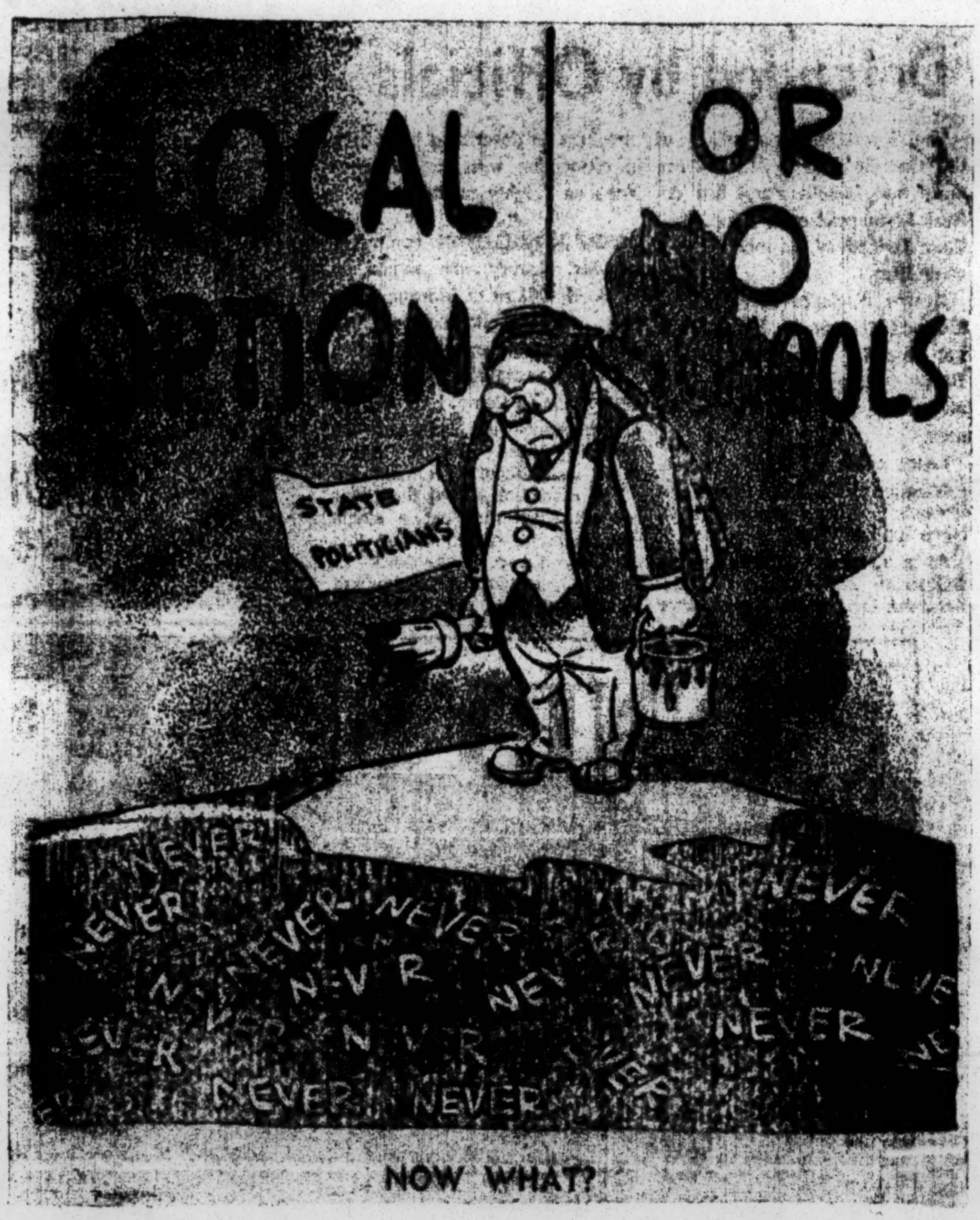
It is not now a question of whether or not you are for or against mixed schools. It is whether or not you are for public schools with token integration and a pupil placement plan which will keep it slow and give time for gradual adjustment, as the Supreme Court will allow. The alternative will be shutting down of our million-dollar school system and substituting what we can - and at present we have not the faintest idea what that would be or whether it would be anything at all. For our part, since change we must, we cannot but think the gradual change is best - or can be made to be, if we work at it. To destroy our public school system, so laboriously and lovingly built up, would be nothing short of revolution, spawned in hatred and anger. We do not believe things demanded of us warrant that - yet. They may never, if we meet the gradual changes as we should and can, being ever on our guard for true education of the mind and spirit - pf all our people.

CARTERSVILLE DAILY TRIBUNE NEWS, December 7, 1959
Only The Legislature Can Save The Schools

No matter what sort of plan the City of Atlanta or any other local school authorities may propose for the operation of the public schools within its jurisdiction, none of them will be worth a thin dime unless the legislature takes affirmative action to unravel the maze of legal barriers which it has created to ward off the slightest vestige of racial integration in the schools. If you do not want your public schools closed, now is the time to talk to your legislator and tell him what you want done. One thing is sure: You cannot have both free, open public school and completely segregated schools. You have got to take your choice between no public schools at all or some integration in the schools.

THOMASVILLE TIMES ENTERPRISE, December 16, 1959
Georgians Have A Choice

Battle lines have been defined clearly and concisely by Judge Frank A. Hooper and the issue, simply stated is: will the people of Georgia accept gradual integration or will they close the public schools. Court rulings, statutes and edicts make any alternative impossible. The arena of action shifts now to the legislature and to the voice of the people as heard by state solons. If the legislature fails to adopt a school desegregation plan, Judge Hooper will have to order integration put into practice. This would mean, under existing Georgia laws, that public schools would be closed.


LOCAL OPTION
OR NO SCHOOLS
STATE POLITICIANS
NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER

NOW WHAT?

ATLANTA JOURNAL **December 16, 1959**

Report No. L-15
February 1, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

TYPES OF DESEGREGATION PLANS

By now, a great variety of desegregation plans have been developed by the localities which have complied with the Supreme Court's decision. Some of these have been "all at once" plans; some have been gradual approaches. Some of them place responsibility for initiating desegregation on the school administration; some of them require the students and their parents to take the initiative.

Because of the importance of this subject for every community in the South, this report indicates the nature of a few plans which have attracted widespread interest. All of these come from larger cities. Small communities in the border states and in Texas have devised many different individual plans to suit their own community situations. That they have been able to do so is evidence of the great flexibility of the Supreme Court's decision. For descriptions of these small locality plans, plus full discussion of the whole question, see Wey and Corey, Action Patterns in School Desegregation.

The Louisville plan.

The city was re-districted in 1956 without regard to race, and students are assigned to the nearest school. In practice, parents are free to transfer their children from the assigned school to another, unless the desired school is full. Desegregation in Louisville was preceded by months of public discussion led by school officials and by integration of teachers's meetings. In 1959, Louisville began the integration of faculties.

The Nashville plan.

Nashville began desegregation in 1957, by assigning all first-grade pupils on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. Each subsequent first-grade has been likewise assigned, so that as of 1959 desegregation has reached the third grade of the twelve-year staircase. A child whose race is a minority in his school or grade, or who has been assigned to a school which had previously served only the other race, may transfer on request.

The Baltimore plan.

Historically, Baltimore has had no school districts: students have been free to attend any school in the city, and no assignments are made except in instances of over-crowding. Prior to 1954, there was one other exception to free choice: race. Baltimore's desegregation plan was, then, the most simple possible. The racial designation of schools was ended, and free choice prevails. Students desiring to transfer from one school to another must, however, get the permission of the two principals involved, in order to prevent mass movement. Teachers are assigned on the basis of demonstrated ability.

The Washington plan.

Prior to 1954, Washington had not only segregated schools, but two separate school systems united only by a common superintendent. The separate administrations were ended, the city re-districted, and students are assigned without regard to race to the nearest school. Desegregation motivated Washington to undertake an educational reform which many had believed long overdue. A so-called "four track" curriculum was adopted, and every student from the tenth grade up is assigned to one of the four curricula on the basis of ability and achievement. In 1959, a similar track system was extended to the lower grades. Teachers are assigned on the basis of demonstrated ability. (The St. Louis plan is similar, except that it began desegregation one semester earlier in the high schools than in the lower grades.)

The San Antonio plan.

In 1955, the 1st and 2nd, the 7th, and the 10th grades were desegregated. Negro students entering these grades could choose which school within their residential district to attend. The practice of free choice has been continued with each class entering the elementary, junior high, or high school level.

* * *

Individual assignment plans, described next, differ fundamentally from the above methods in that the responsibility for initiating and planning desegregation is not assumed by the school officials.

* * *

North Carolina and Virginia plans.

Desegregation has been effected in some localities of each state by the individual assignment of Negro students to formerly all-white schools; such assignments are made only of pupils who meet academic and sociological criteria of the school authorities. The initiative for desegregation is, then, not assumed by the school boards, which act only on the petition of Negro children and their parents.

Little Rock and Atlanta plans.

In Little Rock, pupil placement is combined with a top-down stair-step plan: desegregation has begun in the high schools; after a period of adjustment there, the junior highs and elementary schools will, in turn, be desegregated. The Atlanta plan, which has not yet gone into effect, combines pupil placement with the reverse of Nashville's procedure: desegregation is to begin with the 12th grade, and move down one grade a year.

Report No. L-16
February 26, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ATLANTA and WASHINGTON

RACIAL DIFFERENCES
IN
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

By
Frank H. Stallings
Associate Professor of Education
University of Louisville

Racial Differences in Academic Achievement

The problem of the differences in academic achievement between white and Negro pupils is one that is too important to leave to hearsay. Fortunately, there is a growing store of factual information that bears upon this question, and it is the purpose of this report to review the findings of two prominent school systems relative to the problem.

The first analysis concerns the Atlanta public schools and the second the Washington, D.C. system. Atlanta has made a notable attempt to get at the differences between the achievement of Negro and white pupils in a segregated system by using an outside agency to set up and carry out a comprehensive survey. The Washington school system has completed five years under an integrated set-up, and is in its sixth year under such a program; it, therefore, provides a good example of what may happen to scholastic standards with integration. The fact that in the District of Columbia schools there is an exceptionally large proportion of Negro pupils makes the findings of considerable interest.

The Atlanta Study

In August of 1955 the Atlanta Board of Education adopted a resolution in response to petitions filed for desegregation of the schools. This resolution charged the Superintendent with the responsibility of finding out differences between white and Negro pupils in achievement.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board it was decided that the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, should be employed to conduct a survey of the schools. The resolution emphasized that the survey should be entirely one of fact finding, and was not to be one recommending procedure for desegregation.

The testing of pupils, and the scoring and processing of the test results were to be entirely in the hands of the Educational Testing Service. This testing was accomplished during the first three weeks of January, 1956. All pupils in the 4th and 6th grades of all regular elementary schools (66 white and 31 Negro schools) were given the Stanford Achievement Test in reading and arithmetic. All pupils in the 8th grade of the regular high schools (13 white and 4 Negro schools) were given the Iowa Every-Pupil Test in arithmetic. All pupils in the 12th grades of these same schools were given the Essential High School Content Battery.

The large numbers of pupils tested gives added significance to the test results from the Atlanta survey. There were, in round numbers, 6,500 4th graders, 6,000 pupils in grades 6 and 8 and 3,000 in grade 12.

Before summarizing the results, it is necessary to say a word about testing methods.

In measuring pupil achievement, "grade scores" are used. A grade score of 4.0 is the middle score made by a national sample of pupils at the time they enter the 4th grade and, similarly, a score of 5.0 or 6.0 represents the middle score of the national sample of pupils at the time of entering grades 5 and 6 respectively. A score of 4.5 represents the middle score of the national sample at the mid-point of the 4th grade and a change of one decimal unit in the score indicates approximately a month's change in achievement.

A word of caution, however, needs to be added whenever reference is made to a grade norm. Such a norm by definition is the point below which 50% fell and above which 50% of the scores rose. Another way of saying the same thing is that on any properly standardized test, half of all the pupils in the country would fall below the grade norm and half would be above it; half of the students tested will always score, in other words, "below average." It is therefore essential that any serious analysis of differences in academic accomplishment show not only comparisons in terms of grade score, but also show the spread of these scores and the degree of overlapping of the two groups being compared. This was done with admirable precision in the Atlanta survey. The spread of scores is expressed in terms of the percentage of pupils making scores above or below a particular point in the scale. Overlapping is also expressed in a percent. This percentage describes the portion of white pupils whose scores were equaled by Negro pupils or vice versa.

Now, what did the Atlanta survey show?

First, as the report states, the most significant fact revealed is that the achievement differences *within* the white and Negro groups were greater than the differences *between* the two racial groups. This was true at all levels; it showed up most sharply in 6th grade reading where white pupils were performing anywhere from four grades *below* to five grades *above* their own grade; this meant a range of *nine grades.* Similarly, substantial numbers of Negro pupils were reading anywhere from five years below to two years above their grade level, a range of seven grades. This may appear startling to anyone not familiar with the results of testing, but actually it is typical.

As Walter W. Cook reported in his article, "Individual Differences and Curriculum Practice," *Journal of Educational Psychology* (1948) 39:141:

> "When the educational achievement of a typical 6th grade class is measured, we find a range of approximately 8 years in reading comprehension, vocabulary, arithmetic reasoning, arithmetic computation, the mechanics of English and other forms of achievement."

In a school by school comparison, similar differences are shown. Looking only at the white schools, the school with the highest average achievement in reading at the 6th grade level showed a median of 8.5, while the white school with the lowest average achievement had a median score of 3.8. Among Negro schools, the highest 6th grade median was 4.4 and the lowest 2.6.

These scores will have for professional educators implications for the future development and potential of a desegregated system. Interpreting them strictly on the surface, we see four apparent facts:

—if Atlanta is more or less typical, an integrated school system would have, at the start, a wider range of student achievement than is the case in either of the segregated systems;

—the achievement levels of an integrated system would, at the start, be weighted downward as compared with the present white system;

—the spread of achievement levels in an integrated system would, at the start, be greater than in the present white system, but not much greater: in 6th grade reading, for example, a range of ten grades instead of nine as at present;

—substantial numbers of Negro students would be *above* average.

Second, there were students of superior achievement of both races, although proportionately more were found among white pupils than among Negroes. At the various grade levels, from 40% to 60% of white pupils met the standard set by the top half of the national sample, while from 2% to 10% of Negro pupils did so. But it should not be overlooked that the figures show that on most tests less than half of Atlanta's white students in 1956 were up to the national medians.

Third, the overlap between white and Negro students was considerable. On the tests at all levels, the scores of approximately 35% to 65% of the white students were matched by those of 35% to 65% of the Negro students. This would indicate that roughly half of the white and Negro students are about equal in achievement.

Fourth, a few Negro elementary schools showed higher averages than did some white schools.

Fifth, the survey re-enforced earlier studies which showed that the farther one moves up the educational ladder in a segregated system, the greater are the achievement differences of white and Negro pupils. This progressively widening difference has probably a two-fold meaning. In the first place, it has been repeatedly shown that irrespective of race the range of individual differences in achievement gets broader as one ascends through the grade levels. Second, differences in academic achievement are related to socio-economic background regardless of race, and these differences would seem to have a progressively retarding effect on achievement. Since more Negro pupils are so handicapped in terms of background, they show up less favorably than the total white group.

These findings revealed in the Atlanta survey contribute concrete evidence as to the kinds of academic problems which need to be dealt with by any school system contemplating the possibility of school desegregation.

The Washington Experience

Now let us turn our attention to a system which effected integration when faced with such problems.

Immediately after the May 17, 1954, ruling by the Supreme Court, the Washington schools entered the spotlight of national concern. With specific reference to the District of Columbia that decision flatly stated that, "Segregation in public education is not reasonably related to any proper governmental objective and thus it imposes on Negro children of the District of Columbia a burden that constitutes an arbitrary deprivation of their liberty in violation of the due process clause."

Had this ruling come at any time prior to the date of its issuance it would have posed a serious problem. But coming when it did, it found the Washington schools already engulfed in serious difficulties.

First, our nation's capital city had experienced a shift in racial population patterns which began many years prior to the segregation ruling. At the end of World War II the ratio of white pupils to Negroes in the Washington schools was 50,000 to 39,000. By 1950 the Negro pupils were in the majority and by 1958, 74% of the pupils enrolled in the schools were Negro.

Much of the enrollment increase was caused by migration of new families to the District. It might be of interest in passing to mention the origin of this influx. In a recent survey it was found that the 6,000 Negro pupils who had transferred to Washington schools in a given year came from 47 states; 45% were from the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Second, the District of Columbia school system was attempting to meet the problem of an increased total pupil load and a mounting Negro majority with out-moded administrative machinery, a serious shortage of classrooms and teachers, and a glaringly unrealistic program for maintaining overall scholastic standards.

As far back as 1946 about 7,000 Washington pupils were on half-sessions in double-shift schools. Of this number more than 6,000 were Negroes. In 1948 a survey ordered by the Senate and House District Appropriations Subcommittees revealed that 18% of the classes in white grade schools and 40% of those in Negro schools had in excess of 40 pupils.

That there was unequal financing is attested by the survey made in 1954 by the Fund for the Advancement of Education. This survey revealed that the expenditure for each white pupil was $240.27, and that for each Negro pupil was $186.71.

Perhaps the greatest handicap of all to a system facing a rapidly changing racial population pattern was the dual system of administration and supervision. Under that system there were first-assistant superintendents, one Negro and one white.

In the case of the Negro schools, the first-assistant superintendent was by law in sole charge of their administration. This line of demarcation in administration and supervision was carried all the way down. For example, there were two city-wide heads of the Department of English, one for white and one for Negro schools.

Separate testing programs were maintained for Negro and white schools, and in general each organization operated as though there were no common obligations to be discharged.

It is not surprising that as a consequence separate academic standards obtained for Negro and white pupils. For example, in 1953, prior to integration, the median grade equivalent in reading for the 6th grade in the white schools was 7.2. In 1954 when test results for all 6th graders, Negro and white, were reported together, *for the first time,* the average was substantially lower at 4.9. This did not represent a loss by the whites but merely reflected the fact that the Negro pupils, who constituted over 60% of those tested, were considerably below the whites and thus brought the median score down.

How long such a cumbersome and unrealistic plan of organization would have continued in the face of the mounting needs is a matter of conjecture. The Supreme Court's ruling was taken as the occasion for making changes that were already past due.

The Superintendent's plan to implement the Board's policy was approved by that body on June 2, 1954. It provided for extensive desegregation by the following September. A subsequent plan provided for staff reorganization to unify the school system. One assistant superintendent assumed charge of all senior high schools, another of all junior high schools, still another of all elementary schools and a fourth was placed over all vocational high schools and adult education.

The Negro and white supervisory staffs were unified under the direction of a deputy superintendent. A uniform testing program was adopted, and in 1956 there was introduced into the 10th grade the track system of ability grouping. Each year thereafter another grade was added to the track plan until the three years of senior high school had been included.*

Further changes in the instructional program designed to raise academic standards included special summer remedial reading classes, a reading clinic, and increased pupil services to the physically, emotionally, and mentally handicapped. The teaching load at the elementary level was reduced, and there was a reemphasis on thorough teaching.

This extensive revamping of the Washington schools, long advocated by the administrators of the system, came about through an aroused citizenry cooperating with the School Board and the staff in a determined effort to make sure that under integration not only would academic standards be main-

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*The track system has now been extended to the junior high and elementary grades.

tained but actually raised. It was the added hope of all these people that juvenile delinquency and other social ills might be favorably affected through this extended cooperative community effort.

What are the facts as to the academic standards in the schools of the District of Columbia, now that this program has been in effect over five full years?

The year 1955-56 was the first time that white and Negro pupils were included in the same testing program. With a school population composed of more than 60% Negro pupils, the median scores were below national norms. The gauge that is significant in measuring the effectiveness of the program undertaken is the amount of improvement that has taken place since 1955-56.

From the time the first city-wide testing program became operative in 1955-56 to the time for the 1958-59 tests a gain was made in the median achievement of every subject tested at every grade level where the tests were given.

The 1958-59 tests showed the 6th grade medians to be at or above national norms in five out of six sections of the test battery.

By this same year the 3rd graders were within either three or four months of the national norm in all subjects tested, and the average rise in these subjects over the 1955-56 figures was seven months.

During this period of improvement the percentage of Negro pupils increased sharply. In grade three, for example, it rose from 66.3% in 1955-56 to 79.1% in 1958-59, and at the 6th grade level the percentage rose from 63.9 to 75.6.

Thus, academic achievement rose at the same time as the proportion of Negro students rapidly increased.

Reading is usually considered the subject where the handicap of a meager background might show up most disadvantageously and particularly is this true in reading comprehension, often referred to as "paragraph meaning."

On this phase of the test there was at the 8th grade an improvement between 1955-56 and 1958-59 of eleven months, with the median rising to only two months below the national norm. For grades 3 and 6, the improvement was eight months. Fifth graders showed a six-month gain, and 9th graders scored a gain of five months.

Word-meaning, another phase of the reading test, showed gains ranging from three months for 5th graders to six months at grade levels 3 and 6.

In arithmetic reasoning, which is mostly problem solving and calls for considerable reading competence, a gain of eleven months was made at the 9th grade level with gains of nine, eight, five, and three months in grades 6, 3, 8, and 5 respectively.

Language, another background-related subject, showed a six-month gain at the 6th grade level, and a three-month gain at the 5th grade level. These were the only levels where comparable language tests were given.

One change made in the high schools was the adoption of a multiple-track system of ability grouping. Among other objectives it was believed that this would be a means of ensuring that the more capable pupils would not be neglected. A comparison was made of scores on the Iowa Tests of Educational Development by 275 top graduates in 1958 who were not in the Four-Track Program, and 275 top honors students in 1959 who were.

Results of these tests show that the median score in Natural Sciences rose from the 80th percentile to the 86th; in Correctness of Expression, from the 91st to the 96th percentile; and in Quantitative Thinking, from the 85th to the 90th percentile. Comparable improvement was shown in the verbal section of the College Entrance Board Examinations.

These figures furnish substantial evidence that these top students have profited by the opportunities provided them. They demonstrate further that integration has not reduced the capacity of Washington schools to produce students of the highest quality.

The most encouraging trend in social improvement has been reduction in the delinquency rate of non-white children between the ages of five and seventeen. This dropped from 37.1 per thousand in 1954 to 21.2 in 1958. While it cannot be claimed that school integration brought this about, it can certainly be said that integration did not result in an increased delinquency rate among non-whites. Nor did it adversely affect the rate of white delinquency, which fell slightly from 15.3 to 15.2.

Another more direct indication of a school system's effectiveness is the drop-out rate among students after they pass the compulsory school attendance age. The greatest loss usually occurs between grades 9 and 10, the point where youngsters enter senior high school. In 1956, 18% of the white and 35% of the Negro pupils left school at this point. In 1957, the percentages had dropped to 14 for whites and 27 for Negroes.

In summarizing the evidence as to what has taken place scholastically in the Washington schools, it is safe to state that during the five years completed under an integrated program, accompanied by an extensive reorganization and a reemphasis on adequate provision for instruction, steady progress in academic standards has been made.

Conclusions

The following observations summarize the findings from the studies of the Atlanta and Washington school systems.

1. The Atlanta survey reasserted two well-known facts which are basic to all educational plans seeking to preserve and improve educational standards: that differences in individual achievement are very marked; and that differences *within* any racial group are greater than differences *between* groups.
2. Both the Atlanta study and that of the Washington schools revealed that under a segregated plan, proportionately more of the white pupils than Negro pupils met standards set by the top 50% of the national test group.
3. The Atlanta study showed that the overlap in the achievement of the white and Negro groups was very considerable; that between 35%-65% of the scores made by white pupils were matched by a corresponding percentage of the scores of Negro pupils. Overlap occurred not only with individual scores but there were some Negro schools whose median scores exceeded those of some white schools.
4. The Atlanta study showed that in a segregated system the racial differences in achievement were more pronounced in the higher grades than in the beginning grades. However, it should be remembered that in *any* kind of school set-up, it is typical that the *range* of scores increases as pupils advance from grade to grade.
5. The Washington study showed that during the five years following integration, marked progress has been made in academic achievement. From the time the first city-wide tests were given in 1955-56 to the time when the 1958-59 tests took place, a gain was made in the median score for every subject tested at every grade level where the tests were given. The tests results show pronounced gains in reading and such reading-related areas as arithmetic reasoning and language.
6. The Washington study shows that with the introduction of the Four-Track system, 275 top students under this program achieved percentile scores well ahead of a comparable group of students from the last class that was not under the Track program. This program was introduced as one means of raising standards for the top students.
7. Data collected by community agencies and by the school system itself show that integration was accompanied by a definite decrease in incidences of juvenile delinquency among the non-whites, and a reduction in drop-outs between the 9th and 10th grades for both racial groups.

Report No. L-17
March 14, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DESEGREGATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Several states have enacted pupil placement laws that are more or less copies of the Alabama law of 1955. These laws establish a series of criteria by which the assignment of students to their schools is to be made. The obvious and usually admitted purpose is to make difficult the entrance of a Negro into a white school.

In applying at least two of the criteria, school administrators can rely on something more than fears and guess-work. They can draw on the experience of Southern and border school districts which have desegregated in recent years.

These two criteria provide that, in assigning pupils, the school boards shall consider:

-the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof;

-the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school.

These criteria are found in the placement laws of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas. They are in the desegregation plan of the city of Atlanta, which has the approval of federal district court. Similar language is used in the placement law of Florida.

In March, 1959, administrators of 17 desegregated school systems participated in a conference held at Nashville before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Twelve of them spoke to the question of the effect of desegregation on academic standards and on the white students; their remarks are reproduced below. The superintendents of Greensboro (N.C.), Clinton (Tenn.), Talbot County (Md.), San Angelo (Tex.), and Pinal County (Ariz.) did not comment specifically on the subject; the general tenor of the statements of the last two, however, clearly suggests that no adverse scholastic results have accompanied desegregation.

Not one of the twelve administrators who dealt with the question reported that desegregation had harmed the academic progress of white students, or had lowered academic standards.

1. From the testimony of Dr. Ward I. Miller, Superintendent of Schools, Wilmington, Del. (pages 77, 158*):

Question: ...do you have any observations with reference to the quality of the work done by the white pupils in the same schools? Are they doing less well than they did before the Negroes moved in in large numbers?

Dr. Miller: Well, we have, as I say, over the last 4 years developed our grouping program to a point where we classify our youngsters according to performance and scholastic achievement, and those standards are set for each particular track on which the youngsters run. The accomplishment of the average white student is better than it was. The accomplishment of the above average and the advanced placement and honor classes is truly remarkable...

Question: In other words, what you are saying is that there has been no diminution of quality resulting from this integration.

Dr. Miller: We feel it is better.

Later in the conference, Dr. Miller remarked:

> Dr. Carmichael, your experience with reference to the improvement in academic achievement of the pupils since integration went into effect is similar to that we experienced in Wilmington. We would like to think that this had very little relation to integration but more to the beginning of results of a definite drive to improve instruction on all levels, of teacher workshops, of improvement in method, improved supervision, improved all along the line in our instructional program.

2. From the testimony of R. B. Piper, Superintendent of Schools, Logan County, Ky. (page 184):

Question: Have you noticed any decrease in the quality of the performance of white students since the--

Mr. Piper: No, sir. Our testing program doesn't indicate anything of that type.

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* Page numbers refer to the Commission's printed transcript.

3. From the testimony of William Henry Oliver, Superintendent of Schools, Nashville, Tenn. (pages 88, 92):

> ...Our children are all in school, and are, we believe, achieving normal success in their studies...
>
> * * *
>
> ...I haven't noticed any effect one way or another on the educational success of the children, either white or colored, where they are together.

Mr. Oliver has permitted the quotation of the following, from a letter of January 8, 1960:

> Although my opinion is not based very largely on objective tests, I do not think that desegregation has affected the scholastic performance of white children in our schools, nor do I think that desegregation has required any lowering of our academic standards. This opinion is based on information secured by the various methods available to me as Superintendent.
>
> Please bear in mind that we have desegregated only the first three grades and that we have mixed with our white children at the present time only about forty-five Negro students altogether and that these are scattered among nine different schools.

4. From the written statement of Dr. John H. Fischer, the then Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore, Md. (pages 149, 150):

> We are frequently asked what effect integration has had upon academic standards. The answer is that academic standards are not changed in any school merely by the presence of a second race. The requirements for an honor's diploma or for a passing grade on an examination are not altered by integration. The tests of successful performance in courses in the skilled trades are the same whether the trade is being learned by a white boy or a colored boy. A child's standing on a nationally standardized reading test is determined not by his race but by his ability and background. Desegregation has no more effect on academic standards than it has on the yardstick by which a pupil's height is measured.
>
> What does happen, of course, is that as white and Negro children of poorer social, economic,

> and cultural backgrounds enter a school the average achievement for the school as a whole has declined. But those individual children who are capable of outstanding work continue to perform at a high level...
>
> As more and more of the families of stronger cultural background have moved to the suburbs and have been replaced in many cases by others that have known few advantages, the problems of the schools have naturally increased. This change in the schools reflects the change in the families now forming a growing fraction of our population. It is felt whether the children attend all white, all Negro, or integrated schools.
>
> ...There is no doubt at all that Negro children are receiving better educational opportunities in Baltimore now than they did under segregation. The opportunities of white children have been in no way diminished. Indeed, they have been increased, not as a result of desegregation, but by our general effort to improve our offerings for all children over the past 5 years.

5. From the testimony of Dr. Jack F. Parker, Principal of Webster Junior High School, Oklahoma City, Okla. (page 98):

> Question: Do you have any observations with reference to the quality of the work being done by the Negro students that are now in white schools or on the other side, the quality of the work done by the white students in the schools where there are now Negro students as compared to before?
>
> Dr. Parker: Yes...We have had the same experiences that have been indicated heretofore; that is, that the Negro pupils are more concentrated in the lower ability levels.
>
> However, we feel that in our school in particular, where there has been a very great change in the student population during this 4-year period, that we adjusted rather well. We feel that we do maintain different ability groups, and we feel that the standards so far as achievement is concerned have been maintained.

6. From the testimony of the late Dr. Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Schools, Louisville, Ky. (pages 154, 155-6, 158):

Question: ...Do you have any observations with reference to the average quality of performance of either the Negroes or the whites after they move from the separated into the desegregated schools?

Dr. Carmichael: ...Now, you asked, if I got your question, in the desegregation what, if any, changes we have observed. It happens that one of our principals on sabbatical leave last year wrote a doctor's thesis on what happens to scholarship or to achievement of pupils in a school system in the process of desegregating. His findings can be summarized in about this statement, that there was definite improvement in the 2-year period in the achievement of both races. The achievement of the Negro children increased markedly more than did the achievement of the white children. ...there was certainly improvement, and it is statistically significant for the Negro at all levels, and the white did not suffer. The white slightly improved, but not as much as the Negro.

* * *

Question: ...you speak of the improvement of achievement in the whites in those integrated schools. You do not attribute that to integration.

Dr. Carmichael: The improvement of the white is very slight. It is hardly--it is not statistically significant.

Question: Did the whites make similar improvement in their segregated school?

Dr. Carmichael: Yes.

Question: So you would not attribute this improvement to the integration.

Dr. Carmichael: I would not attribute the improvement in case of the white to it.

* * *

At a later point, Dr. Carmichael remarked: "...there was improvement in the schools that were biracial, there was improvement in the all-Negro schools, there was improvement in the all-white schools. We were concentrating on our problem, we were doing the job a little better than we had ever

> done it before. It was all around improvement, but as far as we can tell, integration did not reduce it greatly, and it helped it for the Negro children who had the integrated experience, apparently."

7. From the written statement of David M. Green, Superintendent of Schools, Dover, Del. (page 166):

> The scholastic standards of the Dover High School have not been lowered by the admission of Negro pupils.

8. From the testimony of Dr. Rex M. Smith, Assistant State Superintendent of Schools, West Virginia (pages 119-20):

> _Question_: ...Do you have any comments or observations...as to whether or not there has been any reduction in the quality of the program for the white students...?
>
> _Dr. Smith_: ...No; we haven't. That again goes back to the matter of keeping records in the various schools and the counties, and our records would not indicate--that is, grades of white youngsters versus grades of Negro youngsters--but in the overall program, that is, taking the records as a whole, there isn't any evidence that the record has gone down.
>
> I would say it is a normal rise as we are hoping from year to year. I could not identify Negro versus white records. We just don't have them...

9. From the testimony of Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C. (pages 57,60,61):

> In 1954, which was the first year of integration, all six grades made a median score of 4.9 in the paragraph meaning in the Stanford achievement test against a national norm of 6.6. This obviously is far below standard. In 1953 the white sixth grades made a median score of 7.2 on the progress reading test.
>
> At once the charge was made that the desegregation lowered school standards. What really happened was that we began to report achievement record scores for the entire school system. The method of reporting had changed, not the facts.

* * *

Question: The integration of the Washington school system has had a good deal of publicity in the national press and the news magazines and so forth, and I think that a general impression has gained wide acceptance that there has been a substantial deterioration in the quality of the instruction in your schools. I take it you don't believe that is true.

Dr. Hansen: That is a conclusion that is founded, as I said in the first part of my presentation, upon misinterpretation of the facts. What we are showing is that we can improve overall standards, and this we have been able to do since 1954, and what we need to emphasize over and over again is that up to 1954 we were reporting achievement tests only in the white schools. For some reasons or another we neglected doing a similar type of survey testing in Negro schools.

* * *

Question: And it is your conviction that the quality of the education that you are now offering in the Washington school system to these bright youngsters at the top is at least equal to what you had prior to 1954.

Dr. Hansen: I think it is better...

10.* From the testimony of Charles L. Miller, Superintendent of Schools, Hobbs, N. Mex. (page 14):

Question: [There] is a common statement that is made, that it has the result of reducing the quality of the total program, so that the white children are disadvantaged somewhat, too. Do you have any comment on that?

Mr. Mills: I don't think the percentage in our situation has been large enough to have hurt the quality of the total program overall. I think that if it were larger, it would pull it down maybe, but in our case, no.

11. From the testimony of Claude C. Harris, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Muskogee, Okla. (page 33):

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* The last three statements indicate doubts about the future effects of desegregation; none of the three, however, reports any bad effects in experience to date.

Question: You have already commented that some of the Negroes have been very good students, and I take it that there are not enough Negroes in the schools so that you feel that they would in any way adversely affect the academic standards.

Mr. Harris: To say the [majority]* is so great that they are not affected.

12. From the testimony of Dr. Hugh Bryan, Superintendent of Schools, Leavenworth, Kans. (page 24):

Question: Do you have any feeling that the desegregation that you have now in effect has hampered or lowered the standards that you are able to maintain for your white students? Has it had any harmful effect on the quality of the programs being offered?

Dr. Bryan: No; I would say that it has not; possibly for several reasons. We have a small integration. According to my figures we have 140 in a student population--well, we have 140 Negro students attending integrated schools. One hundred of those are in the high school, which leaves only 40 of them which are distributed over the junior high and 4 rather large elementary schools. The largest number in any elementary school is 12.

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* The transcript reads "minority," which would seem to be a typographical error.

The Report of

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS

Atlanta, Georgia

April 28, 1960

1776

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THE SIBLEY REPORT

On April 28, 1960, after meetings throughout the state and with legal counsel, the General Assembly Committee on Schools (the Sibley Committee) presented a majority report and recommendations, and a minority report with an added statement by Rep. Render Hill.

THE MAJORITY REPORTED THAT:

The Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court is p.6
the law of the land, and those state laws that are in conflict are unenforceable. Any public school system must recognize that the state cannot, by law, segregate by race.

To maintain total segregation throughout the state, Georgia will have to give up p.10
all public schools.

It will be impractical to develope a system of private schools that will provide p.11
adequately for the educational needs of the people of Georgia.

Those who insist on total segregation but back away from closing all schools are p.15
deceiving themselves and the people.

To close the schools temporarily would be a useless gesture, and would create p.14
confusion, great economic loss in the state and utter chaos in the schools.

The basic alternatives are 1. give local authorities control of placing students, p.12
2. give as much freedom of choice to parents and local communities as possible, and 3. give "assurance that no child will be required to go to school with a child of a different race except on a voluntary basis."

Pupil placement is the plan by which the local school boards can place a pupil in p.12
a school according to geographical, scholastic, and psychological standards.

To put these alternatives into effect would mean some changes in the Georgia p.15
Constitution, which would have to be voted on in a general election by all voters.

THEREFORE THE MAJORITY RECOMMENDED THAT:

1. A Constitutional amendment be proposed to the effect that no child shall be p.17
forced into a school with a child of the opposite race, and that the child whose parents object to an integrated school be entitled to reassignment, tuition grants or scholarship aid.

2. A Constitutional amendment be proposed to provide for a uniform system of p.17
local units for the administration of the schools, and to allow any such unit to close schools within the unit or to reopen the school in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the qualified voters.

3. The General Assembly pass laws for tuition grants or scholarships for students p.17
who wish to withdraw from an integrated school or whose school has been closed.

4. The General Assembly pass laws to have teacher retirement cover private p.18
school teachers as well as public school teachers.

5. The General Assembly decide whether to close the schools, or to give as much p.18
freedom of choice as possible through 1. pupil placement, 2. empowering the people of each community to vote whether to close their schools in the event of integration or to continue the operation of said schools, and 3. parent option- parents would be able to ask for reassignment or withdrawal with tuition grant or scholarship aid for private education.

THE MINORITY REPORT RECOMMENDED THAT:

1. A Constitutional amendment be proposed to guarantee that no child be forced p.6
to go to an integrated school.

2. The General Assembly provide for tuition grants by state, county and p.7
municipal funds.

3. Schools be kept segregated as long as possible then resort to tution grants. p.7

4. The Governor and the General Assembly take such action and enact such laws p.7
as may be required from time to time.

Representative Render Hill added that each member of the 1961 General Assembly p.2
should inform himself of the school situation, and determine the will of the voters so each may present these views, 2. the General Assembly in 1961 should resolve these issues, and 3. laws be made so no child shall be forced to attend an integrated school, and if necessary each school make each school a separate authority.

Summarized by the Athens League of Women Voters

Reference pages in Report given on right

The American Association of University Women is a national organization composed of women graduates whose degrees entitle them to membership. The primary purpose of the organization has been to inspire higher standards of education in general.

Through the years standards of education have been given consideration on each level of A.A.U.W. Every national Convention since 1937 has adopted resolutions supporting public education. Excerpts from some of these are:

1937: To insure the continued integrity of a democracy in the United States... there must be: free public instruction of high quality, since popular education is the basis of freedom and justice.

1953: Universal education is basic to the preservation of our form of government and to the well-being of our society. We will continue and intensify our interest in the public schools and in education at all levels.

1955: We reaffirm our interest in and intensify our support of the public schools as essential to our democratic way of life.

1959: We affirm our conviction that our system of public education is essential to the survival of freedom in this country. Therefore we resolve to intensify our support of the public schools.

At the recent A.A.U.W. Georgia Division Convention, April 23, 1960, the following resolution was adopted:

The Georgia Division of the American Association of University Women reaffirms its support of public education, and following a poll of its branches endorses the Local Option Plan as the better choice of keeping the schools open in this crisis.

On the local level a poll of members of the Atlanta Branch, A.A.U.W., indicated that an overwhelming majority supported the continuation of public education.

May 9, 1960

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION HELD ON MAY 14, 1960, AT THE

GEORGIA OPEN SCHOOL CONFERENCE

The Important Role of Religious Groups

What is the role of the religious groups in the Public School crisis? Should religious groups participate? There was general agreement that the school issue is a moral issue and the religious groups should enter into the controversy. Now is the time for a change in the climate of opinion. Pastors can help make this change. Now is the time to discuss principles. Working for open schools is working for a principle. Now is the time to face up to the facts of integration. It is imperative that religious groups assume greater responsibility for informing their members of the moral and ethical implications. Religious groups have a responsibility to work for better race relations and understanding between the races through an educational program, through resistance to race and religious bias, prejudice and bigotry wherever it appears.

What is the responsibility of the congregations toward educating their children if the public schools close? Concern for our own children only is the wrong approach. Concern for all children is morally right. "We cannot provide an island for our children. If the church is open for school it must include all children," one minister said. The church must work for uninterrupted public schools. Interim school consideration by the church at this time might affect school closing.

The great need for public information on the problems of private schools was discussed. The impossibility of private schools doing a total educational job was faced. The inadequacy of private schools was recognized.

The group wished to formulate a strong statement concerning their agreement. The following statement was drawn:

> "The Discussion Group on "The Role of Religious Groups in maintaining an uninterrupted public school system," meeting at the Georgia Open School Conference in Atlanta, May 14, 1960.
>
> "Having considered the moral and ethical contradictions involved in the practice of segregation when viewed in the light of our Judeo - Christian heritage;
>
> "As well as the practical inadequacies of interim private school systems operated under religious auspices (whether on a segregated or integrated basis);
>
> "Do hereby reaffirm our confidence in free public education and the importance of maintaining an uninterrupted public school system.
>
> "We do further urge all churches and religious leaders to restudy the implications of their faith, the inclusive nature of the people of God, and the responsibilities of all citizens in our American democracy to support in good faith the law of the land."

REPORT OF THE GEORGIA OPEN SCHOOL CONFERENCE
The Dinkler Plaza Hotel
May 14, 1960

Workshop #1: Breaking the Taboo of Silence (How to Get Your Community Talking)

How to break the silence barrier in face to face talk, in group discussion, in the communications media, and in relation to public officials? What are the barriers to talking?

The discussion followed these two main lines: evaluation of the problems, and suggestions or "hows" to break the barriers. Below is an outline of the problems and some of the suggestions that came from the meeting.

Problems:

1. Overcoming fear: Fear not only includes the fear of losing a job, fear on campuses of college administrators (or regulations), fear of social ostracism, but also the economic fear of the business man who may lose an undetermined amount of business.

2. Overcoming apathy: Apathy includes the view of non-Atlantans —"It is their problem", the feeling "Oh, we've got another year", and "What can we do?"

3. The legislators do not know how the people feel: The people won't talk so the legislators do not know what they think.

4. Resistance in some parts of the communications media to print news and views on the schools: (see No. 1 below)

5. Respectability: Taboo falls away when respectability is gained. For example you can now talk about "schools", but not about "integration".

6. Creating a climate for real public debate.

7. Getting the "power structure" of the city to speak out. The great barrier here is economic pressure, or feared pressure.

8. Getting away from emotions and arguments and into discussions.

Some Hows:

1. When papers won't print information:

   a) Remember that the communications industry is competitive, so try radio and TV.

   b) Remember information must be "news" to get into newspapers, radio and TV.

   c) News can be created out of views or facts (i.e. "Facts on Education"), and it helps to get someone, preferably famous, to hang the facts on.

   d) Try "surveys" of local effects of closing schools, local importance or value of schools, etc.

e) Some hints: First pick the best of the media, one that has the widest distribution and one that is the most respected. After picking the medium, trust them (you can't trust the irresponsible anyway.)

2. When news can't or doesn't get printed, try circulating the news through mimeographed sheets, or small 'papers'. Often this is "news" and will get reported in the news media and so get the information before the public.

3. Get small discussion groups started, if not on the subject of open schools, then on subjects such as Religion in Action Today, or Religious Principles in Our World Today, etc.

a) Organize panel discussion and speakers for small groups, or to speak to several groups or on the radio.

b) Use organizations available, i.e. civic groups, college organizations or forums, to plan discussions or speakers.

4. Get businessmen to discuss economic effects of closing schools, costs of private schools, growing concern for open schools, etc., in forums or groups, to hear the facts, to discuss and perhaps to make a statement. (There is power and protection in numbers.)

5. Try discussion in groups to see how far the limits really are. We never know exactly the division of opinion or the limits of debate until we try.

6. Speak loudly in some groups, and softly in others, but speak.

7. Improve the content of the discussions -- channel it away from arguments, away from the 'merits of segregation' to subjects such as the value of education -- open schools.

a) Prudence or expediency may necessitate deleting the moral issue (that is a much slower process of conversion) over to the more immediate problem of keeping schools open. The atmosphere is now much freer for talking about schools.

b) Knowing what the other fellow will say helps avoid the problem of being misunderstood.

c) Stress that we can now strengthen the South.

8. Stay away from abstractions, be concrete — "know the facts, Ma'am." Stay away from slogans, generalities based on personal assumptions, emotions and experiences.

9. We can do something about the politicians — Vote. Get the candidates to announce how they stand and elect legislators who will work to keep the schools open.

10. We must do something about the businessmen (power structure) and their hesitancy to speak out. Emphasize the economic effect of closed schools, and public opinion, this can be a two-edged sword.

PAGE(S) PARTIALLY ILLEGIB

Workshop #1 (cont.)

Summary: The discussion was concerned with the problems of fear, apathy and resistance, and the immediate need for overcoming these. Perhaps the best summary of how to overcome these was made by one of the speakers in the afternoon session when he said that the best way to break the barrier of silence was to start talking.

Conclusion: The conclusion of those at the workshop was that we must start now, in person to person contacts, within local groups and organizations, within local communities, and to local legislators to talk and to keep talking so that they, the communities and legislators, will know the pressing need for action to keep the schools open.

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Workshop # 4: Organizing Your Town to Keep Schools Open (Cooperation of organizations toward a common goal)

This question broke down into two parts in the discussion:

1. Why Organize? 2. How to organize.

1. Why organize?

a) Be prepared. The need for concerted expression of opinion often comes without enough time to organize, i. e. Sibley hearings.

b) Elected officials respond best to large numbers of constituents acting together. Dribbles of opinion are not as effective.

c) Group expression lends courage to the less aggressive voters. Group expression is more likely to get publicity, to promote public relations and to educate.

d) Organized activity in North Georgia helps those people in South Georgia who face different problems to feel they are not alone, but do have support.

2. How to organize?

Each community is different. What works in one may not work in another.

a) Town A has a HOPE organization. The group often finds they can work more effectively as a group of interested parents and citizens. Various projects have been successfully carried out by naming a "sponsoring group" of citizens with no official organization. The HOPE organization has been successful in stimulating activity in various groups with overlapping memberships. Get the people interested -- in any way possible. HOPE has provided speakers who will give the economic, legal and sociological facts. Civic, church and other groups have benefited. PTA presidents were invited to a coffee. The city attorney gave legal facts. Lists of speakers were offered. Since that day, the PTA presidents have "taken the bull by the horns". When

Workshop #4 (cont.)

they had a concrete plan, they were not intimidated.

b) Town B had not had as successful a story. However, they have a HOPE organization and are working quietly and effectively in spite of considerable resistance.

c) Town C started out with a rather large HOPE organization and were quickly destroyed by strong opposition. However, the members have found many ways of working through other organizations and independently in changing public opinion. Petitions have been signed. Telegrams and letters have been sent to officials.

d) Town D has had a Ku Klux Klan problem. They wonder if it is helpful to attempt public meetings. It was suggested that a number of small meetings in homes might accomplish more than a large public meeting. It was also suggested that an invitation meeting in a larger place where rent was paid might help to provide a meeting place for people to freely discuss the issue.

e) Several towns were represented where no organization has been attempted. It was suggested that a small committee consider:

1. Starting a new organization with or without the name of HOPE.
2. Forming an inter-group committee with several interested organizations sending delegates.
3. Working through existing groups such as League of Women Voters, church groups, PTA.

What is the next function of the interested group? Now is the time to attempt to influence your legislators. Elect the right man in the primaries and elections. See that the candidates are committed to open schools. Organize to influence your legislators and help neighbors organize to influence them.

Summary: Our most important issue in organizing is to try to create an atmosphere of freedom. Encourage people to speak out. Be careful not to take the position of opposing, but be the group that is proposing; not to fight but to inform; not to be defensive, but to take the lead in defense of the rights of Georgia's children for public education.

Work together with groups dedicated to open schools. Let the people know how you stand.

# # # # # # #

NOTE: These Summaries express the opinions of many individuals, and are not necessarily those of any organization.

A Statement by Clergymen of New Orleans

Urge Schools Preserved

A resolution urging preservation of the public school system and deploring "hatred and scorn for those of another race" has been signed by 94 ministers and rabbis of the New Orleans area.

The statement in full:

To whom it may concern:

We the undersigned ministers and rabbis of the Greater New Orleans area speak as individual citizens of Louisiana and the United States, having authority to represent no other than ourselves. We speak in humility and penitence. At the same time, we speak out of the deep conviction of our souls as to what is right. We maintain that the following principles must pertain in our consideration of the problems before us.

1. There must be the preservation of freedom of speech at all costs. Unless there is free expression and discussion it is impossible to resolve any problem. Economic reprisals, social ostracism and even physical violence are constant threats to those who do not conform to the strict patterns of segregation. As we insist upon the right of honest conviction—whether right or wrong — to be heard, we would pay tribute to the courageous individuals and groups who are speaking out that our problems must be faced in a spirit of realism, sanity and good will.

2. As Americans and as religious leaders we must obey the law. Those who insist that the decision of the supreme court on segregation in the public schools has no binding force do great injury to our people. The supreme court's interpretation of the Constitution has the effect of law in our country. It is possible for that court to err, just as it is possible for Congress to enact bad laws. The citizens of our country have the right to work through legal processes to secure the correction of judicial errors or the repeal of undesirable legislation. They do not have the right to defy laws simply because they personally hold them to be unwise or harmful. A policy of obeying only those laws or those rulings of the court with which we agree leads inevitably to anarchy. It is time for us to face up to the fact that, under the ruling of the supreme court, made in the discharge of its constitutional authority, enforced segregation in the public schools is now without support in, and contrary to, national law. At times in her history the church has opposed civil law in the name of the claims of the higher laws of God. However, we believe that the Constitution of the US in its provisions for human rights is in accord with Divine law, and we must, therefore, learn to live with and under the law.

We reaffirm our conviction that the integrity of each race should be maintained on a basis of mutual esteem and free choice, rather than of force. There are some areas in which some desegregation in schools at this time would be possible without insurmountable difficulty, as has already been demonstrated in certain sections of the South; while there are other areas where such desegregation would involve needless hardship and grave danger. We have the hope that, if our leaders will offer evidence of good faith toward providing constitutional rights for all citizens, the federal government will be willing to leave the working out of details in local hands. We believe it is possible, under the ruling of the supreme court, for states to take reasonable steps to comply with the law of the land and at the same time give due consideration to local situations and avoid an indisriminate desegregation of the public schools.

3. The public school system must be preserved. Many of our people have been led to believe that through some fictitious legal device we could close our public schools and still provide for public education through tax funds. Recent developments in Arkansas and Virginia serve to make it abundantly clear that any such hope is based solely upon wishful thinking. The choice which confronts us now is either the end of an enforced segregation in public schools or no public schools whatever. We are alarmed to note that many political leaders are apparently willing to offer no better solution than the closing of public schools and the destruction of public education in order to maintain what has been inappropriately described as "our sacred way of life." It is inconceivable that the South should deliberately destroy its dearly bought system of public education. The results of such action in the impoverishment of countless lives, in the loss to our section, even from a purely economic viewpoint, would be a tragedy of the first magnitude. It is not likely that the South would ever recover fully from the consequences of such action. Obviously, the closing of the public schools means a small and favored portion of our youth would be educated in private institutions, while the great majority, white and Negro, would receive no school training worthy of the name. No democratic society can tolerate that situation, nor do we believe our citizens wish to sacrifice the welfare of our youth.

In this connection we would voice an emphatic protest against any suggestion that church property be used as a means of circumcenting the law of the nation. The churches and synagogues owe a tremendous debt to the state and this we believe they would gladly repay in any legitimate way possible. There are times when the educational equipment of the churches should be offered to supplement the public school buildings in providing space for our growing school population, provided that the separation of church and state shall always be recognized and maintained in such an agreement. We concur that churches and synagogues have the right, as they have always had, to engage as they may deem wise in educational enterprise in the interest of their constituencies. We believe, however, their facilities should not be offered nor demanded as a means for defying the constituted authority of our national government.

4. Hatred and scorn for those of another race, or for those who hold a position different from our own can never be justified. All hatred between races and groups within society carries with it the constant threat of violence and bloodshed, as has been evidenced by the bombing of churches, synagogues, and schools. Defiance of one law leads to disrespect for all law. We would call upon our political leaders scrupulously to avoid the type of inflammatory utterance which has characterized too many public pronouncements in recent months and to exert an influence for sanity, for justice, and for kindness. We believe that multitudes of voters in the South as in all America are far more prepared to respond to and support fair-minded and statemanlike attitudes and policies in political life than these men have realized.. In any event, political

power is by no means so important as to justify its attainment by the sacrifice of justice, of knidness, and of truth, and by the unleashing of these emotions which threaten the very life of our people.

5. Communication between responsible leaders of the races must be mainained. The time of danger is also the time of opportunity. It may well be that we are passing through that darkest hour which comes just before the dawn. Never has there been greater need than now for men of good will in both races to voice their convictions, to exert their influence, and to maintain open lines of communication. We are heartened by the intelligent concern and struggle of an increasing number of groups who are facing the issue and its implications. We are likewise heartened by the constructive results which are coming from those lines of communication which do exist between the races.

6. Our difficulties cannot be solved in our own strength or in human wisdom but only through prayer, obedience to God, and under His blessing. The situation which confronts us is one which calls for sincere penitence, for earnest prayer, for clear thought, and for courageous action.

Ministers and rabbis who signed the statement follow:

Ralph A. Bridges, Arthur M. Baker, William O. Byrd, W. M. Fountain Jr., Williard C. Moser, Andy Foreman, R. L. Potter, Richard E. Wilburn, I. H. Weisfeld, Wm. M. Jacocks, B. A. Galloway, James E. Marshall, A. J. Scherer, Clyde C. Frazier Jr., Robert B. Bennett, John W. Bracey, Eugene R. Harrison, William A. Crosland Jr., Albert A. Collins, K. D. Baar, Norman A. Maunz, C. E. Munden III, H. F. J. Rest, J. Dudley Downing, Roland H. Pantermuehl, Preston B. Mixon, Warren W. Beale, Jim A. Langley, S. P. Emanuel, Ernest D. Elliott, Bruce C. Causey, Harold G. Hermetz, James C. Whitaker, A. Dean Calcote, John De L. Karsten, Joseph R. Beckman, Charles H. Blakeslee, John S. Jenkins, Girault M. Jones, Stephen L. Skardon, Carl H. Stolley Jr., William C. Acosta, J. L. Rhymes, W. Donald George, Paul H. Richards, Donald H. Wattley, Charles S. Walker, J. Henry Bowdon, Neil E. Lindley, Albert B. Link, James S. Brown, William Finnin, Myron C. Madden, Geo. H. Wilson.

A. C. Hillegass Jr., James A. McLean, Alex W. Hunter, Joe M. Burnett, A. W. Lehenbauer, Charles D. Probst, A. W. Townsend Jr., Lewis E. Everline, George W. Harkins, J. Richard Randels, Thomas C. Aycock Jr., Henry Crisler, John McKee, Hugh C. McKee, Rubert B. Lucent, Bernard J. Hellmann, William S. Turner, Nicholas J. Abraham, Leighton H. Nugent, John G. Arthur, Warren B. Wall, Edward E. Russell, Dayton Castleman, Ed. A. Krause, Edgar M. Grider, David McPeake, Harry Ward, Salvation Army, Ralph H. Kimball, Leo A. Bergman, Howard Daughenbaugh Jr., Sidney S. Lynch, Vestal W. Parrish Jr., William C. Norris Jr., E. J. Barksdale, Ned L. Stout, John T. Redmon, John B. Koelemay, Delton Pickering, R. F. Buck and R. E. Jones.

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Private Business & Public Education in the South

By HELEN HILL MILLER

Helen Hill Miller, *formerly associated with* The Economist *(London) and* Newsweek, *is the author of numerous books and articles on policital affairs.*

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The question of what happens to the school system in the South is more than regional, more than educational . . . and it should be more than emotional. Here is one of those complex situations where a social problem bears on business, and where business in turn may have a leadership role in cutting through to a solution.

Private Business & Public Education In the South

By Helen Hill Miller

- Unrest over school desegregation is jeopardizing effective business operations in the South.
- There exists a fundamental conflict between the social order established during the colonial period and the desire to enjoy twentieth century industrial progress.
- Southern plant managers may find it desirable to participate in state and local efforts to ensure the availability of continuous, modern public school systems.
- Formation of attitudes in head offices regarding the political activities of branch managers is as important as the formation of other types of operating policy.

Since World War II, the South has been the most rapidly developing industrial area in the nation. Since 1954, it has likewise been the place where a choice between eliminating the public school system or else including some measure of desegregation in its operation has been presented in most difficult form.

In the South, management engaged in the operation of modern plants with highly trained personnel cannot remain indifferent to the possible absence of a functioning public school system. Most of the employees with high skills were brought in from other parts of the country when the new plants were set up. Generally speaking, they are young men with growing families. They are in high demand everywhere; and if they do not know it already, one look at the flattering business offers in any Sunday *New York Times* business section would clarify their market position. When faced with uncertainty as to whether schools will be available for their children, these families are likely to make plans to go elsewhere, to areas where adequate preparation for college, under public auspices, is reliably continuous.

At the same time that new plants have been burgeoning, a network of consumer goods distribution has likewise developed, induced by the purchasing power of new plant payrolls and dependent on its continuance. Much of this business, too, has a branch relationship to national firms. In many communities, this transition from the old economy to the new has been strikingly abrupt. Much of the postwar industrial capacity has been put up right in the midst of previously rural, low-income areas. Factories have taken the place of fields. Sudden creation of purchasing power by a plant with a multimillion dollar annual payroll can change a landscape out of all recognition within a matter of months, covering it with housing, churches, schools, shopping centers, branches of city department stores, and distributive outlets for domestic appliances and automobiles.

But while the change in economic equipment is fast, the change in social mores and political representation is slower. And where the racial issue exists, it is exacerbated by the inexorable Gresham's law of demagogic politics.

In this delicate situation, concern for the maintenance of rapid industrial growth and for profitable operation has caused some branch plant managers, officials of railways serving industrial development, and members of the financial community to participate in quiet efforts to strengthen local determination to maintain public schools. Last year the locus of decision was in Virginia; this year it is in Atlanta.

The experience of such people is likely to be given increasing attention by the head offices of national corporations operating in Southern areas, and by local managers. In December 1958, Ivan Allen, Jr., an Atlanta businessman, president of the Georgia Tech Foundation and a former president of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, said:

> "It's an old axiom of business and capital investment that it doesn't fear good business or bad business but the things that business and the investment of capital dislikes is uncertainty, chaos and confusion. The present situation is just that. We don't know how long the schools can be kept open. No provisions have been made for testing a private school plan ahead of time. It's time for some constructive leadership and not a negative policy." [1]

Postwar Expansion

The extent of management's stake in continued effective functioning of new industry in the South can be underlined with hard figures. Consider the following from a detailed study by Hammer and Co. of Atlanta, which included the 11 states from Virginia to Texas, excluding Florida:

> Between January 1, 1946 and December 31, 1955, the number of plants in the region increased by one third. There were 4,105 new installations. Two thirds of the 1,162 counties in the area were included in the expansion. More than one half of the new plants were located in counties classified in 1950 as 50% or more rural. And 30% were in industries new to the South — paper, chemicals, primary and fabricated metals, machinery, and transportation equipment.[2]

The extent to which America's biggest corporations are involved in this growth has been analyzed, in some hitherto unpublished figures, by the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. The council's cooperating economists checked the recent *Fortune* list of the 500 largest companies against the 1959 *Moody's Industrial Manual* to see how many have interests in the South. Of the 500, only 121 do not have any interests in the region. By contrast, 347 have Southern subsidiaries, plants, or properties, and 32 have their headquarters there.

The importance of the South as a new consumer goods market is also evidenced by its recent rate of gain in personal income as compared to the rest of the nation:

> In the Southeast area (12 states including West Virginia and Florida, and excluding Texas), described in the mid-1930's as the nation's "number one economic problem," [3] and with a 1940 per capita disposable income of $333, or only 58% of the national average, per capita income had by 1955 climbed to $1,290, or 70% of the national average.[4]

By 1959, according to Charles Taylor, economist for the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, the per capita income of the Southeast had reached 74% of the national average. He forecasts that if the growth rates of the last decade are maintained, it will reach 77% by 1970.[5]

New Purchasing Power

The new purchasing power extends to the Negro minority. By and large, the new plants themselves have employed few Negroes in other than service jobs (those with government contracts take on a very few executives and some skilled workers under the Executive Order governing such contracts, and in federal offices there is an occasional appointment). However, the rise in white payrolls has had a secondary effect in terms of both greater and more stable Negro employment in other kinds of work, especially in the cities. Many of the rural counties which have obtained new plants have been counties which at the same time were losing population as a result of white and Negro, but predominantly Negro, migration to metropolitan areas, some in the South, some elsewhere.

---

[1] Atlanta *Constitution*, December 3, 1958.

[2] *Post-War Industrial Development in the South*, multilithed, November 1, 1956, pp. i–iv; 1.

[3] *Report on Economic Conditions of the South*, prepared for the President by the National Emergency Council (Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1938), p. 64.

[4] Charles F. Schwartz and Robert E. Graham, Jr., "Personal Income by States since 1929," a supplement to the *Survey of Current Business* (Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1956).

[5] "Income in the South: The Last Ten Years and the Next Ten," Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta *Monthly Review*, February 1960, pp. 1–3.

The extent to which the move to the city has been a move up is shown in a study by Gary S. Becker of the University of Chicago on the *Economics of Discrimination*.[6] The 1950 census figures on the median income of Negroes put the income of the Southern rural-farm Negro at $431 as against $861 for the Southern urban Negro. For a growing number of distributors in cities, Negro purchasing power is becoming a factor on the balance sheet. The reality of this purchasing power is in the background of the recent demonstrated economics of passive resistance, from the Montgomery bus boycott to the chain store sit-ins.

As Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta puts it:

> "The South has gone through a change — we've changed from a colonial economy to more balance between agriculture and manufacturing; political change behind that is inevitable. In the old days under an agricultural economy we bought in a protected market and sold in an unprotected one; we lost good people to other regions in an erosion of manpower; and we had a political structure to go with it. Now, manufacturing is coming in, wages are increasing, income rising. The purchasing power of the Negro is rising too, and that carries all these implications and problems with it. Millions of people, with better purchasing power, struggle for better homes and a voice in the community. The school problem is one of the major results." [7]

Cost of Uncertainty

So while there has been economic improvement, it has been troubled by current uncertainties. In regard to the potential cost of these uncertainties, Preston T. Holmes, vice president of the State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts, Richmond, has stated:

> "Without discussing the political, moral, social, or religious issues involved, the integration decision of the Supreme Court in 1954 has given the South its greatest single problem since the War between the States, and the unsettled general conditions, particularly the lack of stability of the public school system, are a major economic deterrent. The manner in which this problem is handled will have a tremendous effect on the ability of the South to attract new industry and to encourage existing industries to expand their present facilities. For instance, North Carolina, with legal compliance with the Supreme Court decision and little social unrest, had new plant investment in 1958 totaling $253 million, while Arkansas, with its massive resistance and unsettled conditions, had only $25.4 million in 1958 compared with $44.9 million in 1957 and $131 million in 1956." [8]

Little Rock

The longest perspective on the costs of this uncertainty is afforded by the experience of Little Rock, and of Arkansas. Back in October 1957, when the trouble at the high school first began, Winthrop Rockefeller issued a press statement from his home 65 miles northeast of the city in which he commented: "It will be six months before we can accurately estimate the damage that has been done — and damage there has been."

As things turned out, the drying up of new industry in Little Rock was complete. Over the years 1950–1957, an average of five new plants a year came to the city, ranging in value from $100,000 to over $3,000,000; and in 1957, prior to the outbreak of violence in September, eight new plants had been installed. *But since then, no new plants at all have come.*

Everett Tucker, Jr., who has for a decade been head of the Little Rock Industrial Development Corporation, has spelled out what has happened. In the course of television appearances and some missionary journeys to other areas in the South he warned local leaders in these words:

> "It's sort of an insidious thing. The principal damage comes about when you don't even know that it's happening to you. You just don't hear from the XYZ Company that it's on the prowl for a new plant location. You never hear from them; they are not going to write you and say, 'We were going to look at Little Rock, but now we're not.' " [9]

Corporate Retreat

As further evidence, Mr. Tucker has shown his audiences three letters from his files. The first was written in 1958 by the president of a company in the East with which he had been on the point of concluding negotiations for location of a new plant. It reads:

---

[6] Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1957, p. 17.

[7] Personal interview, March 1, 1960.

[8] "Credit in the Development of the South," *The University of Virginia News Letter,* October 15, 1959.

[9] Transcript of telecast, "Face the Nation," CBS Television Network, August 16, 1959.

> "As you know from our previous discussions, certain key employees' reluctance to leave the _____ area made it almost impossible to move. The wives of these employees played a prominent part in their decisions not to move to Little Rock. The adverse publicity given your area on the 'school issue' was certainly no help to our cause."

A second letter, from a board chairman of a company which had located in Little Rock prior to the trouble, was written this past summer after Mr. Tucker had assumed the presidency of the school board and announced plans to reopen schools:

> "As you well know, this lack of secondary education for many of the youngsters has been pretty tough on the budgets of a number of our people who have sent their youngsters to other cities and back to some of their relatives in order that the kids could have a secondary education. I am glad to see the secondary schools being opened up again. I hope very much that the governor and others will leave you alone to run the kind of school system you feel is legal, and will give our youngsters an education regardless of race, color or creed."

The third letter is perhaps the most pertinent, from the standpoint of other Southern areas. It was shown to Mr. Tucker when he was visiting a Northern city, in the office of a nationally known engineering firm whose principal business is the selection of sites for its manufacturing clients. A client had written:

> "You may dismiss _____ from consideration. Our contacts with Arkansas have given us an unfavorable opinion of that state in comparison with Tennessee, Mississippi or Missouri. We have no desire to be involved in the segregation problems current in that state."

Mr. Tucker has ended recent speeches thus:

> "If you will pardon an allusion, it reminds me of having to see a bad movie the second time. If we can in any way prevent your buying tickets to this second showing, we feel that our meager efforts have been amply repaid.
>
> "If I might be permitted to make one suggestion to you, it would be this: keep control of your schools with the local school boards where it belongs; try to keep the politicians from diverting the issue to their own selfish ends; and, finally, keep your public schools open. You will never regret it. I realize that all of these things are much easier said than done. We didn't do any of them at Little Rock. That's why we are here tonight." [10]

Action or Inaction?

If business has an important stake in the South, and if the segregated school problem clearly threatens its interests, what action, if any, should it take? What can businessmen do to help provide a climate in which industry can operate with confidence? Or should they not try to help?

There are two components of an area's climate: (1) local sentiment in the immediate community where a given business is active, and (2) state sentiment as translated into legal structure by those political factions of the Democratic party that are currently in power. Various case histories demonstrate that management *can* play an effective, constructive role in the formation of both types of opinion. However, the decision to undertake such action is never easy. The arguments against it are many-sided and strong.

Case Against Participation

There are five arguments that stand out in importance:

1. *It is unwise to irritate the state authorities.* In the narrow area in which politicians and industrialists have been able to give each other what is euphemistically referred to as "favorable consideration," business and politics here, as elsewhere, are by no means strangers.

On the one hand, there is a need for campaign funds. On the other hand, there is a need for franchises, sympathetic tax treatment, understanding corporation commissions and rate-setting bodies, and public contracts, particularly from the highway department. On the basis of mutual need, the two hands can be brought together in a firm clasp. In addition, newly arrived industry may have been welcomed locally by free sites or initial periods of tax abatement. Consider these two instances of corporate tie-ins with local government:

- In Alabama, the relationship between candidates and heavy industry around Birmingham has become part of the political vocabulary: "Who's going to have the support of the Big Mules?"
- In Georgia, preferences of the Coca-Cola dynasty have long been important, as have those of light and power companies of most Southern states.

---

[10] From addresses given at Athens and Atlanta, Georgia, November 3–4, 1959.

In view of this long connection, many industries hesitate to withdraw their handclasp lest they be subject to official harassment: lost contracts, rigid inspections, and tax audits. There are many available means of reminding hostages of their status. Why rock the boat?

2. *Managers of branch plants should remember that they are newcomers from other sections.* The sensitivity of a region that has suffered military defeat and occupation to interference from beyond its borders greatly increases the normal delicacy of a newcomer's position. Even in sections of the United States less sensitive than the South, the newcomer is frowned on if he raises his voice before he has become established in the community. (A Georgia banker tells with relish of the indignation on Cape Cod when one of his Atlanta competitors, on a first visit, advised the old-timers on how to broil lobster.) Business newcomers naturally feel themselves in an awkward position. The practice of many large corporations of moving their key men at five- to seven-year intervals means that in some cases such men are never locally established anywhere.

An easy alternative to expression of unpopular opinions is to adopt the slogan, "When in Rome do as the Romans do." The South is by no means lacking in residents from other areas who attempt to work their passage by being more royalist than the king. A few years ago, when the Presbyterian Church, U.S., was voting on possible reunion with the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., in an effort to heal the split that occurred at the outbreak of the War between the States, one of the most ardent protagonists of maintaining Confederate separatism was a large-scale real estate operator from Florida who had been raised in Michigan as a Methodist.

3. *It should be remembered that the customer is always right.* Managers concerned with the distributive side of the South's economy, from chain stores to automobile agencies, hesitate to take a position on an issue on which their customers are divided. The sit-ins, boycotts, and counterboycotts of 1960 have sharpened management's awareness of this problem. And even in industrial operations that have less direct contact with the general public than do distributive outlets, the attitudes of colleagues, of credit sources, and of suppliers may still be effective deterrents to the expression of opinion.

4. *The chamber of commerce should keep out of politics.* The inhibitions affecting the taking of a position by an individual or a single company are usually even stronger in respect to action by groups representing business as a whole. In more than one such organization, at the moment, invisible tugs of war are in progress, with vigorous arguments both for and against business going into politics.

5. *The feelings of the top executives of the corporation must be considered.* The power of this idea is not diminished by geographic distance. Increasingly, the main offices of corporations are encouraging their executives to take part in community activities. A few have proposed their participation in politics. But this encouragement is frequently given on the assumption that the kinds of activity in which the men will share are the kinds that everybody in the community favors, and will not entail controversial situations. Yet the school issue crops up in unexpected places:

- Executives who are active in their churches may find that the vestry, the session, or the governing body of their church must decide whether it will, or will not, allow its educational building to be used on weekdays for private schooling in case public schools are closed.
- Executives who serve on community chests or united givers funds may have to face the question of whether, in the interest of successfully raising their quotas in areas where the school situation has inflamed racial feeling, Negro organizations should be dropped from the group of supported agencies. The Urban League has recently been dropped in New Orleans and various other Southern cities.
- Executives who give time to urban renewal and city development projects may find that condemnation of areas for redevelopment in the city's decaying center requires the simultaneous location of a public housing project to which Negro occupants of the condemned slums may move — with resultant civic controversy. Such an issue divided Atlanta this spring.

More Positive Philosophy

Against this background of negative arguments, Ralph McGill, Pulitzer prize winning columnist and editor of the Atlanta *Constitution,* recently said:

"We of late have had a great deal of talk about business men getting into politics. This has been urged, I believe, by various persons and committees of the National Association of Manufacturers, the

United States Chamber of Commerce, and heads of some of the larger corporations. But from the beginning they have revealed a fatal flaw in their image of what getting into politics means. They have had the narrow one of merely electing someone they thought would represent them best locally.

"Getting into politics means much more than that. Politics demands a public philosophy. This is basic. . . . If the nation's business leadership will get into politics in the fullest and best sense we can make real progress. The Committee for Economic Development, for example, has recently issued a study and recommendation on education.[11] That is business statesmanship. Here is a public philosophy on education by leaders of the nation's productive economy. . . . If we leave it only to the politicians, then the instinct for survival will allow most of the talking and interpretation to be done by the extremists. . . . The sooner we make up our minds about it, with help from the Chambers of Commerce, the sooner this nation will bridge the gap which is presented to us in this last half of the 20th century. Let us repeat — getting into politics requires a mature public philosophy if the political system is to be backed by a healthy public opinion." [12]

To representatives of management who, in spite of the inhibitions described earlier, have determined that it is necessary to act, a certain number of success stories are available for their guidance and encouragement. In order to understand them, some background is necessary.

First, there is the reality pointed out back in 1958 by Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida:

> "Talking . . . in terms of realities, we should recognize that the United States Supreme Court decision can only be changed by the Court itself, or by a constitutional amendment declaring racial segregation in the public schools permissible. And no one seriously expects that either of these things will happen." [13]

In their private moments, other Southern politicians in other top offices know that what he said is true. Yet they know too that every aspirant to office has a lethal weapon at his disposal — the charge that the incumbent whom he wants to displace is soft on race. Every incumbent, whether in a governor's mansion or in the federal Congress, knows that the hotter the contest in his next primary, the more flagrantly will the race issue be used against him — if he does not use it first himself. The vigils of Southern Senators during the February–March filibuster looked like shadowboxing in Washington; at home, both the shadow and the boxing were real.

Change in Virginia

Most Southern politicians are engaged in an effort to find a way to accept the inevitable against an opposition promising to avoid the unavoidable. Significant progress was made in 1959 in Virginia, with the espousal of a doctrine of local option and "freedom of choice" to replace the doctrine of "massive resistance." Previously, although mid-South states like Kentucky and North Carolina had promptly instituted measures in compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation order, successful resistance to the decree in Virginia had rendered serious thought about an alternative unnecessary in the states of the deep South. Politicians there had been able to look to the former capital of the Confederacy and find leadership entirely to their liking.

In 1956, the political organization which has dominated the state for three generations, and which was inherited by Virginia's present senior United States Senator, Harry Flood Byrd, from an uncle who in symbol and in fact lies buried on the Appomatox Court House green, pushed aside the findings of a legislative commission which had assumed compliance. In designing a desegregation procedure, the commission had proposed local option by communities, a pupil placement plan, and tuition grants for private schooling at parental option. Repudiating this approach, the Byrd machine invoked and imposed statewide application of an infrangible principle — not one Negro child should enter a white school.

As a result of this policy, white schools under federal court order to desegregate were subsequently closed in the cities of Charlottesville and Norfolk, and in Warren County. An estimated 12,729 white children were either without instruction, taught in places other than their home localities, or cared for in hastily assembled private schools.

Support for the public school system then began to be mustered. By the narrowest of margins, at the special session of the Virginia Assembly in 1959, legislation was adopted that permitted local determination of school policy. This change was maintained and confirmed at the regular session of 1960. Compliance now becomes a community-by-community matter, uncomplicated by reference to statewide principle.

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[11] "Paying for Better Public Schools," a Statement on National Policy, by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York, December 1959.

[12] Speech given at the Cooper Union, New York, February 1960, at the centennial celebration of Lincoln's Cooper Union address.

[13] Quoted in *New South*, November 1958, p. 15.

Local option may, of course, be used to secure the permanent closing of schools: in Virginia one county, Prince Edward, gave up its public school system. During the 1959–1960 school year, its white children were taught in makeshift private schools and there was no local provision for its 1,700 Negro children.

How much violence, how much making of national headlines, lies ahead in deep South areas where racial proportions are more nearly equal than in the mid-South is still unknown. But violence is not inevitable. The Virginia story shows that, in situations which are both fluid and dangerous, citizen efforts on behalf of order and progress can make a crucial difference, and that appropriately implemented attitudes of industrial management can exert real leverage.

It is the timing that matters. Danger lies in delay. Many thoughtful people in the South are deeply concerned over the damage to the social fabric that is done not only by the incidents which tear it apart but also by the prolonged strains which result in brittleness. There is a stiffening of racial feeling on both sides. Prolonged reticence of business groups to express their views lest such expression be regarded as premature means that when they do move, their action occurs in a milieu that has deteriorated.

Leverage Exerted

The full story in the reversal of Virginia policy will never be told. Too many private conferences with the governor and members of the state legislature on the part of businessmen, bankers, and attorneys, though known about off the record, will remain permanently private. The Committee for Public Schools, a statewide citizens organization formed with the single purpose of mustering support for keeping the public schools open, was visible like an iceberg — the main mass and weight were below the surface.

But meetings under the committee's auspices gave visibility to a number of key statements which paralleled in public what was being urged in private behind closed doors. At the committee's organizing session, for instance, Dr. Louis Rader, manager of the General Electric plant near Waynesboro, which had brought a $5 million annual payroll into an area that had been agricultural only a few years before, presented his opinions. He thought he might lose up to one fourth of his key personnel if the schools in his area did not remain open, and that it would be virtually impossible to recruit replacements of comparable caliber. He declared that his firm probably would not have come to Virginia if it had had any idea that the state would think of closing the public schools.

Speaking in Richmond in March 1959, as a member of the committee's advisory board, Dr. Rader also said:

> "I am convinced that businessmen, like myself, should stand up and be heard. . . . In my opinion, the manager of a modern business organization has ever-widening responsibilities to his community, his state, and his nation. This includes responsibility in educational affairs, as business, education, and the community come to a greater realization of their mutual concerns. . . . A strong system of public education is very important among those factors that attract new industry into a state and that keep industry [which is] already here from moving away. . . ."[14]

Further statements by corporation officials were made under other public auspices. For instance, before the crisis reached the school-closing stage, Thomas Meloy, president of the Westinghouse subsidiary, Melpar, Inc., warned at a statewide meeting of the Virginia Planning Association:

> "I, personally, have had my part in building an industry from a few dozen people to well over 4,000 in Northern Virginia. It is now an important asset to the communities on which it draws. Of the 4,300 people in my company, over a thousand are of professional level, that is to say, engineers of various types, such as electronic, chemical, mechanical, aeronautical and civil, and mathematicians, physicists, metallurgists, and other specialists. The other three thousand-odd employees consist of technicians, machinists, draftsmen, technical writers, assemblers, and office personnel.
>
> "Of the thousand professional personnel, all but a very few came from the outside, and the majority from the North where school standards were much better. Our greatest problem in persuading them to come here was the lack of desirable schools."[15]

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[14] Address at Thomas Jefferson High School, Richmond, Virginia, March 15, 1959.

[15] "What Industry Needs from a Locality," June 21, 1958.

But such occasional statements on the record can only hint at what went on in private consultation. An account of what was done locally in Charlottesville, Virginia, is illustrative; it is based on a diary of one of the participants, checked against newspaper files and the public statements that accompanied the action.

Charlottesville Diary

During the session of the Virginia Assembly in early 1958, the delegate from the city of Charlottesville followed the "moderate" line, while the state senator from the area that includes Charlottesville was a "massive resister." Later that spring, a private citizen with World War II experience as an intelligence officer talked with the attorney who had just been elected mayor of the town, with the automobile dealer whom the attorney had succeeded as mayor, with the president of the University of Virginia, and with the chairman and another member of the school board. A case concerning desegregation of Charlottesville schools was on its way through the courts; he suggested assembling a group of substantial citizens who might prepare the community for meeting the coming crisis in a law-abiding way.

After much conversation back and forth, it was decided to ask the city's delegate to call a private meeting. This was held in May, with several businessmen present in addition to the original consultants, one of them a Main Street merchant who had long been associated with the Byrd political organization.

Schools Closed

In September, two white schools — an elementary school and the white high school — were closed because of a conflict between a federal court order to desegregate them and the state's massive resistance laws. A professor at the University of Virginia's School of Business Administration became the entrepreneur of private education for the children of the closed schools. He was joined in the project both by parents of segregationist persuasion and by parents interested solely in a stopgap, pending reopening of the public schools.

Early in October, a meeting was held at the home of this professor, attended by Charlottesville's delegate, the attorney for the school board, the president of the university, a leading faculty member of the law school, and several members of the committees for private schooling. However, they were limited in what they could do. Constructive action had to await expected court rulings on Virginia's massive resistance laws which were then under review by both the state supreme court and the federal courts.

Therefore, it was suggested that in the interval draft legislation should be drawn that would stand up in the federal courts and, at the same time, provide for only that degree of desegregation for which the consent of communities could be secured. The proposals were to be readied for submission to the next session of the legislature, but the project lagged.

In December, the former intelligence officer initiated a further effort, concentrating on business participation. The response proved unexpectedly hearty. The group that met shortly before Christmas included the general manager of a newly built department store, two hotel men, the managing editor of a business research organization, an architect, a general contractor, two insurance executives, the general manager of a major new branch plant of a national corporation, two women members of the local Committee for Public Education (which was later changed to the Committee for Public Schools, to conform with the nomenclature of the statewide organization), and another professor from the business school.

Attempt to Enlist Support

This group appointed a subcommittee, headed by one of the insurance executives, to draw up a statement of purpose which might subsequently be made public. The subcommittee members co-opted a member of the law school faculty to work with them.

On January 14, five days before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals was scheduled to hand down its decision on the massive resistance laws, the group met again, this time with the original members plus the head of the town's largest bank, the adviser from the law school, and the author of a plan for a school system combining compliance with freedom of choice. It was decided to see if the draft prepared by the subcommittee could be published over the signatures of from 50 to 75 leading citizens. Each of those present agreed to call a list of eight or ten possible signers. The response was not encouraging. The plan was then changed to one of procuring mass signatures. The League of Women Voters, the local Committee for Public Schools, several ministers, and various civic groups circulated copies. Here is the statement verbatim:

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS UNDER LOCAL CONTROL
A NON-POLITICAL STATEMENT

The undersigned members of the community believe that, with the decision of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals declaring unconstitutional the "massive resistance" program, the time has come to speak out plainly and forcibly on the school crisis facing this community. Accordingly, we desire to register, in harmony with that decision, the following convictions reached after careful deliberation:

1. It is in the interest of every citizen that there be maintained an efficient public school system. The economic health of the community and the well being of its people make this imperative. Accordingly, we firmly support the purpose and spirit of Section 129 of our state constitution which makes this a mandatory duty upon the legislature.
2. The responsibility and control of schools including, in particular, assignment practices, should be lodged squarely in local school boards familiar with local problems. Accordingly, we firmly support the purpose and spirit of Section 133 of our constitution which expressly vests supervision of schools in local school boards.
3. We explicitly deny that the two basic principles above can be achieved by closing schools and we emphatically assert that the vital human and economic interests of this community can be best served by reopening our public schools as soon as practicable.
4. We register complete confidence in the capacity of our local school board and our local government to assure the reopening and maintenance of our local public schools in such fashion as to serve the best interests of this community.

COMMENT

The principles and convictions set out above are not dictated by any political considerations whatever. While we believe that they are applicable throughout the state, we do not presume to speak for any community except our own.

In this community we have felt the impact of school-closing. The heroic effort to provide patchwork temporary education deserves high praise. We are convinced, however, that the prolonged continuance of closed schools is intolerable and accordingly that it is in the interest of all of our citizens to support a policy designed to reopen schools.

We remind our fellow citizens that in 1956 at the time of the Constitutional Referendum, repeated assurances were given by the then Governor and by others in authority, that a tuition payment plan or any other plan to be proposed would NOT imperil the public school system. These assurances need to be honored.

We also remind our fellow citizens that many of our sister states to the South have worked out procedures in the school crisis which do not involve closing schools or stripping local authorities of control and responsibility.

The harmful impact of school closing on the welfare of our children, on the economic health of our community and on its future growth are incalculably great. Disruption and demoralization breed lack of confidence in the capacities and purposes of a people. Such confidence is essential if children are to retain their respect for their elders and if industry and business are to be attracted to a community and property values are to remain stable.

While we recognize that new legislation may be needed, we emphatically believe, in keeping with basic democratic principles, that we, the people of Charlottesville and Albemarle, can solve our school problems ourselves; that we can solve them in an orderly and constructive manner and that, if we are permitted to do so, we can assure the continued and future greatness of this community.

Obtaining a copy of this statement, the son of the state senator from the area gave it to the Charlottesville correspondent of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch,* whose editorial policy was then supporting massive resistance. Its Sunday edition carried the report of the group's efforts the day before the state Supreme Court of Appeals found the massive resistance laws invalid.

The Pace Is Set

The last set of entries in the diary tell the rest of the story:

On January 19, the evening of the court decision, the attorney for the school board met with members of the board and of the city council to report on its implications for Charlottesville.

On January 20, the head of the subcommittee on purpose addressed an evening mass meeting held in the Unitarian Church by the Committee for Public Schools, and distributed copies of the statement for signature.

On January 21, the private group met at noon to arrange for its members to interview members of the school board, urging them to approve reopening of the closed schools.

On January 23, reports on the attitude of the board were encouraging. That night, the board's attorney told its members that in his opinion they had no alternative but to reopen the two closed schools on a desegregated basis within a reasonable time.

On January 26, the school board met and voted for compliance. The board member from the area of the city where segregationist sentiment and membership in the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties is the strongest joined in the affirmative vote.

On January 27, the private group met in the morning and continued its efforts to get signers for the statement. The city council issued a statement supporting the school board.

On January 28, with some 1,200 signatures obtained, the roll was closed. The statement, revised to take account of events, appeared in Saturday's paper as a paid advertisement. The afternoon paper on January 28 carried a separate statement supporting the school board and signed by three prominent bankers of the city and the president of the University of Virginia.

On January 29, the attorney for the school board appeared before the federal judge in Baltimore to ask for a stay of the court's order until the opening of school in September, by which time the school board undertook to have prepared a plan that would be acceptable to the court. In the course of granting the stay, the judge declared Charlottesville's course "an historical event. . . . For the first time a town in Virginia has set the pace by saying we're through with resistance."

The Atlanta Story

The events at Charlottesville exemplify the avoidance of violence in an area where an agricultural tradition has rather suddenly been overlaid by a twentieth century economy. The community differs from a multitude of others by the presence of the university (note, though, that its faculty includes active segregationists as well as active moderates), but it is otherwise very similar to them.

Metropolitan Atlanta, by contrast, is an outstanding example of the explosive growth of the modern urban center. Its population has doubled since 1940 and, as of 1959, it included 989,133 of Georgia's 3,838,000 citizens. Located at the crossroads of communications, the forest of tall bank buildings in its downtown center very visibly proclaims it the economic and financial center of the entire Southeastern region. At the same time, the state house and the governor's mansion on the hill proclaim it the political capital of Georgia. It is perhaps symbolic that one group of buildings is not readily seen from the other.

Political Situation

In North and South alike, the structure of state government is heavily weighted against urban areas and in favor of rural ones. But in Georgia, the process of discounting big city opinion and of disfranchising the twentieth century economy has gone furthest of all. This has been made possible by adoption of a county unit rule for counting votes in the state primaries. (In Georgia, as in most deep South states, winning the Democratic primary is tantamount to election.) In the September 1958 vote for governor, as an example, Fulton County, in which the city of Atlanta is located, cast 83,000 popular votes, which were reflected in 6 county unit votes; but Lee, Glascock, and Webster counties, which cast respectively only 617, 551, and 442 popular votes, had 2 county unit votes apiece.

The difficulty of unified political representation of such different areas is obvious. Many of Georgia's smaller counties have both low-income and low-educational levels; public schooling has been generally available across the state only since the early years of this century. Consider the following:

> Professor John Fulmer of Georgia Tech's Engineering Experiment Station made a study a year ago of personal income by counties in relation to educational achievement. It was shown that each rise of one year in a county's median level of education is associated with a per capita increase in income of almost $200, and that 45% of the differences in income among counties is related to educational levels. Intensity of feeling on the desegregation issue varies reliably in inverse ratio to years of completed schooling.[16]

After the Supreme Court's decision, Georgia, under the guidance of the Talmadge dynasty, adopted massive resistance laws covering the entire state. Then last year the Atlanta School Board was put under federal court order to prepare a plan for desegregation. In December, the board submitted a plan providing an elaborate pupil placement and screening system. The judge granted a stay in putting the plan into effect to give the state legislature opportunity to change the state laws enough to permit compliance by localities.

However, the 1960 legislature met and adjourned without taking action beyond the appointment of a commission — the Georgia Assembly Committee on Schools — to hold hearings on the school issue and report back on public sentiment. Federal District Court Judge John A. Hooper nevertheless announced that he would withhold his setting of a date for desegregation in Atlanta until after this committee had reported in May.

Mixed Sentiment

The report came in on schedule.

In the preamble, a majority of the members of the commission (11 of 19) deplored the Supreme Court decision as a usurpation of legislative functions and as an invasion of reserved rights of the states, and noted the opposition to desegregation expressed at the hearings held around the state. They then recommended action by the legislature which would, in effect, inaugurate a system of local option and tuition grants very similar to the "freedom of choice" plan now in effect in Virginia.

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[16] John L. Fulmer, *Analysis of Georgia Personal Income Payments by Counties* (Atlanta, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1959), p. 39.

According to the report, sentiment among the 1,600 white and 200 Negro witnesses favors maintaining segregation — even at the cost of abolishing the school system — by a ratio of some 3 to 2. But a large majority of the same witnesses also prefer a public school system to a private school system with or without state aid.

The sentiment expressed is clearly a mixed product. In part, it comes from people who do not expect the issue of desegregation to be raised in their localities in the immediate future; in part, it represents feeling in areas where school closings are an imminent possibility. Some adherents of local option hold it desirable for reasons broader than the desegregation issue. Some are specifically willing to accept a degree of desegregation rather than abandon public schools.

The majority report gave this warning: recent court decisions indicate that in areas where a state controls school policy, schools cannot be treated on a piecemeal basis; one grade or one school cannot be closed to deny, on the grounds of race, a person's attendance while the rest of the school system remains operative.

Further, the majority report urged the 1961 legislature to "consider whether, in view of the urgency created by the Atlanta case and other cases which may be brought, it will propose to close the public schools in order to maintain total segregation throughout the state or whether it will choose a course designed to keep the schools open with as much freedom of choice to each parent and community as possible," and suggested specific enabling legislation to amend the constitution for this purpose.

In contradistinction, the recommendations of the 8 commission members who filed a minority report boil down to this proposal: that the educational obligations of the state be limited to providing for grants from state, county, and municipal funds to citizens for educational purposes.

Alternative Courses

Then on May 9, 1960, Judge Hooper gave what he called "the last chance that this court can give to the Legislature and people of Georgia to avoid what may come," and named September 1961 as the date for admission of Negro pupils to Atlanta schools.

He suggested that at its meeting next January the legislature establish a state pupil placement plan, and provide for local option in a form that would enable Atlantians to decide whether they wish to (a) abolish public education, (b) put into effect the plan prepared by the school board and declared acceptable by the judge last December, or (c) take up an appropriate equivalent. He also ruled that the grade-a-year plan suggested last December should start with two grades rather than one in 1961, to provide for its completion at the date originally envisaged.

In commenting on these developments, Governor S. Ernest Vandiver said that he does not plan to call a special session of the legislature this year. He also declared that "members of the forthcoming Legislature now being elected will have presented to them for decision some of the most vexing and fateful problems ever to confront modern-day Georgians. I am confident the people will elect to the Assembly men who are equal to the task before them."

The school issue will concern not only this year's elections to the legislature, but the gubernatorial campaign in 1962. Two former governors have already indicated their availability for defending opposite positions: Marvin Griffin, as an advocate of total segregation, and Ellis Arnall, as an advocate of the maintenance of public schools. New factions, new alignments, and differences within the Talmadge organization similar to the differences which developed at a comparable juncture in the Byrd organization in Virginia are to be expected.

If the 1961 Georgia Assembly should act favorably upon the majority recommendations, considerable time would be gained. But a two-thirds majority of both houses is required to initiate constitutional amendments. If majorities of this size should prove unavailable immediately, the following sequence would probably take place:

(1) Assignment of Negro students to formerly all-white schools in Atlanta, under court order to desegregate, would force the governor to cut off state funds from the Atlanta schools, and this could perhaps have the effect of closing Georgia's entire public school system.

(2) Suits filed in the federal courts by parents of children deprived of public schooling would, relying on the Norfolk, Virginia, precedent, cause Georgia's school segregation laws to be declared invalid.

(3) The legislature would then inaugurate a new school policy.

If, at the end of such a sequence, local option laws should be adopted, Atlanta's voters could then indicate their preferred policy for the municipal school system.

Conflicting Powers

The forces in Atlanta cover a very wide range. Clustered around the state capitol, the ruling political faction represents the segregationist views of the rural, "wool-hat" parts of the state where the late Gene Talmadge's red suspenders were a potent political symbol. Roy Harris, segregationist organizer who made visits to Arkansas just prior to the Little Rock disorders, has received a gubernatorial appointment to the state Board of Regents. Likeminded John S. Bell, until recently head of the Democratic State Committee, has been appointed to the state Court of Appeals. His successor, handpicked by Governor Vandiver, is James Gray, originally from New England, now a newspaper editor in Albany, Georgia, who outdoes the Southerners in defense of states rights.

In addition, various anti-Negro organizations — the Klan, the States Rights Council, and the White Citizens Council — have substantial Atlanta memberships.

On the other hand, the Atlanta papers, the *Constitution* and, since last fall, the *Journal,* have been consistent proponents of the moderate view. (In Virginia, by contrast, the major papers, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* and *News Leader,* were active proponents of massive resistance up to the moment when the tide turned.) The *Constitution's* business editor conducted a statewide survey in November 1958 to determine what reaction to closed schools might be expected from administrative, engineering, and research personnel in 13 major industrial plants and the state's four major universities. Among this group, his results showed that:

> "Three out of four people . . . would be willing to send their children to public schools integrated to some extent. . . . 17.1 per cent of those in key industrial and university positions say they plan to leave Georgia if their children's public schools are closed. Moving away was listed as the second alternative by 21 additional parents. . . ." [17]

The city government of Atlanta, like its papers, is on the moderate side. Mayor Hartsfield, 70 years old, is now serving his 22nd year in office; his long tenure is said to be the result of his having the support of both the major business interests and the Negro population. Atlanta's voter registration includes 125,000 whites and 29,000 Negroes. The Negro vote has for some time been an appreciable factor in elections.

As Atlanta grows, however, the influx of rural anti-Negro whites is showing signs of creating a new constituency more like that of the rest of the state. In the municipal primary of 1957, Mayor Hartsfield defeated his opponent by only 38,000 to 34,000. In the ensuing general election, running against an anti-Negro Independent, the mayor won by 41,000 to 24,000, but carried the white precincts by only 27,000 to 23,000. The next scheduled municipal elections are in 1961.

The mayor's skill in letting the steam out of explosive situations can be illustrated by two quotes from a local TV appearance this March at the time when sit-ins were in process throughout the South:

- He noted that, in Atlanta, a Negro has no need for protest marches: "He can walk, instead of march, right into the City Hall and talk over his problems with City officials."
- Referring to the defeat of a rezoning proposal that would have made possible the erection of a Negro public housing development as part of an urban renewal plan, he urged the Negro community not to be bitter. He pointed out: "This was not a defeat for Negroes as much as it was a defeat for my administration."

The Atlanta School Board indicated its willingness to operate a safeguarded form of desegregation last autumn; its president, A. C. Latimer, has commended the majority report of the school commission "in advocating a means whereby local communities may be able to determine what they want to do with their public schools." The incoming Atlanta school superintendent, Dr. John Letson, has had experience in the operation of desegregated situations in Chattanooga.

Atlanta's fund of experience in handling racial difficulties is augmented by the presence of the Southern Regional Council, a biracial organization which has grown out of the Interracial Commission founded in the 1920's. It serves the whole region as a fact-finding organization and as a source of advice.

Support also comes from Help Our Public Education (HOPE), an organization supported by young women of social standing, many of them wives of business executives who have children in school. It provides a forum for discussion of the school problem comparable to that of Virginia's Committee for Public Schools.

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[17] Jim Montgomery, Atlanta *Constitution,* November 30–December 2, 1958.

To a lesser extent, so does the Georgia Education Association. During the 1960 session of the legislature, noting that existing law would seem to make school closings inevitable, its director said that "if the closing can be averted, I believe the present administration will work it out." After the legislature adjourned without action, he said there was "every indication that there will be some and maybe all schools" closed, and urged teachers to get into politics.[18]

Executives Speak Out

During the 1960 session of the legislature, public statements were likewise made individually by a number of outstanding Atlanta businessmen. While uniformly conciliatory in their attitude toward the state administration, they nevertheless reflected the anxiety of Georgia industrialists to avoid the nationwide headlines that disorder over desegregation in Atlanta would produce.

Countering prevalent gossip, W. A. Pulver, general manager of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's Georgia operations, said:

> "I'm concerned about this thing. Anybody as a parent or a citizen would be. But these rumors of our threatening to pull up stakes and move from Georgia . . . is nonsense. I haven't said it publicly or privately, nor has any official of my company to my knowledge.
>
> "I have told my people that there are enough intelligent people running the affairs of this state that I believe that there will be a satisfactory solution coming out of it." [19]

At the same time, Mills B. Lane, Jr., president of the Citizens and Southern Bank, reported to stockholders:

> "We are optimistic about 1960 and the years ahead. Georgia has some special problems of its own in the fields of education and in banking. Our school problem is receiving intense interest from all thinking people of our state. A solution will be found."

Expanding on this to the press, he said:

> "I am just as much in disagreement with the Supreme Court decision as anyone, for I view it as an invasion of state's rights. Yet you cannot look at the experience of our other Southern neighbors in any but a practical way.
>
> "I have been impressed with the conservative, yet constructive attitude and actions of our Legislature as a whole. What they have done in the past has been good for Georgia and good for business. Most of our legislators are good businessmen in their own home towns who come here — sometimes at a considerable business sacrifice — for a mere pittance.
>
> "I can understand why the people in localities throughout Georgia feel that the Atlanta school problem isn't their problem and so don't feel they should concern themselves. However, Atlanta and Georgia are not separate. We are one.
>
> "This is not just an Atlanta problem, but a state problem, because closing of a school here would affect us all in the same way." [20]

W. R. Bowdoin, senior vice president of the influential Trust Company of Georgia and also a long-time supporter of the Talmadge political faction, reaffirmed the stake of business in the situation:

> "I have heard any number of representatives from national manufacturing firms now located in Georgia express grave concern on the question of retaining and obtaining highly skilled and technical personnel necessary for the continued operation of industries that provide employment for thousands of our people, unless educational facilities are available for their children. . . . Now is the time that businessmen must stand up and be counted." [21]

Developing Climate

Pressures and counterpressures can visibly shake a political organization — even one that for generations has reflected the social order of the post-Civil War period — when it is subjected to the requirements of the post-World War II period. For example, the public utterances of J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., Governor of Virginia, during the crucial months of 1959, boxed the compass like a weathercock.

A week before the special session in January 1959, he lulled the apprehensions of delegates arriving from the "South-side" counties below the James River (where income is lower and the ratio of Negroes to whites higher than in most parts of the state) by a statewide radio-TV address in which he declared:

> "To those whose purpose and design is to blend and amalgamate the white and Negro races and destroy the integrity of both races . . . to those

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[18] Atlanta *Constitution,* January 23, 1960, and February 29, 1960.

[19] Atlanta *Constitution,* January 23, 1960.

[20] Ibid.

[21] Charles Pou, Atlanta *Journal,* January 20, 1960.

false prophets of a 'little or token integration' . . . to those who defend or close their eyes to the livid stench of sadism, sex, immorality and juvenile pregnancy infesting the mixed schools of the District of Columbia and elsewhere. . . . Let me make it abundantly clear for the record now and hereafter, as Governor of this State, I will not yield to that which I know to be wrong." [22]

Eight days later, addressing the legislature's opening meeting, the Governor said:

> "It is not enough for gentlemen to cry unto you and me: 'Don't give up the Ship,' 'Stop them,' 'It must not happen,' or 'It can be prevented.' If any of them knows the way through the dark maze of judicial aberration and constitutional exploitation, I call upon them to shed the light for which Virginia stands in dire need in this her dark and agonizing hour. No fair-minded person would be so unreasonable as to seek to hold me responsible for failure to exercise powers which the State is powerless to bestow." [23]

Six months later, after the reversal of the massive resistance policy by majorities of fewer than ten in the house and one in the senate, the Governor delivered a commencement address at the Warren County Educational Foundation in Front Royal, Virginia, on June 9, 1959. This school had been organized after the closing of the public school, and continued to be attended by the white children after reopening of the public school. The Governor said:

> "No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no travesty more tragic, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to darkness and illiteracy, the pits of indolence and dependency, and the dungeons of delinquency." [24]

John A. Sibley, chairman of the board of the Trust Company of Georgia and head of the 19-man commission appointed by the legislature to sound out school sentiment across the state, displayed a similar ambivalence, both at the commission's first meeting and as a prelude to hearings in different towns.

Such tergiversations — and they have appeared in the thinking of many businessmen as well as politicians — show the struggle and anguish of a political order that for generations has expressed the will of a society in which there was little change, and that now must adjust to change that is fast and furious. The South has a new economy. Its output is pleasant, but some of its implications are not only violently opposed to old ways but opposed to the point of creating violence.

At some stage, the currently whirling Southern weathercocks are going to steady in indication of a prevailing wind. That wind will be the result of many and very different forces. It is fair to say that the South has a responsibility to the industry whose coming has been so energetically urged by both its businessmen and its political governors. But it is also fair to say that to the extent that managers of new industry, both on the spot and in the head offices behind them, fail to express their interests as citizens, parents, taxpayers, and executives, they invite potential injury. The vacuum which they leave will be otherwise occupied, and its content will demonstrate the folly of default.

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[22] *Richmond Times-Dispatch,* January 21, 1959.

[23] Address to the General Assembly, extra session, January 28, 1959, Commonwealth of Virginia, 1959.

[24] Excerpts, including that quoted, were published as Report No. 1–7, July 24, 1959, of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

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ATLANTA JOURNAL Sept. 13, 1960

Integrate or Close, Edict Tells Solons

Up to 1961 Legislature to Choose, Hooper Says in Ruling on Schools Here

Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper Tuesday reminded Georgians again that the 1960 Legislature must choose between desegregation in Atlanta or a possible statewide school shutdown.

In an official opinion supporting his delay of school integration in Atlanta until September, 1961, the U.S. district judge said:

"This court wishes to make it clear that the court has no desire to meddle into the affairs of the Georgia Legislature or the State of Georgia, but is making a sincere effort to enable the people of Georgia and its Legislature to make a decision in this matter, if they so desire, that will prevent the closing of the schools of Georgia.

"This is a matter of grave concern to the people of Georgia and in particular to the parents having children of school age, but not having sufficient funds with which to provide a private school for their children."

* * *

THE OPINION, dated Sept. 8, was filed Tuesday in the federal court clerk's office. It was an edited version of Judge Hooper's ad lib ruling from the bench May 9 when he denied a Negro request for integration to begin in Atlanta schools this month.

* * *

COMING ON the eve of the Democratic primary Wednesday when Georgians will finish selecting members of the 1961-62 Legislature, the official Hooper opinion said:

"This court on May 9 . . . had the feeling that the best interests of Georgia would be served by permitting a new Legislature to be elected with the full knowledge by most of our people as to the real issues involved and the possible disastrous consequences which could flow from the failure of the Georgia Legislature to permit the Atlanta plan to become effective."

The judge noted that members of the 1959-60 Legislature had mostly been elected on promises of all-out resistance to integration.

Judge Hooper said he "cannot say" whether the General Assembly Committee on Schools, set up at the 1960 session, "had no other purpose than to obtain a year's delay" in the start of school integration.

But it was "a wise step," he said, and "much progress has resulted" from the work of the committee, generally known as the Sibley Commission.

* * *

JUDGE HOOPER sounded something of a warning that the rural-dominated Legislature can bring disaster to country as well as city schools if it doesn't relent from its no-integration-anywhere position.

"The danger which Georgia faces in the event representatives of the rural communities will not permit the Atlanta plan to become operative is clearly and forcefully brought out by the (Sibley) report," he said.

The report pointed out that under court decisions set in Virginia cases a state must allow some integration or else get out of the public school business.

Judge Hooper in a footnote to the opinion cited a recent decision in the New Orleans case voiding the school-closing authority in the Louisiana governor and a Louisiana law depriving integrated schools of funds. He didn't comment on what effect that decision might have on Georgia developments.

* * *

SOME OF the Sibley Commission's recommendation — notably for local option and pupil assignment laws—could be enacted by the 1961 Legislature, Judge Hooper said.

He did note, however, that some constitutional amendments suggested by the commission could not be voted on until November, 1962. The other laws could serve the purpose of saving the public schools in the meantime, he intimated.

The Atlanta plan calls for desegregation to begin in the 11th and 12th grades in September, 1961, under a pupil assignment procedure.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Tuesday, May 10, 1960

Text of Judge Hooper's Order on Desegregation

Here is the text of Judge Hooper's order that the Atlanta Board of Education make its pupil placement plan effective May 1, 1961, regardless of whether the General Assembly passes legislation permitting the board to put the plan into operation:

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

VIVIAN CALHOUN, et al,
Plaintiffs
vs.
MEMBERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CITY OF ATLANTA, et al,
Defendants

CIVIL ACTION
NO. 6298

ORDER OF COURT

The above stated case has come on for a hearing on this date upon the order of the court entered March 9, 1960, upon plaintiff's motion for further relief filed Feb. 26, 1960. Said motion for further relief sought an order of the court making effective the plan of operation of the Atlanta Public School System as of the school term beginning in September 1960. The court withheld action upon said motion for further relief pending the filing of a report by the General Assembly Committee on Schools.

IT IS NOW ORDERED that the motion for further relief, insofar as it seeks to put said plan into operation as of September 1960, be and the same is hereby denied.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, however, that the motion for further relief be granted to the effect that said plan shall be effective as of May 1, 1961, looking toward the operation of the school system for the session beginning in September 1961.

Said plan, however, which contemplates the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils must contemplate the same as to both the twelfth and the eleventh grades beginning September 1961.

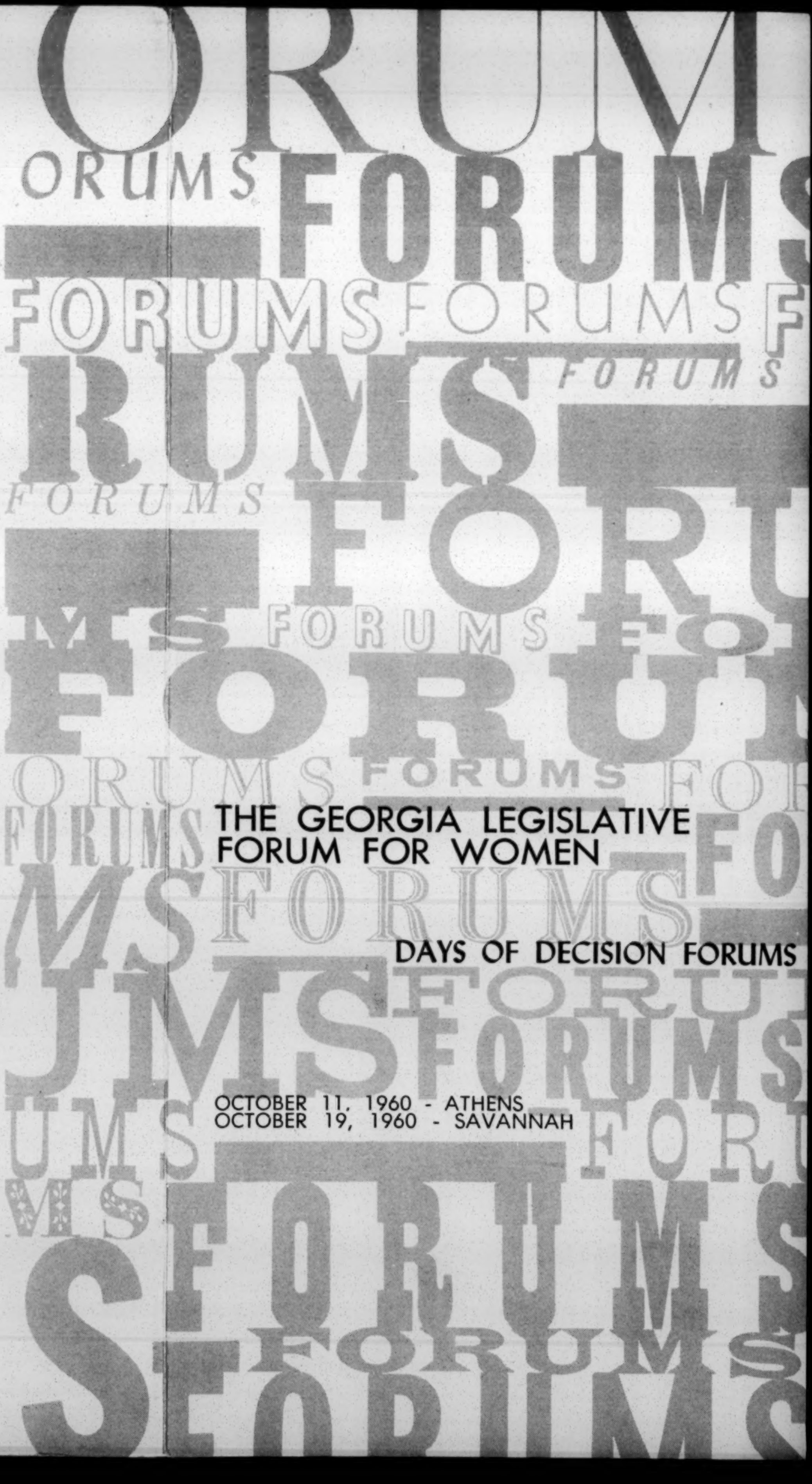
The effect of this order is that defendants shall as of May 1, 1961, put into operation the plan heretofore approved by this court, receiving applications from May 1 to May 15 to the twelfth and the eleventh grades of the Atlanta public schools, and shall do so whether or not the General Assembly of Georgia at its session in January 1961 passes legislation permitting defendants to put said plan into operation.

An opinion will be filed pursuant to this order at a later date.
This the 9th day of May, 1960.

FRANK A. HOOPER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

georgia's divided education

GEORGIA CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
P. O. Box 4844 · Atlanta, Georgia
September, 1960



THE GEORGIA LEGISLATIVE FORUM FOR WOMEN

DAYS OF DECISION FORUMS

OCTOBER 11, 1960 - ATHENS
OCTOBER 19, 1960 - SAVANNAH

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

- **American Association University Women of Georgia**
- **Georgia Association of Women Lawyers**
- **Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers**
- **Pilot International, District I**
- **Georgia Federation Business & Professional Women's Clubs**
- **League of Women Voters of Georgia**
- **Home Demonstration Clubs of Georgia**
- GEORGIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUB
- **Hope, Inc.**
- **Medical Auxiliary of Georgia and Fulton County**
- **National Council of Catholic Women**
- **Georgia Farm Bureau Women**
- **National Council of Jewish Women**
- **Active Voters**
- **Young Women's Christian Association**
- **United Council of Church Women**

Members of the General Assembly will be invited to attend both forums.

PURPOSE

To: **Provide information to members and increase their "know-how" in public affairs.**
To: **Talk with Legislators about matters of mutual concern.**
To: **Provide a pattern for Legislative Forums which members may wish to follow in their home communities.**

The Georgia Legislative Forum for Women

Days of Decision Forums

Athens Program

At The University of Georgia Center
for Continuing Education

Tuesday - October 11th

Presiding - Mrs. Mamie Kennedy Taylor

9:30 - 10:00 A.M.
Registration

10:00 - 10:15 A.M.
Greetings—Introduction of Guests

10:15 - 10:25 A.M.
Reapportionment of Representation in the Georgia Legislature - Mrs. Thomas Green, Jr.

10:25 - 10:45 A.M.
Constitutional Amendments - Mrs. G. C. Reed, Jr.

10:45 - 11:00 A.M.
Safety Legislation - Colonel William P. Trotter, Director, Georgia Department of Public Safety

11:00 - 11:30 A.M.
Coffee Break

11:30 - 12:30 P.M.
Education—The Sibley Report - presentation and discussion led by Mr. Zade Kenimer, member, Sibley Committee

12:30 P.M.
Business Meeting - Presidents and one representative from each member organization

1. Report of Policy Committee
2. Report of Nominating Committee

1:00 - 2:00 P.M.
Lunch

2:00 - 3:00 P.M.
Mental Health - presentation and discussion led by Dr. Rives Chalmers, State Advisory Committee on Mental Institutions

3:00 - 4:00 P.M.
Docu-drama on Jails, Courts and Prisons. Presentation and discussion led by Mr. T. W. Mahler, Associate Director, Georgia Center for Continuing Education, University of Georgia

Savannah Program

In The Veranda Room, Manger Hotel

Wednesday - October 19th

Presiding - Mrs. Robert E. Frankenfield, Savannah

9:30 - 10:00 A.M.
Registration

10:00 - 10:15 A.M.
Greetings—Introduction of Guests
Presiding - Mrs. Mamie Kennedy Taylor

10:15 - 10:25 A.M.
Reapportionment of Representation in the Georgia Legislature - Mrs. Donald Martin

10:25 - 10:45 A.M.
Constitutional Amendments - Mrs. Ed M. Vinson

10:45 - 11:00 A.M.
Safety Legislation - Colonel William P. Trotter, Director, Georgia Department of Public Safety

11:00 - 11:30 A.M.
Coffee Break

11:30 - 12:30 P.M.
Education—The Sibley Report - presentation and discussion led by Dr. Claude Purcell, State Superintendent of Schools

12:30 - 2:00 P.M.
Lunch

2:00 - 3:00 P.M.
Mental Health - presentation and discussion led by Dr. James B. Craig, Director of Educational Services, Milledgeville State Hospital

3:00 - 4:00 P.M.
Docu-drama on Jails, Courts and Prisons. Presentation followed by discussion.
Discussion consultants - Mr. Aubrey Elliot
Mrs. Henry Toombs

(No business meeting in Savannah)

Application Form - ATHENS Forum
October 11, 1960

Application Form for SAVANNAH FORUM on reverse side

Please complete and return by **October 1st** to:

The Georgia Legislative Forum for Women
Center for Continuing Education
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Mrs., Miss ____________________
(please print)

____
Street City State

____
Organization or Affiliation

Please complete the following for the Center statistical record:
Educational Record:

High School ☐ College ☐ Graduate Work ☐ Other ☐

Age Group:
Under 22 ☐ 22-35 ☐ 36-55 ☐ Over 55 ☐

Race ____________

My check **payable to the University of Georgia** is enclosed for Registration ☐ $4.00*

*This includes luncheon and coffee break.
(If you plan to stay overnight at the Center please write direct to the Reservations Desk)

Application Form - SAVANNAH Forum
October 19, 1960

Application Form for ATHENS FORUM on **reverse side**

Please complete and return by **October 10th** to:

Mrs. Robert E. Frankenfield
℅ Frankenfield, Inc.
1313 Montgomery Street
Savannah, Georgia

Mrs., Miss ____
(please print)

____
Street City State

____
Organization or Affiliation

My check **payable to Mrs. Robert E. Frankenfield** is enclosed for Registration ☐ $2.00*

*Luncheon and coffee break are not included.

(If you plan to stay overnight in Savannah please write direct for your own accommodations)

HOPE, Inc.
(Help Our Public Education)

By-Laws
Adopted Oct. 9, 1959; amended Oct. 19, 1960
by the Board of Directors

Section 1. Name

The name of the organization is H.O.P.E., Inc. (Help Our Public Education)

Section 2. Principles and Objectives

"HOPE, Help Our Public Education, Inc." was incorporated in December 1958 in Fulton County on the petition of 17 citizens of the State of Georgia. These men and women felt the need for an organization whose specific purpose would be to give direction, guidance, information, and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of and improve the public schools of this State.

Section 3. Supporters

All persons residing in Georgia who indicate their agreement to the objectives of HOPE, Inc., as stated in Section 2.

Section 3-A Board of Directors

Section 4. Officers, their election and term of office

A. The officers shall be the ones listed in the charter, or as amended according to Section 10 of the By-Laws.
These officers are (1) Chairman of the Board of Directors, who may or may not be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, (2) Chairman of the Executive Committee, who may or may not be Chairman of the Board of Directors, (3) Vice-Chairman, (4) Secretary, (5) Treasurer.

B. The Board of Directors may remove an officer by majority vote.

C. In the event an officer resigns, or for any reason is unable to serve, the chairman shall fill the vacancy by appointment until the next Board meeting.

Section 5. Duties of Officers

A. Chairman of Board shall preside over all meetings of the Board of Directors and open meetings of HOPE, Inc.

B. Chairman of Executive Committee shall preside over its meetings; shall coordinate the activities of the various standing and temporary committees; shall perform such other duties as the Board may direct.

C. Secretary
The secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, and shall perform other duties as may be delegated.

D. Treasurer
The treasurer shall be responsible for receiving all monies of the Corporation and for their accurate receipt and disbursements.

Section 6. Meetings

A. The Board of Directors shall meet quarterly: on the second Thursday of January, April, July and October. Special meetings may be called by the chairman, or by five members of the Board.

B. The frequency and time of the Executive Committee meetings shall be left to its discretion, provided that the interval between meetings shall not exceed two months.

C. Committee and sub-committee meetings shall be held as needed, at the discretion of the responsible persons involved.

Section 7. Executive Committee

A. The Executive Committee shall consist of officers of the Board, plus the heads of standing committees, plus the heads of currently functioning important committees by the vote of the Executive Committee.

B. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to transact business between the quarterly meetings of the Board; to approve plans of standing committee chairmen; to fill vacancies; and to fulfil such other duties as directed by the Board.

C. A quorum of the Executive Committee shall be five.

Section 8. Standing Committees

The number and functions of the standing committees shall be as determined by by the Board.

Section 9. Parlimentary Procedure

Roberts Rules of Order, revised, shall govern all meetings, when the rules are not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

Section 10. Amendments

These By-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Directors upon a two-thirds vote of those in attendance, provided five days written notice has been given on the proposed amendments.

Section 11.

(Duties of standing committees shall be determined by committee chairmen, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. To allow for flexibility the duties, when approved, shall then be attached as an addendum to the By-laws.)

Section 12. Board Members from Chapters

Each chapter shall select a director and alternates, who shall be approved by majority vote of the Board.

Section 13. Advisory Board

The Advisory Board shall be appointed upon the recommendations of the Board of Directors, or Executive Committee, or chapter.

WALL STREET JOURNAL

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1960

New Orleans Caught In Economic Squeeze In Integration Fight

Legislature Cuts Off State Aid To City's Schools; Downtown Stores' Sales Drop Sharply

By JAMES HARWOOD
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW ORLEANS—Diving retail sales in downtown stores. A sudden, steep decline in advertising spending. Threatened Negro boycotts of white merchants. Mounting pessimism among bankers and tradesmen over long-range business prospects.

These are some of the immediate results of this city's current school desegregation turmoil. This economic impact, largely obscured by the emotional outbursts here in recent days, promises nonetheless to have a strong influence on the eventual outcome of the school controversy.

Further straining the city's economy is the prospect of payless pay days for the area's 3,600 public school teachers and other school employes. Hard put by legislative orders cutting off state funds, school authorities say they may not be able to meet the $44,800 payroll today of the system's bus drivers, lunchroom workers and maintenance men. And there's even less chance, they report, of coming up with the $1.9 million due to be paid next Wednesday in monthly wages to the school teachers.

Financial Weapons

As the school desegregation battle swirls into such Deep South cities as New Orleans, economic tactics loom as a critical factor in the fight to block integration. Frustrated in attempts to prevent integration by court and legislative means, Louisiana officials are resorting to financial weapons. Aside from exerting severe pressure on local school authorities, this strategy is putting many businessmen and bankers on the spot despite their efforts to remain "neutral" in the fight.

Now, for example, local school officials are trying to swing a short-term loan of some $12.8 million from city banks to tide them over until year-end. This is customary procedure here and the loan is made against year-end revenues earmarked for the schools. But the bankers are balking now because the legislature claims it alone controls the schools; it insists the school board members are acting illegally.

"With the confusion," confesses one banker involved in the negotiations, "we don't know who has the authority to sign for, the note. You can't have people signing for a loan who may not be in office the next day."

To back up its stand, the legislature also is threatening to withdraw state funds from banks and other lending institutions which do business with the local school officials. "We're at the point where we're even afraid to cash a school board check," one banker confides.

Sit-ins and Boycotts

Economic tactics, of course, long have been used by both sides in the struggle over desegregation. The Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott by Negroes and sit-in demonstrations early this year at lunch counters around the South are two notable examples. But the stern actions of the legislature here—a strategy that may be repeated in other Deep South states that have yet to begin school integration—represent a form of massive retaliation that marks a new and significant phase in the continuing desegregation battle.

State lawmakers blocked school funds after the local Orleans Parish School Board, acting under Federal court orders, assigned four small Negro girls this week to two previously all-white schools here. Though Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright has repeatedly issued restraining orders to prevent state officials from interfering with the integration process, the legislators hotly insist they cannot be enjoined. The four Negro children are still attending their two new schools, but almost all of the nearly 1,000 white pupils have been boycotting classes.

Demonstrations and downtown street skirmishes have left many stores practically deserted. "You could have shot a cannon off on the main floor here yesterday and not hit a person," says an executive of a big downtown department store. An official in the drapery section of another emporium reports his department's sales have been running at less than 50% of the $3,000-a-day business usual at this time of year.

"Terrible Time to Start"

"They sure picked a terrible time to start trouble," remarks I. Leon Sears, manager of Metner's clothing store off Canal Street. "The past five weeks have been bad but this week is even worse. Negroes are afraid to come downtown and the whites aren't out much either."

Many other downtown merchants, similarly hit by declining sales, had been hopefully looking for a pickup with the approach of the Christmas selling season.

At Maison Blanche, New Orlean's largest department store, merchandise manager E. Jones says: "Our sales were running about 10% below a year ago until last Monday, but they dropped this week 20% to 30%." As a result, he said, the store has made some quick adjustments: Advertising outlays this coming weekend have been slashed 50%; all buying of merchandise has been halted for fear of an excessive Christmas inventory; plans for hiring extra sales personnel for the usual Christmas rush are being reconsidered.

"We have to consider that this situation can continue for some time, although we hope it doesn't," says Mr. Jones.

A partner in one advertising agency here reports: "Many of my clients don't think it's wise to spend lots of money now. They're very pessimistic over sales prospects for the coming months."

Others Suffer

Merchants and advertising media are not the only ones to suffer financially.

"Business has stopped cold," reports H. B. Lawrence, manager of Home Finance Service. "This time last month we were lending $800 to $1,000 more each day than we were taking in, which is a good sign of better potential earnings for us. Yesterday the difference was down to $397. The day before that we took in $381 more than we loaned, which is really bad."

City officials, led by Mayor deLesseps (Shep) Morrison, are voicing fears that the desegregation ruckus will affect the city's and the state's ardent efforts to lure new industry. Years of work in building up New Orleans into a thriving city "must not be destroyed by ugly, irresponsible incidents," declares Mayor Morrison.

The financial squeeze on the school board is apt to cause more immediate difficulties than the whole slew of anti-integration laws passed by the legislature (and blocked by Judge Wright). "The legislators say they don't want to close the schools," says tall, chain-smoking James Redmond, the city school superintendent, "but the schools will have to close without money." All of the 113 public schools in the parish—not just the two integrated schools—would be affected, of course.

Normally, 60% of the parish's school budget, put at $28 million this school year, comes from the state; the remainder is put up by the city.

Though Dr. Redmond says he doesn't know for sure what teachers would do if the board can't meet its payroll, a few teachers reportedly already are showing interest in offers from out-of-state institutions.

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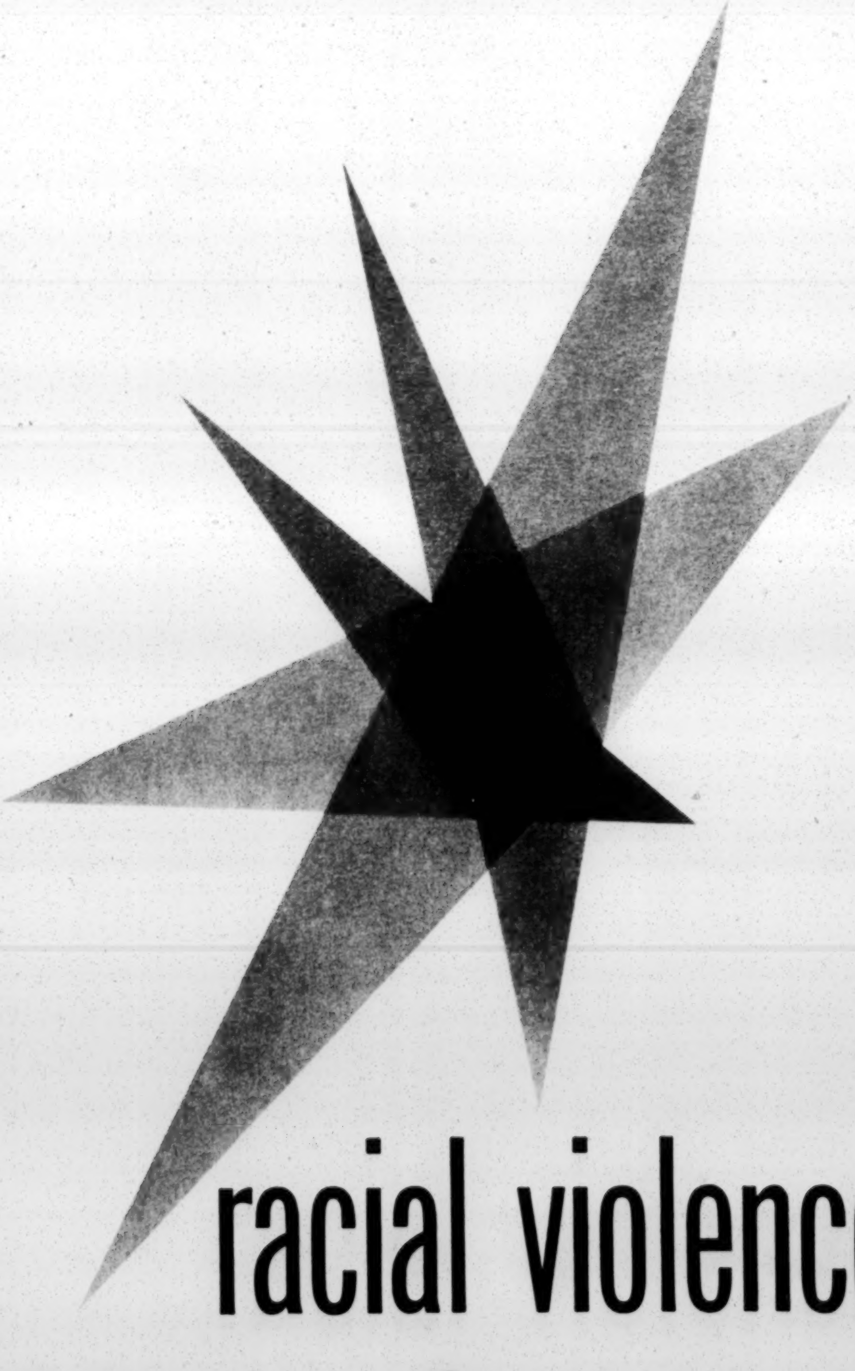

racial violence and law enforcement

New South

November, 1960 Vol. 15, No. 11

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

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racial violence and law enforcement By GEORGE McMILLAN

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GA., 1960

Foreword

LAW ENFORCEMENT is, as Mr. McMillan states early in his report, an essential factor in the progress of race relations. In the continuing racial crisis of the South, the police have two basic responsibilities: to enforce the laws with absolute impartiality; and, secondly, to maintain a climate of public order in which constitutional liberties can be freely exercised, by white men or Negroes, by integrationists or segregationists.

The recent sit-in demonstrations have shown that professional standards of police work are practiced in many cities of the region. The police in a number of Southern towns and cities, though certainly not all, have handled these difficult situations with skill, and have earned the gratitude of all. Good police work, however, requires more than professional training. The basic necessity is the support of elected officials and community leadership, expressing a clear-cut community respect for law and order. For too many years in the South the police were assumed to be an arm of the white race to keep the Negroes in their place. Where this attitude lingers there is scant chance for the orderly resolution of racial controversy.

This pamphlet is concerned with one problem of law enforcement, its most serious testing: riot prevention and control. Three actual episodes are described. Each represents a type of situation which can occur in any Southern locality. One is an example of a riot almost by accident which, though it reached dangerous proportions, was primarily a task of clearing the streets and allowing tempers to cool and good sense to prevail. The second is a case where the police, in the name of preventing "trouble" and acting their traditional role of guardians of a segregated society, crushed a Negro demonstration, in effect doing the bidding of the white mob. The third is a story of police resistance to a planned effort by a mob to supersede the law.

What has happened more recently in Jacksonville,, Florida, has had elements of all three of these situations. To prepare for riots—as Jacksonville did not—even to discuss the possibility, is distasteful. Yet not to do so is unrealistic. Segregationists, of course, have always warned that the reform of racial practices would cause "trouble"; that the violence and disorder we have had has been of their own doing makes the warning a prophecy of the way the prophets and their followers will act. More than a year ago, the Southern Regional Council joined with the National Council of Churches and the American Friends Service Committee to publish a record of violence and intimidation in the South from 1954 through 1958. This unwholesome account revealed again that Southern resistance to racial equality too frequently degenerates into lurid lawlessness.

The Council has on many occasions since 1945 stressed the need for trained, expert police forces in the South. Now, the publication of this study of riot control is a restatement of our conviction that the tensions of race relations in the South require that law enforcement be firm, skilled, and above all impartial. Mr. McMillan's narrative of events in three cities can be of value to municipal officials as illustrations of police problems and tactics. Civic discords can be made to yield to fair solutions, but only if civic peace and order are meanwhile preserved.

George McMillan is well qualified to interpret these issues. A Tennessean by birth and rearing and a South Carolinian by residence, he writes frequently on Southern topics for national magazines. He is the author of *The Old Breed,* a history of the First Marine Division during World War II.

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Introduction

THIS is a study of Southern law enforcement.

The Southern racial crisis is deepening into a new and potentially more dangerous stage. There is no doubt but that a strong current of dissatisfaction is running through the Southern Negro community. A young and more aggressive generation of Negroes is coming of age while the racial attitudes of many white Southerners remain largely unchanged.

The situation is reaching an impasse out of which one of the alternatives is clearly violence.

Thus one of the most important questions in the South today is this:

What is the region's capacity for preserving law and order in the foreboding months that lie ahead?

This study is an attempt to answer that question fairly and objectively, without seeing ghosts, and without retreading old notions and stereotypes.

This is an examination of three turbulent episodes that grew out of racial disputes. They happened several months ago. But they cast their shadow over the region's presently unsettled issues of law and order. Between the time this study was researched and the time it was written, ugly riots occurred in Jacksonville. As this goes to press the problems there are still unsolved. What's more, there lie still ahead the potential risks to public peace involved in desegregation of schools in the Deep South.

Unpleasant as it may be to say so, the nation and the South must realize that law enforcement and riot prevention are essential factors in race relations.

This is NOT a statistical study of the size and scope of Southern law enforcement agencies—of state highway patrols, of county sheriff staffs, or of city police departments.

The problems of Southern law enforcement are too complex and too subtle to be approached that way.

Nor is this an attempt to decide whether the Negroes are "right" or those whites who oppose them are "right." It is not an attempt, either, to judge the actions of any single police officer or any group of police officers or public officials.

This study is based on specific and actual events and episodes because that has seemed the best way to approach a subject which is beset with intangibles of culture and attitude, a subject in which image and reality are easily and often confused.

Each of the episodes chosen for this study involved a racial dispute. Each involved one or more agencies of Southern law enforcement.

And each shows what is probably a characteristic Southern posture or reflex to racial disorder. Together, they may very well illustrate the three alternatives that are open to Southern communities in the months ahead.

The first episode covers several days' rioting in Chattanooga, Tennessee, which followed the sit downs there in February, 1960.

The second episode covers the near-riot in March, 1960, in Montgomery, Alabama.

The third episode covers the incident that grew out of the second attempt to desegregate the schools of Little Rock, Arkansas, in August, 1959.

Chattanooga:

Drift and Disaster

THE MOST IMPORTANT thing that happened in Chattanooga when young Negroes tried to sit down at variety store lunch counters there was—what didn't happen.

The *Chattanooga Times* described the climax as "the most massive racial clash in the history of Chattanooga."

But it promised to be one of the worst racial disasters in American history, as well as Chattanooga's.

At the height of the clash—it was the end of five days of rioting and public disorder—platoons of angry Negroes and whites were running, walking, now pushing against each other, coursing through the heart of Chattanooga's downtown shopping district.

Some of the crowd were armed. Others, just how many nobody was ever to know, "came to fight." Nobody can say, in fact, just how many of the several thousand people there on the afternoon of February 23, 1960, would not have joined in if the imbroglio had spread. When a crowd becomes a mob, nobody is a bystander, nobody is neutral.

Fortunately, nobody was killed nor even seriously injured in Chattanooga that afternoon. That isn't an answer, however, to the question of why the police let the rioting continue, and mount in intensity, day after day. What happened to law enforcement in Chattanooga, a prosperous and relatively cosmopolitan Southern city of more than 100,000 people?

These questions are especially valid because what happened that climactic Wednesday was, really, only a direct result of what had happened before. Almost any trained law enforcement official could have predicted the near-catastrophe; the event had a logical inevitability.

Or, is this only hindsight?

What happened the first afternoon, Friday, February 19, was, when seen as a problem in law enforcement, fairly simple after all.

"Just 15 or 20 kids from Howard High went into a dime-store and staged a good-natured sit down," is the way one city official described that first episode.

Howard High is a modern, million-dollar Negro high school. At least 300 of its students ride tax-supported means of transportation into the main downtown shopping district of Chattanooga every afternoon of the school week. They get off, either to walk to their homes or to transfer to other buses, at an intersection (9th and Market) only a block or two from the main downtown variety stores. Many of them walked down the street to visit the stores as a matter of custom and habit in the afternoon, to buy candy, school supplies, or notions.

This gives credence to the claim by Principal C. C. Bond of Howard High that the first sit down was spontaneous, or at least "they did it without their teachers knowing about it," as Mr. Bond said. "That first group was made up almost entirely of our honor students."

What's more, they were *high school* students. "This made the mayor and the police take the thing less seriously," a Chattanooga newspaper man has remarked. "The other sit downs had been led by college students, presumably an older and more determined group."

Anyway, nothing happened that first day. The students sat down. The store managers closed the counter. The students left. All of this took place under the watchful eyes of police who had been called to the scene by somebody.

The next day was Saturday, February 20, and nothing really did happen that day, nor the next, Sunday, February 21.

On Monday, February 22, however, the Negro students appeared again in the dime stores in the afternoon after school—this time some 200 of them. There was besides a sprinkling of adult Negroes. One group went to the stools at one variety store lunch counter and sat down. Some of them ate soda crackers which they had brought with them. Others quietly opened school books and either studied or made a pretense of concentration.

At another store, however, there was a little to-do. Some white students had decided to come downtown, too, and they got there ahead of the Negroes. It is a fact of economic life that many white students had their own and faster transportation, and were able to rush ahead for the lunch counter seats.

For a moment, there was a jam in the aisle, some brief physical contact.

The police were there as they had been on Friday. They ordered both groups to clear the aisle. This apparently was considered to be enough. They "had no orders except to prevent any outbreak of violence," said the newspaper account.

Anyway, "both Negro and white customers were shopping throughout the sit-down activity," the newspaper said. Business, in other words, went on as usual.

Monday seems to have been the best moment of opportunity for preventing what followed on Tuesday and Wednesday. What happened later raises the question of whether the police were right simply to await overt physical conflict.

"If the police had been firm Monday, shown the crowd that they were not going to tolerate any nonsense, there would have been no Tuesday and Wednesday," one Chattanooga observer said.

Having, however, committed themselves to a policy of waiting for violence, the police got it on Tuesday. Police officials themselves do not admit that the crowd ever got out of hand on any one of the four days there were demonstrations in Chattanooga. The mayor believes today that "we handled things pretty well as they came up." But, speaking about this particular moment in the span of tension, he said: "On Monday, everybody sort of laughed about it. We didn't know they were coming down there on Tuesday, on both sides."

But both sides did. The young whites got there first again. By 3:30 Tuesday, February 23, an estimated 300 of them were already downtown, gathered in the 700 block of Market around two of the dime stores, waiting. Nor were all of them high school students. "A goodly percentage," says a newspaper account, "were over high school age, and many had the appearance of 'young toughs.' "

For some unexplained reason, the whites gathered in a dime store that was *across* the street from the side (two blocks away) where the Howard High students were debarked. They were in Woolworth's. They filled every seat at its lunch counter. Outside the store the crowd gathered, more young whites, more adults of both races. The sidewalk outside Woolworth's became crowded, overflowed into the gutter.

But the dime store nearest the Negro bus stop was Kress's.

"Shortly before 4 o'clock," according to the newspaper account, "the white boys spotted the Negro students from Howard approaching. They rushed headlong across Market Street, interrupting motor vehicle traffic. The two groups reached the Kress store about the same time. The white boys entered through a door nearer the lunch counter than the Negro forces and beat them to some of the seats."

The Negro youths got to others. The contest for seats became a melee. The store manager rang the closing bell, then cut off the lights. The police ordered everybody to leave the store. The Negroes started out the rear entrance.

"Most of the outnumbered Negroes hastened out the doors and followed policemen's directions away from the scene," the newspaper says. "Some fought back and joined in throwing things, mostly flower pots."

At least one white youth got to a Negro. He was a repeat juvenile offender who had been in and out of "homes" and jails since he was 13. He had come downtown armed, and he had used his weapon—proudly.

"We bullwhipped him," he told police.

At this point the police converted a fact of racial geography into a tactical advantage.

Like many Southern cities, Chattanooga has a black ghetto and like many of them (Atlanta, Knoxville are examples), its ghetto lies hard against the main downtown shopping center. In Chattanooga, the main thoroughfare of the Negro district is East Ninth Street, and the point at which East Ninth ceases to be exclusively a Negro street is at its western junction with Lindsay Street. This is only a few doors from the office of the *Chattanooga Times*, only something more than a block from city hall and the police station. In other words, there is no tapering off from black to white: 9th Street east of Lindsay is solid black, and west of that intersection it is solid white. It is, of course, no accident that the dime variety stores, depending heavily on Negro trade, are located at the end of Chattanooga's main shopping street (Market Street) *nearest* this junction of Lindsay and East Ninth—nearest their Negro customers.

Urged on by the police, taunted and threatened by the white youths, the Negroes now retreated, back the block and a half to the intersection of Ninth and Lindsay, to the racial boundary.

The streets that led into that intersection, the area around it, including a small public park, became a no-man's land with whites and Negroes jeering back and forth at each other, hurling stones. Finally, the police had enough of it, and forced the white youths back.

Now the police, perhaps unwittingly, certainly not realizing the consequences of their act, or their failure to act, let the whites convert the situation into a moral victory. The police had attempted to arrest everyone who was fighting, black and white impartially, but they had ended up by putting the Negroes in their place.

And, now, what was worse, they allowed the white youths to run amuck through downtown Chattanooga, back over what was nothing more nor less than the battlefield, for what could only be considered a victory celebration.

"After the riot had subsided," the newspaper says, "gangs of white boys visited the Woolworth, Grant and McClellan stores . . . going through the aisles jeering at Negro customers. Some of the white boys noticed a group of Negro boys moving south on Broad Street [one block away] . . . and rushed across to give them chase . . ." They chased them back to East Ninth.

If the whites were triumphant when it was all over on Tuesday, the Negroes "were utterly leaderless, frustrated, unhappy and for the first time surly, ugly in their mood," remarks a Chattanooga newspaperman. "Up to this time they had been passive."

Thus Tuesday paved the way for Wednesday as Monday had paved the way for Tuesday. The issue of the Negroes' right to sit down with whites at lunch counters was lost in direct conflict between the two non-mobilized groups. The police had attempted to be impartial, to keep the two races apart, "to keep 'em moving." In this they had finally succeeded, but what they had not done was establish an atmosphere in which law and order clearly prevailed, and of which they were the acknowledged agents.

What happened Wednesday (February 24) proved this.

In the first place the nature of the crowd was different. Those honor students at Howard High stayed home. Older—and tougher—Negro youths appeared. Many Negro adults turned up. Many in both groups were armed. The composition of the white group took a decided turn for the worse. The country whites came to town.

"They poured in from Soddy-Daisy and Sand Mountain," said a Chattanoogan who is familiar with these rural precincts, "looking for a Negro head to bust."

Others, many others, according to a newspaper account, came to town "just to see." Considering the circumstances, this was a very dangerous form of spectator sport. In fact, the act of coming to see a race riot is probably in most cases in itself a form of commitment, an inarticulated partisanship that will be articulated if the riot spreads—when the crowd becomes a mob.

What is in a sense more frightening is that some uncounted number of people actually came downtown to shop, unaware that there was any danger in doing so. Not until Chattanooga's racial crisis had passed was a serious attempt made to keep shoppers and people going about routine business out of the area that had—certainly by Wednesday, the fourth day—become a clearly-defined and well-marked battlefield.

Nor, for that matter, did anyone do anything on the fourth day to stop a situation that had obviously gathered momentum, that was ominous and threatening. The buses brought the Howard students downtown as usual, and dumped them, as usual, on the battlefield; and, as usual, the white youths (and adults) were already there, ready for action.

It was only a matter of minutes before the mobs had taken over. The sidewalks of Market Street were packed (the crowd was estimated at 3,000), and through these throngs tore platoons of Negroes and whites, now running, now walking, now threading through packed sidewalks of "disinterested bystanders," now pushing against each other. For more than an hour (between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.) they coursed and revolved through an eight-block area, orbiting around the two-block cluster of variety stores on Market Street.

The mayor and Safety Commissioner Herbert Dunlap stationed themselves on a concrete traffic island in the middle of Market Street, in the heart of the demonstrating throngs. They soon attracted to themselves the radio, TV, and press corps, causing Dunlap to comment later: "You would have thought it was the Kentucky Derby the way the radio people handled it. They eavesdropped on everything we said." Mayor Olgiati said: "Wednesday the whole thing was on the air and a lot of people came to town."

As for police doctrine, it was what it had been on Friday, on Monday, and on Tuesday—to keep 'em moving. The difference on Wednesday was that there were more police—75 according to Commissioner Dunlap—and that they were willing and equipped to reinforce their doctrine with fire hoses.

When, about 5 o'clock, the sidewalks became clotted, and the crowds grew threatening, the firemen turned on the water.

"The crowd eddied and surged forward again," said a *Chattanooga Times* account, "and the water was turned on the sidewalks where there were the thickest crowds and guilty and innocent alike were doused and turned to run and trample on others crowded thickly against plate glass windows and walls. And they screamed."

But, fortuitously, nobody was hurt.

Meanwhile, police set up and held a blockade at that critical Ninth and Lindsay intersection. It did two jobs. In the first place, it was a plug that prevented Negroes from coming out of the Negro district and moving into the downtown shopping area a few blocks away. For more than two hours, police fought off attempts of Negroes—young and old—to get out. In fact, some of the estimated 1,100 nearly broke out twice, down side streets, but alert policemen outflanked them, and turned them back. In the second place, the barricade served as a wall of containment behind which to push the Negroes who were being more or less herded there from downtown, herded in some cases with fire hoses. In fact, fire hoses were brought to that point and used there, finally.

That worked, and Wednesday's riot ended there.

From any of a dozen things that happened in the 24 hours that followed the Wednesday afternoon riot, it is apparent that almost everybody in a responsible public and private position in Chattanooga was shocked, and finally moved to take some action.

The police doubled their strength (by using firemen as auxiliaries). Where there had been a force of 75 on Wednesday, 150 patrolled the downtown area Thursday. Some were even issued new, unpainted billies. Appeal for a restoration of law and order came from many civic clubs, including the Chamber of Commerce. There was some evidence, besides, that the most influential economic forces in the community brought their weight to bear on public officeholders.

The superintendent of schools (then John W. Letson) called a meeting of his principals Thursday morning and handed them a document which said:

"Courts have clearly established the schools' authority in directing pupils' activities from the time they leave home in the morning until the time they return home in the afternoon. In keeping with this authority, I am requesting all principals to take whatever measures are required to see that pupils go directly home upon dismissal from school."

This statement was read at the high schools. At Howard, those honor students who had led the first sit down demonstration got up and appealed to all students not to go to the downtown area Thursday afternoon. Furthermore, Principal C. C. Bond sent his men teachers downtown before school was out, and promised to administer exact "stern discipline" to any students who disobeyed. What is perhaps even more important, he ordered that the school buses be rerouted. "I arranged for the buses to carry the students on through the downtown area," Principal Bond said. The white high schools took similar measures.

When a few hoodlums did turn up downtown Thursday, the police quickly frisked and arrested them—six Negroes and three whites.

The streets grew quiet, then, and they have remained so ever since.

* * * * * *

The biggest trouble with the situation at Chattanooga was that, for some reason, the people responsible for preserving law and order there always—at every stage of its development—underestimated the gravity of their problem.

The police seemed always to be doing things one day too late,

They should have done Monday what they did Tuesday; they should have done Tuesday what they did Wednesday; and they most certainly should have done Wednesday that whole assortment of things they finally did Thursday to break the riot.

The reason they didn't lies in an attitude, a characteristically Southern attitude, one that has affected, and may very well continue to affect the quality of law enforcement in other Southern cities when they come face-to-face with new racial disputes.

A Chattanooga newspaperman and longtime resident of the city put it this way:

"It is evident that Chattanooga underestimated the lack of satisfaction with the state of segregation."

Police Commissioner Dunlap expressed it this way:

"We were suddenly confronted with a situation without any real warning that such conditions were going to exist."

Mayor Olgiati put it like this:

"We haven't had any racial trouble here before."

Principal Bond of Howard High said:

"The whole thing was completely a surprise to me."

A whole host of peculiarly regional attitudes comes into play in any Southern racial dispute. One of these explains the failure of Chattanooga officials to act more promptly and decisively in the city's crisis.

When the Negro asserts himself he is doing something more than merely creating a new problem in law enforcement: he is challenging a fundamental tenet in the South's "case." It is an essential part of the South's rationale that the Negro Southerner is happy and contented with his lot. One of the troubles in the South, one of the troubles in Chattanooga, is that many white men have been saying this so long that they believe it. They are genuinely surprised at the sit downs, and their first reaction is to take them as representing a small, irresponsible (and manageable) group.

That is why it is extremely difficult for Southern public officials to come face-to-face with the fact that the Negro is in earnest, that he is serious, and that he is willing to risk violence to himself to achieve gains he is convinced are his due.

That is why it is difficult for white Southerners to realize that the initiative and the discretion in the racial situation are no longer wholly theirs.

A Southern public official who is insisting publicly that the Southern Negro is happy is not likely to be making plans for Negro demonstrations, non-violent or not.

This attitude—these attitudes—explain the lack of advance planning in Chattanooga. And, the lack of advance planning allows other attitudes, traditions, stereotypes, assumptions to enter in, and to affect law enforcement. The traditional, the unspoken rule of Southern law enforcement is, when in doubt, to enforce and uphold segregation—which is, indeed, the law in many Southern states and municipalities.

The Chattanooga police department made obvious attempts to be fair, to arrest trouble makers from both sides. No one from either side charged the police with "brutality." It probably never occurred to the policemen themselves or to police officials or other city officials that there was anything unfair or discriminatory in forcing the Negroes back of East Ninth Street, into the Negro section.

To have put the Negroes back into their ghetto was one thing, perhaps an almost excusable tactical improvisation. But to have let the whites stage what amounted to a victory celebration afterwards was quite another—a far less innocent omission.

One of the most important—often the most important—problem in law enforcement in racial disputes is the problem of dealing with lawless whites.

This is not a problem of numbers. It is even more profoundly a problem of Southern attitudes and Southern social history.

Certainly since Reconstruction, perhaps even before that, there has been a strong and active tradition in the South that some forms of racial problems might acceptably be handled outside the law. The Ku Klux Klan is only the most blatant form of this kind of extralegality; lynching was the most dramatic.

At almost every point when some change in the Negro's status in the South has been proposed, the reply of Southern officials has been that the change would bring on "trouble."

And "trouble" everyone understood, or was supposed to understand, meant that a certain group or class of Southern whites would rise up and take the law in its own hands and punish the Negro. The difficulty with this argument was that it was an acknowledgment that Southern law enforcement agencies were incapable of maintaining law and order. For officials to keep acknowledging it was, in practical effect, to encourage the lawless whites to take the law in their own hands whenever they chose.

This they have done time and time again. There were "530 specific instances of intimidation, reprisal, and violence in the 11 Southern states during the four-year period from January 1, 1955 to January 1, 1959," according to a recent study. And this period, notably, does not cover the period of the student sit downs.

Thus, the threat of "trouble" has often become an invitation to the most violent elements in the South.

And thus it is that the first thing the Southern police must do in a racial dispute, like the sit downs, is deal, in one way or another, with the lawless white group that has appeared in every open racial conflict in the past decade—wherever there has been a sit down, wherever a school was being integrated—at Clinton, at Little Rock, at Jacksonville, as well as at Chattanooga.

The police can either let this group of whites "help" them put the Negro "in his place" (their mere presence on the scene is a form of intimidation), or the police can assert themselves as the true guardians of law and order.

This is a lesson the Chattanooga police learned by doing, learned in action, learned on the battlefield. "They seemed to get a little more sure of themselves every day," a police reporter said. And the more steps the police took to get in control of the crisis, the more support they and city officials received. After Thursday, when the growing tension came to such an abrupt halt, "I received about 25 calls from prominent people praising the police," said Mayor Olgiati. "I was surprised at the resoluteness of the chief of police when he realized somebody was behind him," added the reporter.

In fact, there is evidence that the riots did for the morale of the police force what battle experience does for combat troops. "We were all down there on the street together, the chief among the men," said Commissioner Dunlap later. "There is no question that the morale of our force is higher than it has ever been. We were all very proud of the fact that the people of Chattanooga believed we enforced law and order fairly. After the disturbance, I sent out a questionnaire to our men, asking them to rate morale. Two said it was Very Good. Twenty said it was either High, or Very High. Only one man who answered said it was Low."

"I think the police did an excellent job," said Principal Bond of Howard High. "I was down there every day, and I think they were fair. They actually ended up arresting more whites than Negroes. I also think that this experience has alerted the community to what can happen. In the future, the police will be more sensitive to these situations.

"The trouble always is that most white people don't understand how Negroes feel," he continued. "Nor, for that matter, do the Negroes understand how the whites feel. The whites assume only bad Negroes want trouble. The Negroes assume only bad whites want to deprive them of their rights."

Montgomery:

The Big Stick

THE OUTBREAK in Chattanooga was a riot-by-accident. Nobody there—the Negroes, the police, the city administration, not even the young white participants—had given it any forethought. No Negro organization was behind what happened and neither was any white organization. The police did not anticipate the riots and they certainly did nothing to provoke them.

The difference between Chattanooga and Montgomery is that in Chattanooga nobody except a few racial extremists wants violence, while in Montgomery everybody seems to expect it, to take it for granted as part of the process of racial relations.

The sit down protest movement first reached Montgomery on Thursday, February 25, 1960, when a group of students from Alabama State College, a Negro school in Montgomery, took seats in the lunch room of the Montgomery County Courthouse. The shop closed immediately. The sheriff soon arrived with a club in hand and ordered the Negroes to line up in single file. While deputies patrolled the halls outside the basement shop, state highway patrolmen lined the Negroes up against the wall and took pictures of them. Governor Patterson asked for an investigation; he insisted that the students be expelled.

This was followed the next day (Friday) by an order from the Governor to the President of Alabama State to expel any student involved in the sit down. The reaction of the Negroes to this was to hold a campus rally at which they discussed entering mass applications at the state's white institutions of higher learning.

On Saturday, February 27, an estimated 25 white men moved as a group through Montgomery's downtown streets, swinging "toy" baseball bats, something that as a weapon was considerably larger and potentially more dangerous than a blackjack. They ended up by making an unprovoked attack on a middle-aged Negro woman bystander. The police made no arrests, although a news photograph of the episode, and the bat-swinging man, was taken.

On Monday, February 29, Governor Patterson issued this statement:

"There are not enough police officers in the United States to prevent riots and protect everybody if they [the Negroes] continue to provoke [the whites] on that matter."

That night, nevertheless, a group of 800 Negroes held a rally (addressed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.) to make plans for a second demonstration the next day.

The second protest went off quietly, if dramatically. On Tuesday, March 1, between 1,000 and 1,200 Negroes marched in orderly pairs from the campus of Alabama State College to the state capitol, assembled quietly on the steps where Jefferson Davis was inaugurated, said the Lord's prayer together, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and marched quietly back to their campus. "We now know where the student body of Alabama State is" on the question of the student sit down movement, one of their leaders told them as they were dismissed.

Several high state officials watched the ceremony in front of the capitol, and one of them was widely reported in the newspapers to have said:

"Can't we do anything to get rid of those black b------s?"

Negro leaders announced a prayer meeting for Sunday, March 6, at 2 p.m. on the capitol steps.

When this plan was announced Montgomery Public Affairs Commissioner L. B. Sullivan said that, if the Negroes attempted to meet again there, his forces and those of the state and of Montgomery County would disperse them.

"Apparently it is the desire and purpose of the Negro troublemakers to further incite the tense situation that exists in Montgomery," Commissioner Sullivan is quoted as having said.

At noon on Sunday the crowd began to gather. As in Chattanooga, the "curious" had decided to come, too. "Some onlookers brought their wives and children," said one press account. "Others, in rough country dress, discussed loudly what they would do if the Negroes appeared."

About 1 p.m. high city, county, and state officials began arriving. Fifty highway patrolmen were stationed on the sidewalk around the capitol and city policemen lined the sidewalks along Dexter Avenue, the broad promenade that leads from the downtown plaza in Montgomery up to the capitol which overlooks the town.

A small church, the Dexter Avenue Baptist, is the last building on Dexter where the street dead ends into the capitol grounds. The Negroes began to gather at the church, as the crowd grew on the capitol lawn across the street.

While the Negroes stood there uncertain, a "police captain," (according to the *New York Times*) shouted tauntingly toward the church:

"Can't you tell the time? It's 2 o'clock. Somebody loan 'em a watch."

Then some of the Negroes did come down the steep steps of the church, down to the sidewalk. They were led by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

Some in the crowd of whites, estimated to have risen by then to 5,000, yelled "Let them come! Let them come!"

But the police (including a mounted patrol) held the Negroes back at the curb, across Bainbridge Street.

Some whites rushed at the Negroes. The Negro leaders held their ground for a moment. Then, behind them, some of their followers fled back to the church, back up the steps.

Some who didn't flee at once were struck by whites. Then it became a rout, with some Negroes falling on their knees, some stumbling, in their headlong flight.

Two fire trucks drove up to the church, firemen connected hoses, and pointed them toward the Negroes. The whites shouted, "Pour it on 'em!"

Then the police encircled the leading ministers and led them back, through the white throng, to the church. Twenty mounted deputies held the crowd until the Negroes were in, and then the police dispersed the whites. Later the Negroes emerged from the church and went home.

A photographer was picked up, but no arrests were made.

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In the midst of Montgomery's difficulties, the local ministerial association issued a statement. Among other things, it asked:

"Let us continue to depend upon law and order administered with a concern for all citizens to stabilize our society."

It is not clear whether the ministers meant to describe the way they thought law and order was in fact being administered in Montgomery, or whether they were simply expressing a prayerful hope.

If Chattanooga illustrates how a type of Southern city can *drift* into chaos, Montgomery illustrates the type of Southern city that is openly, candidly, and consciously willing to risk chaos—to preserve the racial status quo.

The situation, then, in cities whose outlook is that of Montgomery is something like this, as regards law enforcement:

Faced with increasing demands from their Negro citizens (often supported by national legal, social, political, and religious institutions) no other course is open to the police, and to the forces of law and order, but one of *continuous coercion.*

The evidence of police intimidation in the sit-down episodes at Montgomery is present everywhere. Governor Patterson's announcement amounted almost to an invitation to violence; the lining up and photographing of Negroes was clearly an act of intimidation and not of enforcement; the jeers by a police officer, amounting to a taunt to the Negroes to come out and face the white throng, had self-evident implications; the threat of expulsion from a state tax-supported institution was punitive; the failure to arrest the white youth who assaulted a Negro woman with a bat was a promise of prejudiced enforcement. The country people had not only not been told that their help was not needed, they had been deputized and formed into mounted posses on horseback.

Thus, whereas in Chattanooga everyone was *surprised* by the violent turn events took, in Montgomery almost everyone—except perhaps the ministerial association—*expects* violence.

"The real difficulty in preserving law and order here," a veteran Montgomery newspaperman said, "is that the whole public attitude is that nothing will stop these troubles but violence. Most of our law enforcement officers don't really want to stop the mob, and the public attitude doesn't do much to change their outlook."

In fact, as the dynamics of the riot were handled, the event became an act of coercion in itself. The white crowd was *used* to intimidate the Negroes. It was not until the whites had met the Negroes at arms' length, fought with them, and turned them back, that the police turned the whites back.

Thus, the classic threat to Negro safety was enacted.

For this time, at least, it seems to have "worked." But, only for this time. No one who understands the determination of the young Negroes (nor the degree of support which they are receiving from their elders) believes that this will be the last time Montgomery will hear from its united Negro population.

"I don't mind going to jail because I suppose that will be the only way we will ever get our rights," a young Negro college girl told an interviewer from *U. S. News and World Report.*

The kind of civic leadership that usually reinforces law enforcement has stood aside, like civilians when war is declared. "The organizations leading the Negroes today have discouraged white people who would like to help," is the comment of the Rev. Arch L. McNair of Montgomery's Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Public policy toward racial disturbances thus remains the same, and as adamant. "The Negroes will be dispersed every time they try to have a mass public demonstration," says Montgomery City Attorney Calvin M. Whitesell.

This kind of stalemate creates an agonizing dilemma for the law enforcement officer. Some of these problems came to light when Montgomery Public Affairs Commissioner L. B. Sullivan, head of the police and fire departments, was interviewed.

Sullivan sits in a paneled office on the second floor of the Montgomery city hall, a round-faced, stocky, quiet-spoken man.

"I might as well tell you right off that I believe in total segregation," he began. "From here on out, we don't intend to allow any demonstrations on the part of either Negroes or whites. I feel we are justified in saying that publicly, as we have been saying it. After all, I'm sure in my own mind that Montgomery Negroes would be content with local conditions if it weren't for agitators.

"I want a force of men, however, who will be fair, firm, and impartial. I don't want a bunch of men who think the law is at the end of a night stick. Now, I tried to locate that boy who swung the baseball bat. That's assault and battery. But, we couldn't find him or the woman, although I asked some of the Negro leaders to help me.

"I like to believe that I've done a good deal to improve our police force. Every man on the force has now had some training. Today, we have one man in school at the Southern Police Institute, one at the Bureau of Narcotics. I think our biggest problem is turnover and that is pretty much the result of low salaries. We have a minimum of $276 and a maximum of $330.

"I think we proved a big point that day up at the capitol. The people who might be inclined to take things in their own hands *have let us know they now believe we can handle matters.**

"You know our present administration was elected on a platform of bringing new business to Montgomery. We honestly believed that was the way to improve the standard of living for both white and colored. We got a New York firm to come down here and make a development study.

"But things haven't been normal here since the bus boycott in 1956. I feel business doesn't like all this turbulence. I'm sure this new outbreak has jeopardized our program."

Such are the diverse and conflicting ideas that probably cross the minds of many Southern law enforcement officials, especially in those communities like Montgomery which are caught in a stalemate between the conflicting claims of race, of culture, and of the political and economic structures through which these forces interplay.

The question in Montgomery is whether the end of the night stick is going to be used to lengthen the hold of the past or to clear the way for the future.

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*Italics supplied.

Little Rock:

A Lesson Learned

ON ITS FACE, the statement *sounded* tough:

"The Board of Directors of Little Rock has instructed the Police Department to deal firmly and quickly in protection of life and property should the need arise."

The trouble was, there had been statements before, plenty of them, back in 1957, when the first attempt was made to integrate Little Rock's schools. And, what had happened then? The whole world knew the answer.

Besides, this one was issued only by an Organization Man, a newcomer to Little Rock nobody had ever heard of before, a fellow named Dauley, hired for a new post in Little Rock. He was the city manager, and who was going to pay any attention to him?

It was true that earlier some citizens had formed an organization called STOP—a committee to "stop this outrageous purge" of a group of local school teachers who had been dismissed in one of the many side controversies that had grown out of the attempt to desegregate the Little Rock schools. It was also true that 179 professional and business leaders of Little Rock joined this group—and told newspapermen defiantly that they would "gladly give their names to the press." Also, in July, 1959, a month before the second attempt was to be made to integrate the schools, a somewhat similar group of people, perhaps even more "respectable"—or powerful in Little Rock civic affairs—formed the Committee for Peaceful Operation of Free Public Schools.

But when the chips were down and the stuff was flying what would groups like these do, or matter? Wouldn't they be the first to fly before the wrath of Governor Faubus and his hundreds, if not thousands, of racially-extremist confederates and supporters?

In the last weeks before the second try, as the whole world focused its eyes again on Little Rock, the only speculation outside Little Rock was over Governor Faubus and what move *he* would make this time, and whether it would provoke President Eisenhower into sending troops again. The governor was reputed to be a "wily dog," fearless, with the battle stripes of a man who has proven he could hold the world at arm's length.

Nevertheless, the counterpoint of anti-disorder, anti-Faubus comment continued. A "prominent business leader" of Little Rock told a reporter who had come from the *Atlanta Constitution* that "the city police are not going to stand for any foolishness this time. They are just going to cart those people off to jail. We've changed to the city manager form of government and we've got a new police chief."

But, if Governor Faubus could hold off the President of the United States he could certainly ignore the city manager or any other municipal official, including police chief, of the city of Little Rock.

Then, another newspaper reported that the Little Rock city police "were charting semi-secret strategy to stamp out any spark of crowd lawlessness."

This got under the skin of at least one segregationist. He was the Rev. Wesley Pruden and he called on the city manager to say publicly whether or not "the police were going to try to prohibit peaceful assembly of persons at the high school."

Pruden and his friends, Governor Faubus and his following, pretty much the same group, went on with plans for that kind of "peaceful assembly" the Reverend referred to.

The drill for these irregular troops was to be this: they were to meet on the lawn of the state capitol at 9 on the morning that the Negro children were to enter the schools. When they had assembled, the governor would address them, and then, with his message under their belts, they were to march in a body to the scene of integration.

Hints, reports, rumors were circulated, according to a local newspaper, "that caravans from east Arkansas will converge on the state capitol."

On August 11, 1959, on the eve of integration, Governor Faubus appeared—on only an hour's notice—on a Little Rock television station. Although he said he saw "nothing to be gained tomorrow by disorder and violence," he insisted that integration was being forced on the people of Little Rock.

"If local authorities, school boards and police would not relieve federal authorities of the unpleasant task of forcing integration, then the federals would soon withdraw."

He focused his attack on Police Chief Eugene Smith. "The city police force is in charge of one who will make every effort tomorrow to apply the force necessary to forcibly integrate the schools. He and his associates will call it law and order. That's the same term used by the Hungarian puppet and his Russian masters."

As if having staked out for advance attack the man who would be his most formidable opponent, Governor Faubus earlier that day said of the new police chief:

"The general consensus around town is that Gene Smith has been bought and paid for to see that integration is effected."

Smith himself had been busy during the day with a press conference. More than 100 newspapermen, from all parts of the world, assembled to hear him offer them "the hospitality of our city." Anybody who wanted to cover the events of the next day would need a press card, Smith said. To get the cards, newsmen had to sign an agreement:

1. That they would not go on school property;
2. That they would not "set up" poses for pictures;
3. That they would not interview students within two blocks of school property;
4. That radio and television men would not bring their sound broadcasting and telecasting trucks within two blocks of school property;
5. That any newsman who violated these provisions would have his special press card withdrawn without notice.

Smith also told the newsmen to be on the scene at least an hour before school opening time and that they would then be told "where they could stand."

There were many omens of the trouble almost everybody seemed to expect the next day.

The chief of Little Rock's uniformed division, Captain W. H.

Maack, serving under Chief Smith, ordered all of his men to duty the next day.

Attorneys for the segregationist groups announced that they would defend anybody arrested during the expected demonstration, while attorneys for STOP said for their part they would seek court injunctions against "persons who attempt to prevent or interfere" with reopening of the schools.

In the eyes of those who knew the South, one of the most ominous and foreboding signs of what might be coming the next day was the presence of two policemen sent from Birmingham, Alabama, by the famed Public Safety Director of that city, Eugene "Bull" Connor. They were there, said Connor, so that some Birmingham "public safety career officers" could be fully aware of all contingencies.

The stage was set for what could be the worst race riot in American history.

And the next day the segregationists did come in from miles around, they did hold their rally on the steps of the state capitol, Mr. Faubus did come out and address them, they did "march" from the capitol *toward* the schools that were being integrated that day.

But they never got there.

"Smith and his men blocked the path of the demonstrators and firmly ordered them to disperse," said a newspaper account which quickly summarized the well-known sequence of events. "When some defied law and order, the police cracked a few heads, arrested 24 persons—including women and children—and routed the disorderly crowd with streams of water from fire hoses.

"The determination of the police kept the crowds away from the schools, which went peacefully about the business of starting a new term.

"Little Rock demonstrated that mobs cannot operate in the face of police firmness. Had the police acted two years ago as they did Wednesday, federal troops need never have been called on to preserve order, and a disgraceful chapter in our history need never have been written."

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The explanation for this almost wholly unexpected turn of events is simple.

Little Rock had learned its lesson. It had learned the hard way the economic cost of chaos.

Despite the impression of Little Rock that may have grown up out of the trouble there, that it must be a backward, benighted place, the town actually is open, bright, cheerful, and progressive-looking. In fact, its downtown area looks a little more Western (or Southwestern) than it does deep Southern. As a town that suffered miserably from The Depression Years, it is a town that was all the more grateful for the post World War II years of prosperity—grateful *and* proud and hopeful of the future.

That pride diminished, that hope faded, that prosperity ground to an abrupt halt in 1957 with the disastrous rioting that year.

From September, 1957, until September, 1959, not a single new industry had located in Little Rock.

"We were really going great guns when this thing hit us," said Everett Tucker, Jr., secretary and executive director of the Little Rock Industrial Development company. "Now we hardly even get any inquiries."

This led to some hard thinking in Little Rock's business community. One local businessman expressed his feelings this way to a reporter from the *Nashville Tennessean*:

"Little Rock is being taken for a ride on school desegregation. The rest of the South tells us: 'Fight to the last ditch. We know we can count on you. Don't be traitors.' But their high schools are not closed. And meanwhile cities like Nashville and Charlotte and Greensboro are making minimum adjustments to the situation and getting by. Nobody calls them traitors, and I say the hell with it! Why should Little Rock bleed and die for Memphis and Vicksburg and Montgomery."

And thinking like this led to action at city hall.

The result was that Little Rock's law enforcement facilities, indeed the structure of city government, were keel-hauled. The counterplay of stimulus and reaction in bringing this about is too complex a subject for this study—except to say that everyone in Little Rock seems to agree that, in the end, it was the economic and business leaders of the community who played the leading part, helped by many civic and religious leaders. It was a determined consensus of Little Rock "power structure" opinion that brought about the change.

"There's no doubt at all but that Faubus simply stepped into a vacuum in 1957," said one of these Little Rock leaders. "Our mayor was discredited and our aldermanic government was on its last legs."

The spectre of Governor Faubus, and 1957, seems to have hung heavy over the heads of Little Rock's civic reformers, for not all that they did between 1957 and 1959 seems to have been made public—even up through the second integration attempt, or until today, for that matter. It even appears that there may have been an attempt to lull Governor Faubus and his associates into thinking the city was still as weak as it had been in 1957.

However that may be, almost everything in the book was done to improve the police department and sharpen police technique and method.

Until now, much of *this* story has never been told.

To begin with, Dauley and the city fathers brought in Donald S. Leonard, former police commissioner of Detroit, to make an exhaustive *Survey of the Little Rock Police Department,* the title of a 314-page report Leonard handed in. Almost every imaginable aspect of police administration was reviewed in this unvarnished study.

"Perhaps the greatest single weakness of the Little Rock Police Department is the complete lack of recruit training and department operated in-service training schools," the survey said in one of its many comments.

The result was that in 24 months, "every man on the force got at least 300 hours training," according to Dauley. Seven went to the F.B.I. Academy in Washington, three went to a community relations school conducted by Texas A & M University, four went to the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University, and many others got forms of specialized training. Detectives were sent two at a time to homicide and pathology schools. In addition, the police department set up its own school where, for example, it conducted intermittent

8-week cadet schools whose students grind out an 8-hour day for a total of 384 hours of work. Many veteran officers were brought back in to headquarters and put through school.

No less importantly, pay increases were spread through the department so that in the two-year period they averaged at least $100 a month per man.

"Whatever Smith, or anyone else on the force may have thought about the Negroes or school integration didn't matter so much as what was getting to be their pride in the force," said an observer of some of the changes. "In fact, the vast majority of them were ardent segregationists."

Using his newly-trained experts as a staff, Chief Smith began detailed planning for the problems that would arise in the second school integration "months before it took place," according to an authoritative source. It was as secretly done as the planning of a military operation.

They wrote down possibilities of things that might happen. It is presumed that they had information about the habitat and identity of some of the leaders of the 1957 movement.

Smith, with his traffic men, made, to take one example, a detailed study of 40 critical street intersections in Little Rock at which he anticipated trouble.

He had aerial photos taken, especially of the areas where he thought crowds might gather.

With the help of newly-trained communications men, Smith set up a communications plan by which he was to maintain control of his forces throughout the intersections where they were to be stationed. To prevent crowd excitement, he created a code so that no bystanders would know what the police were saying to each other.

"In short," said Dauley not long ago, "we had a detailed tactical plan, with all our men and equipment pre-assigned. We thought we were just about ready for anything that might happen, and the events proved us right."

It would have perhaps been too much to expect that all of Little Rock's troubles would have ended at the barricades in one day.

There were bombings later. But there has never again been a mass demonstration, or any threat of a race riot.

In August, 1959, Little Rock faced open defiance of its laws and of its municipal government. The Little Rock riot was not an accidental riot, like the one in Chattanooga. In Little Rock, the mob came to test the strength of the city's will and its law enforcement arm. Because of good police morale and professional organization, Little Rock withstood this test. The seeming ease with which it was done ought not to hide the seriousness of the threat of a deliberate, planned challenge to public order—in Little Rock or in other Southern cities to come. Against such challenges, the police are the final defense.

Summary

THE PROBLEM of law enforcement in the South in 1960 and beyond is not simply a problem of angry mobs nor of brutish, bigoted policemen.

Fundamentally, it is a question of public policy. In the South today law enforcement is like war was in old Clausewitz' definition, an extension of politics.

The point must be stressed: the South is not an anarchy. It is not a region where government is weak. It is not a region where the lines of political and economic power are loosely held. The breakdowns in law and order in the South are an outcome of public policy—no less because it is sometimes oral and traditional rather than written in statutes and police manuals.

This makes it a community problem.

If the lessons of Little Rock, Chattanooga and Montgomery are to be learned, then each community must reappraise its public policy in racial disputes. It must decide for itself what it is going to do, and what it wants its public servants to do, in racial disputes.

For, three points are obvious.

1. Negroes in the South are prepared to take overt steps to change their status, even at the risk of personal safety.

2. Negroes may demonstrate in any Southern town. None can now count on immunity.

3. Existing, traditional, Southern police attitudes and training are not likely to be adequate for dealing impartially with the young generation of Negroes, committed to the method of non-violence. They have forced a reversal of roles on the Southern police officer—now he must protect the non-violent Negroes from the whites. And, he must do it quickly.

Because there is no greater danger to law and order in the South today than a Southern public official, police officer or not, caught offguard when trouble comes, and trying to meet the new problems with old, unassessed ideas.

Will Georgia's Public Schools CLOSE?

By JAMES A. MACKAY

The state's—and Emory's—gravest problem is explored by the legislator who advanced the parent's-choice plan

WHEN the newly elected General Assembly holds its 1961 regular session, beginning Jan. 9, it must make a historic choice. It must either: (1) take the initiative, while there is yet time for deliberate action, to insure the uninterrupted continuance of the state's public schools; or (2) through inaction it will propel the people of Georgia into further uncertainty, fear and confusion, and the likelihood of school closings of uncertain duration.

Such closings might well cause irreparable damage to the children of Georgia; the schools, colleges and universities; the economy, and the state's good name. Immensely important business, then, awaits the 259 legislators in the crisis year of 1961, when the future and quality of the state's public schools will be determined.

Federal District Judge Frank A. Hooper, at the conclusion of a suit brought by Negro parents to desegregate Atlanta schools, has ordered the city board of education to activate in May of 1961 its plan to place pupils in schools without regard to race.

Judge Hooper deferred ordering the Atlanta board to act in the fall of 1959 because of school-closing laws on the Georgia statute books. He postponed his final ruling until after the 1960 session of the General Assembly, in the hope that the people of Georgia, through their elected representatives, would re-examine and modify these laws.

At the 1960 session urban legislators introduced seven bills which would either repeal existing school-closing laws or prevent the closing of any school without the consent of the people in the local community.

For the first time since the school crisis began, the legislature considered these bills and did not defeat them. They were referred to the administration-dominated State of the Republic Committee, which in turn referred them to the new General Assembly Committee on Schools, created by the 1960 session, a committee which came to be celebrated under its informal name, "the Sibley Commission." (The name derives from that of the chairman of the committee, John A. Sibley, distinguished Atlanta lawyer and banker.)

Creation of the study commission was the first acknowledgment by the Georgia legislature that some positive action might be necessary to protect our public schools from the disaster of closing.

In my judgment, the General Assembly here acted in good faith, in sober response to Judge Hooper's request that the state's legal position on its jeopardized schools be re-examined and remedied. Some advocates of continued public education or desegregation, cynical about the intent of the legislators, attacked the appointment of the study commission as simply politics, as another foot-dragging, stalling effort to "buy time."

Judge Hooper, however, appeared impressed by the action of the General Assembly, and accepted this measure as a move toward re-examination of school laws. And when the Sibley Commission, after a series of revealing hearings over the state on whether or not Georgians prefer desegregated schools to no schools at all, made its report to the General Assembly—just two days before the Commission expired by law—Judge Hooper gave the Atlanta school board another year's grace. The court ordered the board to put its plan into effect by May of 1961, but authorized transfers of pupils in the 11th as well as the 12th grades. (The original plan submitted by the Atlanta Board of Education had stipulated that school desegregation should begin at the 12th-grade level.)

The report of the General Assembly Committee on Schools—the popularly called Sibley Commission—is the best single document available for understanding the background and issues involved in Georgia's crisis in the public schools. Copies of this report may be obtained by writing State Senator John Greer ('30) at the State Capitol in Atlanta. Senator Greer, an Emory alumnus, served as secretary of the Committee and signed its majority report.

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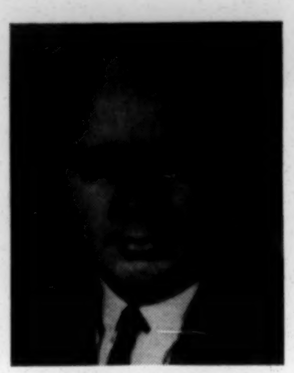

Mr. Mackay

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

THE CHIPS are down in Georgia's public-schools crisis, on which hangs, to a large degree, the future progress of Emory. To summarize the whole situation and to give an educated guess as to its outcome, THE ALUMNUS has solicited this most informative article from the best source it knows, James A. Mackay '40-'47L.

A past president of the Emory Alumni Association, Mr. Mackay is known throughout Georgia as one who for years has fought—often almost alone—for open public schools. He has just been re-elected by Emory's home county, DeKalb, to his fifth term in the state's House of Representatives, his winning margin in the all-important Democratic primary being a huge 22,889 to 11,214. Representing the second-largest in population of Georgia's 159 counties, Attorney Mackay campaigns ceaselessly for two chief causes: continuing and improving public education, and just reapportionment of the state legislature. Father of a seventh-grade boy and a high-school girl, both enrolled in the public schools, he is the author of the parent's-choice plan, which would permit the parents of schoolchildren who might be affected by the integration of schools to make the decision in this crucial matter.

Appointed to the Commission were, besides Chairman Sibley: three members of the state Senate and five of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Georgia Board of Regents, the chancellor of the University System, the state superintendent of schools, the executive secretary of the Georgia Education Association, the president of the Georgia Municipal Association, the president of the County Commissioners Association, the president of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Association of State Superior Court Judges, the president of the Georgia Press Association, and the president of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation.

ITS REPORT did not disappoint those of us who believed Commission members intended to function responsibly and in good faith in the interest of public education and the wishes of the people of Georgia. That there was divided opinion was clear, and inevitable. Both majority and minority reports expressed acute concern for the welfare and education of the children of Georgia.

The Commission's minority report was notable, in my opinion, in demonstrating an advance in realistic thinking in Georgia, in that it did not assert that legal segregation can be maintained. Instead, it called upon all groups "to exert every influence to maintain separation of the races in this State, and the public schools thereof, on a voluntary basis."

It recommended legislation to guarantee parents a choice so their children would not be forced "to attend a public school wherein a child of the opposite race is enrolled." It asked that grants-in-aid for private schools be implemented, that public schools be preserved on a segregated basis, that the grants be used "only as a last resort," and that the governor and General Assembly "take such action [as is] required from time to time, consistent with the welfare and best interests of the children of Georgia."

These recommendations and an additional statement filed by one of the signers of the minority report, clearly expressed the "stand-pat" positions of Georgians unwilling to take the affirmative steps recommended by the majority.

This minority report, signed by six legislators and two "public members" of the Commission, represented the viewpoint of most rural Georgia representatives. In the 1960 session of the General Assembly, rural members, not locally and immediately concerned with the Atlanta crisis which threatened schools, had agreed that it would be "bad politics" to acquiesce in any way to the 1954 Supreme Court decision, and that it would be "good politics" to let the schools close and then to reopen them in response to a hue and cry of public opinion demanding restored public education.

Urban legislators, on the other hand, became increasingly vocal and active in presenting bills, speeches and plans to keep the schools open, since it was quite apparent that "good politics" in a city faced with the abandonment of public schools is not the same as "good politics" for rural representatives. Indeed, they agreed, it would be "bad politics" to be a party to any school's closing for even a day.

It is interesting to note here that none of the six representatives and two senators from Fulton and DeKalb Counties, who represented the 115,000 children in the Atlanta school system, was appointed to the Commission—although Atlanta schools and their crisis are the problem the state now faces.

UNDER Georgia's archaic legislative apportionment, the 813,672 citizens in Fulton and DeKalb Counties are represented in the lower house of the General Assembly by only six legislators, who can be outvoted 96 to 6 by the representatives of the 96 smallest Georgia counties, which have a combined population of 813,059. Indeed, the votes of the six representatives of Fulton and DeKalb are cancelled out by those of the six representatives of the 16,762 residents of Echols, Quitman, Glascock, Webster, Schley and Taliaferro Counties. Thus the legislative impotence of city representation in the General Assembly was also demonstrated in the make-up of the Commission.

The majority report, signed by two legislators and nine other members (including the chairman of the Board of Regents, the chancellor of the University System and the state superintendent of schools), is distinguished by thoroughness, clarity and candor. Although the majority deplored the U.S. Supreme Court decision, it concluded: "Nevertheless, we must recognize the decision exists; that it is binding on the lower federal courts; and that it will be enforced."

THE MAJORITY reported on hearings held by the Commission in all of Georgia's 10 Congressional districts and on testimony from more than 1,800 witnesses who said they represented 115,000 persons; 200 of the witnesses were Negroes. (In addition, the school-study group received over 600 letters from individuals and petitions bearing more than 6,000 signatures.) The committee reported a three-to-two majority favoring the maintenance of segregation even at the cost of abolishing public schools.

And the majority report presented these conclusions:

"1. An overwhelming majority of people in Georgia have a deep conviction that separate school facilities for the white and colored races are in the best interest of both races, and that compulsory association of races in the schools through enforced integration will be detrimental to the peace, good order and tranquillity of the state and to the progress, harmony and good relations between the races. With this opinion your Committee is in full agreement.

"2. The vast majority . . . prefer tax-supported, segregated public schools rather than private schools with or without grants in aid from the state. It is their belief that it is in the public schools that the youth . . . receive training for . . . citizenship in a democracy; that to close the schools and go to a system of private schools . . . would make it more difficult for many . . . to obtain an adequate education . . . particularly . . . in the lower income brackets. With these views your Committee also is in full accord.

"3. . . . if total segregation cannot be maintained . . . in public schools, there is no unanimity of opinion as to the course that should be followed."

The Committee reported three points of view that had been expressed at its hearings: (a) "a large number of people" would close all public schools in the state rather than allow integration anywhere; (b) "a large number," including many Georgians whose local schools are not yet threatened, want the community affected to have the choice of keeping its schools in operation or closing them and are unwilling to give up their schools in order to preserve segregation elsewhere in the state; (c) "a large number," while professing the desirability of segregation, would take "some degree of integration rather than sacrifice their public schools.

"The conclusion is inescapable," the majority report declared, "that, to maintain total segregation everywhere in the state, the state will almost certainly have to withdraw from the operation of public schools."

In case the schools are shut down, the report said, the state might give grants-in-aid to pupils to attend private schools, but the leasing of publicly owned school buildings to private operators to avoid integration would be held invalid by the courts.

The committee majority also rejected the practicality of private schools, as being unable to educate the masses of people in Georgia. And it added that the state could not prohibit integration in private schools if these schools were voluntarily integrated.

This report outlined an alternative to school shutdown: placing the decision with local school boards and giving freedom of choice to parents and local communities, with "the assurance that no child will be required to go to school with a child of a different race except on a voluntary basis."

The majority approved a pupil-placement plan, with tuition grants and parents' right to have children transferred from one school to another.

THE FINAL paragraphs of the majority report are so much to the point that I quote them verbatim [the italics are mine]:

"If the schools are to be closed, the step should be taken as a deliberate choice, with the expectation that the state will go out of the school business permanently, except for providing tuition grants or scholarships, and that people will resort to private schools. Closing the schools otherwise is a useless gesture and can cause nothing but confusion, great economic loss, and utter chaos in administration of the school system.

"It should also be borne in mind that whatever the final decision may be as to the course of action to be followed, there will be far greater mobility and flexibility in the handling of local school situations if the choice of the course of action can be made freely at the local level rather than under compulsion of a court order. It has been abundantly demonstrated in other jurisdictions that the federal courts do not hesitate to strike down, as attempts to circumvent their orders, statutes or pracices which might have been approved as valid if taken voluntarily.

"Those who insist upon total segregation must face the fact that it cannot be maintained in public schools by state law. If they insist upon total segregation everywhere in the State, they must be prepared to accept eventual abandonment of public education.

"Those who insist upon total segregation, but who back away from closing the schools, are not only deceiving themselves and the people, but are creating a very difficult and harmful situation; if the State stands upon the present laws, yet declines to accept the ultimate closing of the schools, the result will be integration in its worst form: coercive integration by court order, with no safeguards available to local people and no freedom of action on the part of the parents of children affected.

"The alternative is to establish a system of education within the limitations of the Supreme Court decision, yet one which will secure the maximum segregation possible within the law, which will vest the control of its schools in the people of the community, and which will ensure the parent the greatest freedom in protecting the welfare of his child.

"To put this alternative into effect, the Committee believes that some changes are necessary in the Georgia Constitution. The guaranty that no child should be required to attend school with a child of another race ought to be one of the fundamental rights protected by the Constitution. The provision for local control of schools probably requires constitutional authority vested in the General Assembly. . . .

"Since any constitutional amendment requires ratification by a vote of the people in a general election, this would provide the opportunity for the people to determine for themselves the course which they desire to take. The complex details of the necessary statutes are a responsibility of the General Assembly and could be developed practicably only through the legislative process."

THUS the General Assembly Committee on Schools has accomplished four things for the people of Georgia. It has demonstrated—and even dramatized by the heat and urgency of testimony in every Congressional district in the state—the profound concern of Georgians with education. It has illustrated such a divergence of opinion as to prove that no one person can speak for every Georgian. It has clearly set forth the background of facts, the legal situation, the issues and the choices before us. And, it has urged on us to make, through our elected representatives, a *deliberate choice* as to how to preserve our public schools.

I believe, for such choice to be really deliberate, we must make it at the 1961 session of the General Assembly *before* we are engulfed in the confusion, chaos and uncertainty of school closing. We have seen what enormous damage this step, when taken in Arkansas and Virginia, inflicted on individual children, the schools and the whole state.

Right now, pessimism prevails over the prospect of the General Assembly's taking the initiative and enacting legislation which would prevent any interruption of public schooling. There is no doubt, however, in the minds of politically knowledgeable Georgians that this could and would be done if Governor Ernest Vandiver, Senators Richard B. Russell and Herman Talmadge, and the top educational leaders were publicly and privately to bring their tremendous personal and political influence to bear on members of the legislature.

Although this might prove to be a trying and painful effort for them, I believe these men could persuade a majority of the members of the House and Senate to take deliberate action at the session soon to begin. And I believe that for their efforts they would not suffer politically but would win the thanks and appreciation of this and succeeding generations of Georgians.

WHAT is more likely is that the 1961 session will not act on the recommendations of the Sibley Commission, but will wait until the actual showdown—or shutdown—in the fall of the year. If, in the fall of 1961, colored children are ordered admitted to white schools in Atlanta, the governor, under existing law, can exercise no discretion whatever. On the contrary, he will have the legal duty to cut off funds—and thus close the school doors.

At this point the Atlanta Board of Education or parents of schoolchildren would surely seek to invalidate the governor's acts and restore the funds. All of the accumulated school-closing laws would then come under the scrutiny of the federal courts and would be declared void, as they have been elsewhere, most recently in New Orleans.

The governor would then be obligated to call an extraordinary session of the General Assembly to cope with the crisis. He could truthfully say that he had exhausted all legal means of maintaining public segregated schools. Then, he could either lead the legislature into action to save public education, as did Governor Lindsey Almond of Virginia, or he could dump the question in the lap of the legislature.

IN EITHER case it is my opinion—based on my four terms as a member of the General Assembly—that a majority of the legislators of Georgia will not abandon the state's boys and girls to ignorance, idleness and the cruel disadvantages of life without public schooling. Nor will they subject the state to the economic damage and spiritual and intellectual degradation which loss of schools would bring.

I believe this because I have seen among most of our legislators a genuine appreciation of the worth of the education we are providing young Georgians now. The General Assembly, I am convinced, will not withdraw the state of Georgia from the business of educating our young.

As members of the General Assembly, and as Georgians, we know our schools are big business.

We know schools are important business.

We know schools are unfinished business, in that they have not reached what our children need and deserve in quality of education.

And finally, we know that the safeguarding and improving of public schools is our solemn business as representatives of the people of Georgia.

Yes, *our schools are big business*. Local, state and federal funds for Georgia public education amount to $225 million this year. Each of the 180 working school days costs a million and a quarter dollars. Of this school money, 72 per cent comes from state taxes, 24 per cent from cities and counties, and 4 per cent from the federal treasury.

There are 1,931 schools in the 197 school districts of Georgia. (Each of the 159 counties composes a district, and in addition, 38 municipalities—among them Atlanta and Decatur—have separate school districts of their own.) Their physical plants have a total valuation of $553 million, but to replace them now would require about three times that sum. We owe more than $250 million on our buildings.

Enrolled in these costly schools are around one million Georgia children, one-third of them colored. This enrollment shows a net increase of about 30,000 boys and girls a year.

Our public schools employ 33,000 teachers, plus another 20,000 Georgians engaged in nonteaching work.

It is clear that our public schools profoundly affect the economy of every community in our state, and of the state as a whole.

Our schools are important business. More than 98 per cent of Georgia's children are educated in them and depend on them for intellectual development, social experience and training to enable them to make their way as adults in a world which steadily becomes more complex.

Historically, and throughout the world, we see a correlation between per-capita achievement and per-capita income and productivity; between individual education and the individual's earnings and contributions to the world in which he lives. In short, education is measurably—and immeasurably—important to each boy and girl as a person and as a wage-earner, and equally important to us all as a society.

A country may be poor in natural resources, but if its people are well-educated they make their country rich in per-capita income. Switzerland, a land of little natural wealth, is rich in well-being, business, industry, income and cultured life created by an educated populace.

United States Department of Labor findings show that a high-school education is worth $50,000 in extra income to an American over his working lifetime, and that a college education will bring him $100,000 more in earned income.

Aside from individual benefit, cultural and financial, per-capita income determines the purchasing power which is essential to a vigorous, productive and growing economy. We cannot fail to see the economic catastrophe which would result from the loss of public schools, which so heavily feed and support our economy.

Schools are even more important if we are to maintain a free society in a world whose freedom is gravely threatened and which is coming to depend for survival on American devotion to liberty. Our form of government, the freedoms we demand and enjoy and would extend to other peoples, presupposes an educated citizenry. Any practicing lawyer knows that a girl or boy who has not learned to respect property and persons is on the road to making grave trouble—for herself or himself, and for the rest of us. Public schools, through the learning, disciplines, ideas and training they offer, inculcate this respect, enabling us to live in freedom with one another.

In his Farewell Address in 1796, George Washington said: "Virtue and morality are a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Promote then as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

And Thomas Jefferson said, toward the end of his great life: "I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."

OUR *schools are unfinished business*. A historian and philosopher has noted that the rate and extent of change in our last 15 years has exceeded the rate and extent of change in the preceding 150 years, and that the change in those 150 years exceeded that of the preceding 10,000 years. There is no reason to believe this change will not further accelerate in rate and extent.

Georgia parents look to our public schools to teach and equip their boys and girls for the bewildering demands of this drastically altering era and for the new conditions of man's existence.

We have come a long way in Georgia in our business of public education. But hard facts show it is still unfinished business, and that we have a long way yet to go.

There are 75,000 adults in Georgia who can neither read nor write. There are 450,000 Georgians who do not have fifth-grade education.

Only one out of every three white children in Georgia public schools gets a high-school diploma, and only one out of 10 colored children finishes high school.

Senator Herman Talmadge has expressed grave concern over the inadequate preparation acquired by those of our students who do get high-school diplomas, and has deplored and upbraided our schools for the poor showing of Georgia boys among candidates for admission to the country's military academies, in competition with better-educated boys from other parts of the country. Selective Service records show striking scholastic deficiencies in both white and colored Georgia boys, as compared with those from other sections.

We have seen an agricultural revolution in the past 25 years. Today 80 per cent of our people derive their livelihood from nonfarming occupations: 25 years ago, 80 per cent of our people lived off the land. Yet our school curricula are still geared to a type of agriculture which is fast going, if not already gone, with the wind. Similarly, our vocational education lags far behind our increasingly industrial and commercial economy.

This fall Chairman James S. Peters ('08) of the State Board of Education pointed out that only 40 of the 378 white high schools in Georgia measure up to the minimum requirements for an adequate high school, as set forth by Dr. James B. Conant. This statement was made when the Georgia Board of Regents and the State Board of Education met in unprecedented session to discuss teacher certification and other aspects of the quality of our educational system.

These board members learned that 196 persons who are teaching in Georgia are not eligible for state certification. An additional 3,815 substandard teachers are employed in our schools, for lack of better-prepared ones. We have 229 teachers who have less than two years of college education, and 58 have less than one year. And we must measure these deficiencies against the fact that we have a 30,000 annual increase in the state in number of schoolchildren!

These facts and other signs surely suggest to us that our schools are unfinished business, instead of supporting the amusing comment of one oldtimer during the Sibley hearings that "it wouldn't hurt to close the schools, because they've pretty well served their purpose."

The business of public education of course can *never* be finished. And there is much to be done now for the institution of public education.

I believe that most of the members of the General Assembly, the custodians of this institution, understand the value of our schools, the expansion and improvement which must be wrought in education, and the danger which threatens it. We know that the preservation and improvement of this institution are our grave and vital business as representatives of the people of Georgia.

It is against this background, and with this knowledge, that the elected representatives must meet and act in the crisis year of '61.

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FACTS

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Friday, May 19, 1961

Celestine Sibley

Even the Non-Joiners Now Feel A Surge of Community Spirit

Anytime you find yourself feeling dubious about the achievements of the so-called "j'iner" just take a look at the Atlanta organization man and woman and child, please. These "pack people" are no mere eat-meeters. They are joining forces to see their high schools through that touchy business of desegregation next fall. It's enough to make the most militant non-joiner feel a great surge of community spirit and rush out and beg to get in some club, society, association, troop or circle.

I've been going over some material sent out by OASIS. (Organizations Assisting Schools in September.) And I'm lost in admiration for the forethought and intelligence of this group action.

Forty-six organizations were in at the launching of the project which is to sponsor discussion of the desegregation plan and to help it move along without incident. A total of 1,300 organizations have been apprised of the project and asked to cooperate in bringing to their members "the facts of the Atlanta plan, its effects upon our public school system, and the contribution each individual can make toward maintaining the good will and responsible citizenship for which our city is noted."

Each is getting a digest of the Atlanta pupil placement plan, a guide for speakers and other background material. There's a speakers bureau and they expect that before the summer is over practically every gathering of any kind will have had somebody to discuss the desegregation plan and ways in which responsible people of goodwill can insure compliance with the law.

The benefits of talking about a new and untried thing always astonish me. There are numbers of us in Atlanta who have come to regard desegregation as thinkable only in comparatively recent days. Maybe we were prejudiced. We didn't know it. We came from Deep South communities, small towns, farms, sawmill and turpentine settlements where the question had never been raised. We took it for granted that most Negroes were like the ones we knew — ignorant and happy in their ignorance. Loving and depending on many of them, we presumed that they were born for subservience and content in it.

An Atlanta friend, a novelist who no longer lives here, was the first person to suggest to me that I was totally ignorant of the capabilities, the hopes and aspirations and, yes, the rights, of that great segment of the American population which is Negro. I don't remember all he said, except that he began with a furious, "My God, you talk like a fool!" But it was that conversation that shook up some of my lifelong notions and caused me to think and read and ask questions about a matter that had never concerned me before.

Now desegregation is here. It seems silly to have to remind us of our civic and moral responsibility, to point out that anthropologists have long known that race is not a factor in determining intelligence, that the quality of instruction in our schools need not decrease if Negroes are admitted. But I know from my own experience it is not silly. I didn't know until somebody told me. Talking about these things in groups or friend-to-friend, is going to increase understanding.

ATLANTA JOURNAL May 18, 1961

Southwest Group Urges Racial Calm

The Southwest Atlanta Community Council has appealed to citizens and civic organizations for help in maintaining law and order when schools desegregate this fall.

The council met Wednesday afternoon to put its appeal in the form of a letter to every civic, religious and educational group in southwest Atlanta.

The letter was said to be, in part, a result of the efforts of OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September) to create "a climate of calm, dignified acceptance of desegregation in the fall."

Rev. W. H. Rittenhouse Jr. addressed the council at its luncheon meeting. "I, as a pastor, am going to back the law of the land whatever the law is," he said. "We've got to put into people (the proposition) that here is a law, and now are we going to face it and act congenially and act like people ought to act."

The Rev. Mr. Rittenhouse is pastor of Sylvan Hills Baptist Church.

* * *

THE COUNCIL based its letter on the premise that "in September of this year the 11th and 12th grades of the Atlanta public schools will be desegregated."

"This is a fact we must face. There is no alternative short of closing our schools . . . the first assumption or condition that we must accept is that desegregation is a fact in law," the letter said. "Our purpose in writing this letter is to alert our community service groups, through their leadership, to the great need for a sane approach to this problem."

The council, which is headed by Ed S. Cook Jr., area school superintendent, said it was not attempting to change anyone's personal views on segregation.

* * *

HOWEVER, said the letter, laws must be obeyed whether they are liked or not. Outlined were courses individual citizens should take.

1. Stay calm and exercise "mature and calculated judgment."
2. Act always within the law.
3. Discourage and attempt to calm those of his friends who get emotional over the situation.
4. Support proper authorities as they attempt to preserve order.
5. Inform police of "cladestine" atempts to violence or intimidation.
6. Encourage children to see "the virtue of these same precepts."

* * *

THE LETTER said community groups should:

1. Arrive at, and clearly state, aims and position, publicly, if possible.
2. Adopt resolutions condemning acts of violence and intimidation.
3. Not take sides with "extremists."
4. Conduct a program of education of members and the general public.

"Let's strive with all the sincerity of our beings to preserve peace and tranquility through our time of testing," said the letter. "We can profit from the mistakes and the tragedies of our sister cities."

"We must back up our school officials, cooperate with the police department and discourage those who kindle strife," the letter concluded.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION May 20, 1961

Obey School Edict, Atlanta Bar Asks

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The governing body of the Atlanta Bar Association called on all Atlantans Friday to abide by the federal court's school desegregation orders next fall and maintain the peace.

"There would be chaos and anarchy if each citizen were free to choose which decisions of the courts he would obey," an official statement of the group's executive committee declared.

The statement, adopted unanimously by the executive committee, was the strongest position yet taken by the group on the school question. Previously it had endorsed open-school legislation.

A spokesman explained that the committee had decided several weeks ago that a clear-cut statement of law was necessary because:

1. The public was being misled by statements of self-styled constitutional authorities.

2. The full impact of desegregation would be coming home to Atlantans when the School Board in June announces assignment of Negroes to formerly all-white schools.

The executive committee chose what it called a "blue-ribbon"

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Continued From Page 1

panel to draft the statement. Those chosen were Robert B. Troutman Sr., chairman; Edward S. White, Randolph Thrower, Robert B. Sams, F. M. Bird and Joseph L. Abraham.

The statement follows:

"The U.S. District Court sitting in Atlanta has entered an order which ends compulsory segregation of the races in the Atlanta public schools. It will become effective upon the reopening of the schools in September. The questions decided in the case have been before the courts for a long number of years and have been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, in litigation, in which all parties at interest were heard.

"The District Court had no choice in the matter. The judge adopted the only course open to him in conformity with his oath of office and in conformity with controlling law.

"It is no longer a matter of preference or choice. The judgment is conclusive and binding. It is the fundamental law under our constitutions and under our American system.

"We remind every citizen of the fundamental fact that our very lives, our liberty, our rights to our homes and other property are dependent upon our system of law. Obedience to the decisions of our courts, which protect these rights, is the heart of our system. This is true whether an individual agrees with the court or not. There would be chaos and anarchy if each citizen were free to choose which decisions of the courts he would obey.

MUST BAR HATRED

"Civilization cannot exist without order, and order cannot be maintained without law. Atlanta, as a great and civilized city, is dependent on the determination of its people to avoid the hatred, bitterness and destruction that accompany lawlessness, and the fear and insecurity generated by disrespect for law.

"We recognize the special responsibility of lawyers to encourage respect for law and for our courts. The Atlanta Bar Association, therefore, calls upon all persons in this community to conduct themselves as good citizens, to obey the order of the District Court, and to give sincere help to our school officials as they endeavor to perform their difficult duty under it."

May 22, 1961

Discussion Sheet

(prepared by Community Contacts Sub-committee,
of Section: Civic & Service Organizations, in OASIS)

Topic: Peaceful Desegregation in Atlanta

I. It is important to establish goals that will unite rather than divide the group.

a. Some of the foremost concerns may be:

1. Continuing uninterrupted public education for our children. Keeping standards high.

2. Safety of the children. Protection against harassment.

3. Compliance with the plans and directives set up by the Board of Education and the school authorities.

4. Pride in school. Pride in city. For parents this may hinge on the economic impact that violence and defiance of law bring to a city.

5. Establishing a sense of "Peace Corps" mission locally. Building morale.

b. What pitfalls must we try to avoid?

1. Trying to suggest changes of plans already accepted.

2. Debating the subject of segregation versus desegregation.

3. Spreading unfounded rumors.

4. Letting one person or one viewpoint be expressed to the exclusion of other persons or viewpoints.

II. It is important to allow time for letting people express their fears, worries and hopes which may express themselves as questions on:

a. Health -- sharing of toilet facilities.

b. Standards of education lowered.

c. How are social affairs to be handled.

d. Intimidation by trouble makers.

e. How morale is to be kept high.

Whatever the fears are they should be expressed so that wherever possible they can be answered factually.

III. Have as much factual information as possible:

a. Refer to OASIS office for information on experience of other places, like Chattanooga, Louisville, Virginia, etc.

b. Know all the regulations of the School Administration and if possible the reasons.

IV. Discuss the part we can each play informally as interested individuals.

a. Person to person discussion with friends.

b. Taking a stand for public education by keeping your own children in school and by being calm about it.

c. Try to be ready to take one step at a time and not borrow troubles that may never occur.

c. Establish other small informal groups with friends.

("Each one, teach one" idea.)

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 93 Years The South's Standard Newspaper

RALPH McGILL, Publisher

EUGENE PATTERSON, Editor

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Eugene Patterson

'What Can We Say to a Child?'

DEAR EDITOR: As a classroom teacher I hear many remarks from my students which lead me to believe that the teacher's task in the integration crisis is stupendous.

We need help. What can we say when a child blurts out, "But teacher, Daddy says the governor won't speak to an integrated group!" Who has the time and understanding and influence to help the teacher?

NAME WITHHELD
Atlanta.

* * *

DEAR TEACHER: Everybody can help you, including the governor, if they will simply pause and put themselves in your shoes for a moment.

You are faced with implementing a court decision you did not seek.

You are told to do it in a state where some political leaders continue to say it ought not to be done, despite the fact that it must be done.

You are trying to calm the anxiety of children and create respect for order while many adults still inject anxiety into them and question the process they are expected to honor.

You are expected to shield the children from spiritual and physical injury at the moment of crisis. Yet you will suffer the animosity instead of receiving the help of some parents.

You face a stupendous job indeed.

And only because the public has come to trust the judgment and rely on the common sense of the schoolteacher can it face September with any equanimity.

You, trained for tranquil rooms of learning, have learned to nurse stubbed toes on the playground and to ease broken hearts at the prom as well as you instruct in arithmetic. The coming embarkation into social change is a far greater challenge than you have faced; but you will meet it. You always have.

* * *

You deserve and should be able to expect the help of everyone, if everyone will simply look through your eyes for a moment. The issue of desegregation so far has been political and legal. Suddenly it will become human, and all of the unprecedented human problems flowing from it will be heaped upon you for solution. It isn't fair for you to bear such burdens. But history has given them to you. You do need help. I think you will have it, because the human problems you face are the problems of our children.

And I shall never forget the Speaker of the House, Rep. George Smith, rising soberly in the aftermath of the University of Georgia riot and saying to his fellow politicians: "We in politics have all taught them that lesson . . . We in Georgia politics are partly to blame for everything that happened."

Surely it is time for everyone to begin helping you shield our children from repetition of that ordeal.

SCHOOL CRISIS 1961

WHY DO WE HAVE A CRISIS?

LAWS IN CONFLICT

United States Constitution

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; . . .nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

U. S. Constitution, 14th Amendment

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated ... are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment."

United States Supreme Court, May 17, 1954
Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

U. S. Constitution, Art. 6, Sec. 2, Par 1

Georgia Constitution

"All citizens of the United States, resident in this State are hereby declared citizens of the State, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact such laws as will protect them in the full enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities to such citizenship."

Georgia Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 1, Par. 25

"The provision of an adequate education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia, the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation. Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."

Georgia Constitution 1945, Art. 8, Sec. 1, Par. 1

"Legislative acts in violation of this Constitution, of the Constitution of the United States, are void, and the Judiciary shall so declare them."

Georgia Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 4, Par. 2

THEREFORE:

The Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, is the law of the land and state laws that are in conflict are unenforceable. Any public school system must now recognize that the state cannot by law enforce racial segregation in the schools.

The Sibley Report p. 6

WHY IS THERE A THREAT NOW?

The Federal Court for the Northern District of Georgia in 1959 declared that segregation as practiced in the Atlanta School System was illegal and must cease. It ruled that the Atlanta School Board must submit a plan for desegregation.

The Court accepted and approved the plan on January 18, 1960. Applications for tranfer of negro pupils will be received between May 1 and May 15, 1961 for the 11th and 12th grades. Thereafter one grade a year shall be open for desegregation.

The Atlanta School Board plan has 18 standards for assignment. These include geography, curriculum, academic record, aptitude, psychological qualifications, morals,conduct, health, and the effect of new pupils on academic standards, other pupils and teachers. It also provides for tests, interviews, investigation and hearings.

"It is further ordered, however, that the motion for further relief be granted to the effect that said plan shall be effective as of May 1, 1961, looking toward the operation of the school system for the session beginning in September 1961."

Order of the Court, Judge Frank Hooper May 9, 1960
United States Federal District Court, Northern District of Georgia.

"This Board has the inherent power of pupil placement. To insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, tranfer, and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedures shall be followed ... Student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color."

Atlanta Board of Education Plan for Desegregation
approved by the Court January 18, 1960

THEREFORE:

Atlanta must start its desegregation plan in May 1961

WHY IS THIS A LAST CHANCE LEGISLATURE?

"... The last chance that I think this court can give ..."

To postpone the order to desegregate until May 1, 1961 will give the Georgia Legislature just one chance to prevent the closing of Atlanta Public Schools.

Statement by Judge Hooper May 9, 1960

WHY IS THIS A THREAT TO ATLANTA SCHOOLS?

The Governor "shall" close schools in a district if they are not segregated.

The Governor has the sole authority to ascertain if schools are not entitled to state funds (only segregated are entitled to funds). If not he "shall" by executive order provide for the closing of such schools.

Georgia Laws 1956, p. 6

The Governor as "conservator of the Peace" may close any school in any district of the state (including any school, branch or department of the University System) in order to preserve the "good order, peace, and dignity of the State".

Georgia Laws 1959 p. 15

Funds are cut off:

Georgia Law forbids funds to maintain or pay officials, teachers or employees for any but a segregated school.

Georgia Laws 1955 p. 174

Georgia Law makes it a felony (punishable by not more than or less than 2 years in the penitentiary) for any offical of the state, county or city to give money to integrated schools.

Georgia Laws 1955 p. 174

THEREFORE:

To integrate Atlanta Schools without action by the Legislature "could mean but one thing: that is the closing of Atlanta Schools."

Statement by Judge Frank Hooper May 9, 1960

WHY IS THIS A THREAT TO ALL GEORGIA SCHOOLS?

Because If a State provides for one it must provide for all.

It is an unconstitutional discrimination against taxpayers who pay taxes and yet do not have public schools. The Court ruled no one public school or grade in Virginia may be closed while the State permits other public schools or grades to remain open at the expense of the taxpayers.

James vs. Almond, U. S. District Court, Eastern District, Virginia, Norfolk Division, January 19, 1959

"It must be assumed that a similar suit would be filed by Atlanta parents, and that a similar ruling would follow ... Under such a holding the state would be faced with the necessity for deciding whether to close all the schools of the state,... or to accept integration of Atlanta Schools."

The Sibley Report p. 6

THEREFORE:

The closing of Atlanta Schools would, under application of the principles of law in the Virginia case, result in the closing of all public schools in Georgia.

Opinion filed by Judge Hooper Sept. 8, 1960

IS THERE AN ANSWER?

YES

On April 28, 1960 the General Assembly Committe on Schools (The Sibley Committee) presented its analysis of the situation and recommendations to the Legislature.

THE MAJORITY REPORTED THAT:

Those who insist upon total segregation, but who back away from closing the schools, are not only deceiving themselves and the people, but are creating a very difficult and harmful situation. p. 15

If the schools are closed it should be with the expectation that it will be permanent, not for a short time. To close the schools temporarily is a useless gesture and can cause nothing but confusion, great economic loss, and utter chaos in the school system. p. 14

The basic alternatives to closing the schools are: 1. give local authorities control of placing students, 2. give as much "freedom of choice" as possible to parents and local communities, 3. give "assurance that no child will be required to go to school with a child of a different race except on a voluntary basis." p. 12

Pupil Placement is that plan by which local school boards can place a pupil in a school according to place of residence, level of intelligence, educational attainments, home environment, physical condition, student's fitness and ability to do successful work in a particular school, and relationship to the students in school, but without reference to race or color. p. 12

To put these alternatives into effect would mean some changes in the Georgia Constitution, which would have to be voted on in a general election. p. 15

THEREFORE:

THE MAJORITY RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. A Constitutional Amendment be proposed to the effect that no child shall be forced into a school with a child of the opposite race, and that the child whose parents object to an integrated school be entitled to reassignment, tuition grants or scholarship aid. p. 17

2. A Constitutional Amendment be proposed to provide for a uniform system of local units for the administration of the schools, and to allow any such unit to close schools within the unit or to reopen the school in accordance with the wishes of the majority of voters. p. 17

3. The General Assembly pass laws for tuition grants or scholarships for students who wish to withdraw from an integrated school or whose school has been closed. p. 17

4. The General Assembly pass laws to have teacher retirement cover private school teachers as well as public school teachers. p. 18

5. The General Assembly decide whether to close the schools or to give as much freedom of choice as possible through 1. pupil placement, 2. empowering the people of each community to vote whether to close their schools in the event of integration or to continue the operation of their schools, and 3. enabling each parent to be able to ask for reassignment or withdrawal with tuition grants or scholarship aid for private education. p. 18

THE MINORITY RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Constitutional Amendment be proposed to guarantee that no child be forced to go to an integrated school.

2. The General Assembly provide for tuition grants by state, county and municipal funds.
3. Schools should be kept segregated as long as possible then resort to tuition grants.
4. The Governor and the General Assembly should take such action and enact such laws as may be required from time to time.

Minority Report p. 6 & 7

WHAT ALTERNATIVES ARE THERE?

WAIT AND SEE

Atlanta must desegregate by September 1961 and, if the laws are not changed, Atlanta schools will be closed and the rest of the schools in Georgia threatened.

Opinion by Judge Hooper, filed Sept. 8, 1960

Why wait for a called special session of the Legislature that cost $30,000 - $35,000 a day?
Will this help the peaceful solution?
Did it help the peace or the solution in Louisiana?
Why continue the confusion that hurts the schools and the economy of Georgia?

If the State stands upon present laws yet thinks it can avoid closing all the schools, the result will be integration in its worst form; coercive integration by court order with no local safeguards for the people.

The Sibley Report p. 15

CLOSED PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The conclusion is inescapable that, to maintain total segregation everywhere in the state, the state will have to withdraw from the operation of public schools. The Sibley Report p. 10

What happens to 1,000,000 public school students in Georgia?
What happens to 2,752 public schools?
What happens to 50,000 public school teachers and employees?
What happens to $200,000,000.00 dollars owed on school bonds?
What happens to $365,000,000.00 invested in school buildings?
What happens to the economy and growth of our State?
What happens when a $300,000,000.00 a year business is shut down?
Figures from the League of Women Voters

On August 27, 1960 a three judge Federal Court in New Orleans, Bush vs. Orleans Parish School Board et al, declared invalid Louisiana law which gave the Governor the power to close any school in the state ordered to integrate. footnote to Opinion by Judge Hooper filed Sept. 8, 1960.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

It would be impractical to develop a system of private schools that would provide adequately for the educational needs of the whole state.

The Sibley Report p. 11

Public Schools cost $241.00 per pupil per year.
The State pays 72% of the school costs.
Cities and counties pay 23% of the costs.
Georgia private schools cost on an average of $585.00 a year per pupil.
Figures from League of Women Voters.

A great many Georgians cannot afford the luxury of a private school.

Statement by Judge Hooper May 9, 1960

WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?

A responsibility of citizenship is that we make known our opinions to our elected officals.

SILENCE WILL NOT SAVE OUR SCHOOLS

Reprints may be ordered, 2c each, from HOPE — Athens, Box 741, Athens Georgia

OASIS

June, 1961

A "Dramatic Springboard"

—— for discussions

If you are wondering how to introduce the subject of school desegregation to your particular group of teen-agers or adults, perhaps you would like to take advantage of this interesting offer:

A group of professional actors and actresses have volunteered their services to improvise, or act out situations that might occur in desegregated schools this fall.

The settings for these dramatizations can be club meetings, church groups, camp units, community centers, or other appropriate places. It is suggested that the minimum number in the participating audience be twelve. The physical plant should determine the maximum number.

The actors' material must be carefully planned to suit the particular needs of each group, so your suggestions would be needed at this point.

After the actors have performed thier "improvisations," the audience is divided into groups of six to eight persons, with a discussion leader to guide the conversation for approximately ten minutes. Next comes brief reports from each group to the total number present.

This procedure may be repeated with from two to four improvisations comprising the program.

A summation concludes the program. If possible, this should be done by speakers from both races.

This medium is an excellent one to help people talk about what they feel, and get their hopes and fears out in the open.

PROCEDURE:

Call JA 5-8469 to make your request for a cast of actors, at least two weeks in advance, if possible. This will give time to consult on the material, and to work out other details.

A RECORD OF PROCESS - COMMUNITY PREPARATION FOR DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA

By - Grace T. Hamilton, National YWCA, Community Division, Southern Region

INTRODUCTION - A major interest of the YWCA is in the community organization process which occurred in Atlanta in preparation for school desegregation. The account of the background, which contributed to this process, is greatly condensed. A more complete summary of the role of the organizations prior to 1961 is in process, but is not included as a part of this record.

I. BACKGROUND - Community Organization for "Open" Public Schools prior to January, 1961

The date on which Atlanta school desegregation would begin was determined by an order of the Federal District Court in a ruling on May 9, 1960. The court's order defined September, 1961, as the date, specified that desegregation would begin with the 11th and 12th grades, and approved procedures for the transfer of pupils from schools previously known as "Negro" or "white" high schools, as set forth in a plan for "pupil placement" submitted to the court by the Atlanta Board of Education.

The focus of citizens' action between 1955 and 1960 and prior to the meeting of the Georgia Legislative Assembly in 1961 had been directed toward developing support for keeping public schools open. In 1955 the Georgia Assembly had passed legislation which would have required the closing of public shcools unless segregation was maintained. The efforts of many organized groups helped to develop a ground swell of public interest and expression throughout the state, acknowledging the importance of continuing public schools to the welfare of the state and its people.*

The 1960 Legislature responded to the growing pressures of public opinion created during this period by the formation of The School Commission, headed by banker, John Sibley. The Commission held public hearings in each of the Congressional Districts of the state and in April, 1960 recommended to the administration that steps be taken to develop "a freedom of choice" plan to be adopted as a solution to the problem. The report of the Commission reflected the sharp division in the state. Of the 19 members, 11 joined the majority report and recommended a plan very similar to the one adopted by Virginia. Eight members issued a minority report standing fast for segregation and interpreted the results of the hearings to show that most Georgians preferred closed schools to any form of desegregation. The public hearings of the Sibley Commission undoubtedly contributed to increasing the understanding of the hazards which would face the state should Public Schools be abandoned.

---

* The League of Women Voters, the United Church Women, and HOPE, Inc. (Help Our Public Education) organized in 1959, provided leadership

One effort which proved influential in the development of such public opinion was a series of Women's Legislative Forums called "Days of Decision Forums," held throughout the state during October, 1960. The League of Women Voters, Active Voters, and HOPE provided panels of speakers for four-hour meetings, conducted with a local moderator, in Rome, Albany, Columbus, and Augusta. The announcement of these meetings stated that members of the Georgia Assembly would be invited to attend, and that the purpose of the forums was:

> "To provide information to members and to increase their 'know-how' in public affairs;
>
> "To talk with legislators about matters of mutual concern;
>
> "To provide a pattern for legislative forums which members may wish to follow in their home communities." *

The public opinion developed during the fall found expression in December when two Negro students were admitted to the University of Georgia. It undoubtedly was reflected in the new posture assumed by the governor at that time. He made it clear that he would not exercise his power to close or withdraw state funds from

---

* The member organizations of the Georgia Legislative Forums for Women listed on the announcement included: The American Association of the University Women of Georgia, Georgia Association of Women Lawyers, Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, Pilot International District 1, Georgia Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters in Georgia, HOPE, Inc., Medical Auxiliary of Georgia and Fulton County, National Council of Catholic Women, Georgia Farm Bureau Women, National Council of Jewish Women, Active Voters, Young Women's Christian Association, the United Council of Church Women, Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs

the University of Georgia after it became necessary for the University to comply with an order of the Federal Court, requiring the admission of the Negro students. The Legislature followed the governor's initiative and repealed state laws which would have placed Atlanta's public school system in jeopardy. It repealed state legislation requiring withdrawal of state financial support from school systems required to desegregate by court action, and passed legislation permitting communities to have the option of continuing to operate a system of public education, authorizing the payment of tuition grants to parents of children preferring to attend private rather than public schools, when schools in the community of residence were desegregated.

For two years prior to 1961, an informal and nameless committee convened by the League of Women Voters and met once a month to share information regarding efforts being made by the organizations represented in the group in behalf of open schools in the state and of securing compliance in Atlanta with the Supreme Court Decision. The former had more emphasis than the latter until public schools in Atlanta faced closing under the existing legislation. Representatives of organizations concerned with hastening desegregation were included in the committee, and thus a channel of community-wide communication was established between groups whose emphasis differed but who were united in a common major objective. The committee's membership was "unofficial" and informal. It included representatives of local, state, and regional organizations known to be "concerned." *

This committee never had public attention and its most valuable function was to provide liaison and communication between community groups and to permit the sharing of information and resources developed by one group with others whenever useful. The group came to be known as the Intergroup Committee on Schools, and later as OASIS (Organization Assisting Schools in September) when efforts were focused on Atlanta.

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* Organizations represented in Intergroup Committee On Schools: HOPE, Inc., The Atlanta and DeKalb County and Georgia League of Women Voters, The Atlanta and Georgia Councils of Human Relations, Active Voters, Atlanta and Georgia Council of Churches, Council of Jewish Women, Hadassah, American Jewish Committee, Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, Atlanta Urban League, NAACP, Southern Regional Council and Anti-Defamation League.

II. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - January through March, 1961

HOPE, Inc., regarded its original purpose of enabling the continuance of open public schools to have been fulfilled with the action of the Legislature. However, securing "peaceful compliance" and the "maintenance of law and order" in Atlanta was an unmet challenge. The mob action, following school desegregation in New Orleans, and the mob which developed at the University of Georgia had occurred during the year and were reminders to the thoughtful that the good name of the city and the well-being of all the city's childrenwere still at stake.

On February 23, 1961, HOPE, Inc. called an exploratory meeting to discuss ways and means of working toward peaceful transition to desegregation in Atlanta high schools. The group invited to this meeting included two members of the Atlanta YWCA Board, both active members of the Council of Church Women, a member of the National Board of the YWCA, three officers of high school PTAs, the president of the Atlanta Council of Church Women, a retired high school principal and a retired Atlanta high school teacher. HOPE's executive director explained HOPE's role "Then and Now" and stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss "peaceful desegregation": who is doing what, what should be done, who should be involved and what HOPE's role should be. The group arrived at the consensus that every effort should be made to get as many groups as possible to work constructively toward calm acceptance and peaceful transition, that the committee effort should be coordinated by HOPE and that this should be done openly without fear of antagonizing. There was agreement that HOPE had proved its worth and should continue to be the rallying point for open school efforts. The group agreed to serve as a steering committee for an enlarged effort and the suggestion was made that the committee be enlarged to include people representing other segments of the Atlanta community: business, legal, religious and youth work. It was agreed that the organization's work would be strengthened if Negroes were added to the steering committee (HOPE had not included Negroes in its policy-making bodies and had not sought Negro membership in the belief that this might handicap its single purpose.)

It was announced at this meeting that a conference was scheduled with the Superintendent of Schools by representatives of HOPE to report plans for enlisting cooperation of community groups for the Board of Education and to determine the opinion of the superintendent with regard to the most useful ways of work.

Three days later a meeting was held of the group now enlarged and known as the Citizens Committee. The conference with the school superintendent had been held and was summarized as follows: He was pleased with the proposals and encouraged work through "the normal channels of PTA's principals, area superintendents, churches, etc." He had pointed out that school authorities could deal most effectively with the student bodies but urged all youth organizations to help their members to meet their responsibilities with good will and honor. The Board of Education's plans, as reported to the representatives, included:

1. The personal appearance of the superintendent before each high school assembly to appeal to their pride and to make it clear that any action which does not measure up will not be tolerated.
2. A close working relationship with city authorities, including the police department.
3. Conferences with administrative and teaching staffs.
4. Letters to all high school PTA presidents, asking for their cooperation.
5. A TV appearance in April.

Following this report the discussion developed provocative suggestions for community action and it was agreed that three working sub-committees should be established:

1. A speakers bureau built upon HOPE's bureau as a nucleus.
2. To stimulate interest in community organizations, religious, business, civic groups, youth organizations and community councils.
3. To seek PTA cooperation beginning with area superintendents with the aim that at least one PTA meeting in each high school could be devoted to this subject before the closing of school.

During the following weeks a Community Contacts Committee was organized (and subsequently merged with the Committee on PTA Cooperation). The Community Contacts Committee defined its purpose as: To extend the posture of tolerance into as many organizations as possible in areas served by each of the white high schools, and to establish channels of communication to encourage a high quality of responsible citizenship throughout the period of change brought about by the desegregation of public schools in compliance with court order.

It was decided:

1. To implement this purpose through work with three existing community councils with whatever degree of cooperation each council was willing to assume, and
2. To endeavor to find leadership in the thirteen remaining white school communities to take responsibility for spearheading the program.

It was agreed that the cooperation of the four area superintendents would be sought and that attempts would be made to develop discussion groups by school areas, with the hope for cooperation of principals and PTA presidents and with the assistance of the committee established to develop cooperation by PTAs.

During the month, the latter committee arranged a meeting with the four area superintendents with predominantly white schools to discuss means for securing PTA cooperation and for finding community leadership in the areas of the thirteen white high schools where there were no community councils. This meeting arrived at the following decisions:

1. To seek support of the Atlanta PTA Council rather than limiting efforts to individual high school PTAs.
2. To work separately in each high school community with emphasis on community contacts rather than through school personnel.

It was suggested in this meeting that it would be helpful to have the Superintendent of Schools present a factual account of the plans for school desegregation to the Atlanta PTA Council and to suggest to the Council a role it might play in setting a pattern of responsible citizenship for individual PTA groups to follow. A TV panel presentation was also proposed, with the panel possibly including the chairman of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools and the President of the Atlanta PTA Council. The committee members responded to the latter proposal by urging the use of commercial TV to permit wider coverage, and by suggesting the use of the TV program as a springboard for discussion and action in school communities. The suggestion was also made that any "school viewings" of the TV program should include elementary as well as high schools.

The Intergroup Committee on Schools met on March the 10th at the YWCA, with the Superintendent of Schools as special guest. He opened the meeting with remarks and was most generous in answering questions.

The Superintendent of Schools presented as his firm policy:

1. The placing of stress on the rightness of peaceful, positive acceptance of desegregation by the students, and
2. Enforcing such acceptance, by suspension for absenteeism, etc.

Timing is of the utmost importance. Every auxiliary of the school is to begin now. Work approaching students and teachers should come from within the school administration only. But the lid is now removed, and, beginning with an editorial in Focus, the official organ sent to all teachers and PTA presidents, the work is begun. Students will be encouraged to subscribe to an Honor Code. Ministers will be requested by the School Board to preach and teach peaceful positive acceptance. Requests for study and support will be communicated to PTAs and other organizations.

The possibility of an Advisory Committee, composed of outstanding citizens, was discussed. It was pointed out that a steering committee that would dominate the situation and possibly hinder independent organizational activities is not desired. But an Advisory Committee (the constitution of which the superintendent indicated he would like to take the initiative to discuss with the Board of Education) could serve privately, or at a proper time take public action, such as presenting a pledge which citizens would take in mobilizing sentiment. The group endorsed the ideas of both the Advisory Committee, to be initiated by the Superintendent of Schools, and a pledge.

Community action underway and proposed was discussed. Expansion of participation in the group as a clearinghouse and liaison group was discussed and the chairman was requested to appoint a committee to make definite proposals.

III. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - April through June, 1961

On March 29th, the Intergroup Committee on Schools met with an expanded membership resulting from organizational contacts made by members of the steering committee of the Citizens Committee. The call to this meeting included the following paragraph:

> "If you are receiving this notice and invitation for the first time, you might like to know something about the Inter-Group Committee on Schools. For two years representatives of state-wide organizations, that were publicly committed and working for the preservation of open schools in conformity with federal court decisions, have met together, informally, without organization and name, and without publicity. A few public occasions, like the calls made upon Governor Vandiver, Senators Russell and Talmadge last year, and several statements have been sparked from this group. We have grown to a list of about twenty-five and need to grow some more as the scene has shifted from state legislative action to Atlanta's needs. We want you to come, if you are interested. Please call me if I can help. See you Wednesday.
>
> (Signed) Mrs. - - - - - -
>
> League of Women Voters of Georgia."

The plan of action proposed by the Citizens Committee was reported and three working sections were agreed upon to implement the plan of action (religious organizations, civic and service organizations, and youth-serving agencies). The chairmen and a nucleus of membership for each section were designated and the sections were asked to hold organizational meetings and to prepare proposals for presenting a meeting of the enlarged organization, to be called the following month.

During the next three weeks the speakers' bureau was expanded through contacts with former members of HOPE's speakers' bureau and new speakers obtained mainly through contacts with the Toastmasters and Toastmistresses Club. A third committee member was secured and designated to handle all requests for speakers.

The religious organizations section met on April 26 with 25 persons present. The group made the following suggestions about things that churches can do for future consideration:

1. Speeches and discussions in all groups within churches and synagogues.
2. The arrangement of contacts between church groups and others of a different race.
3. Special sermons. These might be coordinated on a special day of prayer, as was done in St. Louis and Nashville.
4. Newspaper columns or articles by leading churchmen.
5. Public statements. These might take the form of another ministers' manifesto, denominational statements, statements signed by lay leadership as well as by clergy.
6. Study seminars.
7. Providing interracial contacts for children of high school age.
8. Support of a possible community pledge.
9. Solicitation of the cooperation of religious editors and religious periodicals in the area.

The group elected officers and a steering committee representing all religious faiths.

The Civic and Service Groups section met, considered reports of what was being done by various organizations and established a steering and resource committee. The latter agreed to be responsible for creating a library of resource materials to be available to all groups. The Community Contacts Committee continued to work as a sub-committee of this section. Its responsibilities included the training of discussion leaders for groups in neighborhoods and developing a plan to find hosts for morning or evening "coffees" at which discussion leaders would talk with groups of neighbors. Training sessions for discussion leaders were held in two sections of the city on May 22 and 23. A staff member of the Southern Regional Council conducted these sections at which a guide for the presentation of the subject "How Desegregation Will Affect Our Atlanta Public Schools" was used. Copies of the Atlanta pupil placement plan were distributed to leaders and resources, which would be available, were noted. More than 80 people attended one session and 125 attended the other. (Materials prepared for discussion group leaders appended).

The Youth Service Committee met on April 18 with representatives of group work agencies present. Discussion of the programs of the agencies revealed a range of activities. Many groups reported having held or planning discussions on the problems of bi-racial school experience. Some have had bi-racial meetings. Representatives from the Atlanta YWCA reported that the school superintendent had spoken at a Y-Teen leadership weekend attended by approximately 100 white Y-Teens and that discussion had occurred during the weekend designed to deal with the insecurities and fears of white school students facing a new experience in the fall.

The group recommended that each agency representative attempt to secure the sanction of their sponsoring organization for the development of educational programs which would interpret to youth their role in the school desegregation program. The group proposed a sub-committee which should seek to establish an inter-racial youth council with the purpose of stimulating meaningful programs between the membership of the youth-serving organizations.

The Intergroup Committee on Schools met April 25. The name OASIS was proposed and approved. * (Hereafter the Intergroup Committee on Schools came to be known as the OASIS Co-ordinating Committee) The suggestion was made that all cooperating organizations be asked to contribute ten dollars to help pay for mimeographing

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* Organizations Assisting Schools in September

mailings from the OASIS office and that the service sub-sections try to arrange otherwise to carry the cost of their programs. Among the new ideas presented at this meeting was the proposal of a city-wide meeting, proposed for the latter part of August to have as its theme, either "A Salute to Atlanta's Public Schools" or "A Salute to Atlanta - 20th Century", with a keynote address by President Kennedy or Vice-President Johnson. It was reported that the superintendent approved the idea and that a gift of $500.00 had been received for this purpose. The mayor's opinion of such a meeting was being sought.

It was reported that a TV panel proposed earlier, was now being planned for a commercial station and that the superintendent had promised to keep the group informed. It was agreed that letters would be mailed to a wide range of organizations with enclosures describing the purpose of OASIS and seeking the cooperation of as many groups as possible and suggesting areas of action for individual organizations. (Copies of letters and enclosures are appended).

The chairman of the youth-serving section, member of the Atlanta YWCA Board, and chairman of the Y-Teen Committee, reported plans for holding an Advisors' Workshop in June. The purpose of this meeting will be to help leaders who work with teenagers in the city and at camps during the summer season.

Civic and service organizations reported their plan to concentrate on community contacts at the neighborhood level. The religious section reported their plans to include a "law and order weekend" with special sermons, and an emergency stand-by committee to aid possible victims of harassment and a mailing to ministers outlining specific suggestions of ways they might work with their own memberships in this effort.

During the weeks immediately following the announcement of OASIS, the first program effort involving both white and Negro high school students began. The Director of Quaker House (Friends Fellowship House) invited a small group, including persons identified with the programs of the NAACP, the Atlanta Council of Human Relations, and HOPE to assist in planning for a six-week Sunday series designed to help the young people get acquainted. The first group meeting included only white students who could be easily invited and whose help was needed in finding others for the group. At this first meeting a Negro couple, both college teachers in the community, and the Director of Quaker House were the discussion leaders for the group. During the afternoon a hostess committee was chosen and the leader for the following week was announced. Lillian Smith worked with the group at the second meeting, attended by approximately fifty young people with both racial groups almost equally represented. This afternoon a steering committee of the students was designated to plan the activity for the summer, and a member of the adult committee was chosen to work with the student committee. Efforts had been made to find student leadership from the neighborhoods of white schools which would have Negro students in attendance in the fall, and all the Negro students whose applications for transfers had been granted, were invited for the second meeting.

Efforts were also made at this time to include five white and five Negro high school students from Atlanta in a six weeks Youth Camp at Highlander Folk School. This camp is "an interracial experience in the creative arts for high school students" whose enrollment is limited to forty young people drawn from the country as a whole. It was thought that the reservation of ten places for Atlanta students who would be involved in the process of desegregation in the fall would offer a constructive experience for the participants which would contribute to their effectiveness at home.

The Co-ordinating Committee of OASIS met on June 1, the Superintendent of Schools attended at the invitation of the chairman. The Chief of Police had also been invited and a representative of the police department was expected but was not in attendance. The chairman of the Service Operating Sections of OASIS reported as follows:

Civic and Service Organizations

The organization of neighborhood discussion groups was continuing. More than a hundred volunteers had been enrolled as discussion leaders. A draft of a letter to be sent to approximately twelve hundred persons over the signature of the chairman of the Community Contacts Committee and the chairman of the Civic and Service Organizations, was approved (letter appended with Oasis materials).

The chairman of the Youth-Serving Agencies reported that 75 registrations for the Youth Advisors' Conference to be held on June 8, had been received and efforts were continuing to secure representation from every high school in the city and from civic and religious groups in all parts of the city.

The chairman of the religious section reported that two meetings of the steering committee of the sections and two meetings of the section as a whole had been held since the last meeting. The program of this section includes:

1. Promotion of a layman's statement.
2. Efforts to encourage statements from denominational ministers and groups (Methodist statement already received).
3. Efforts to get individual churches to circulate statements for adoption by the membership and churches. (Trinity Presbyterian has already adopted a statement)
4. A concerted effort in all pulpits urging peaceful compliance planned for the last Sunday in August.

The chairman stated that the program of the religious section has involved more active participation by all religious faiths than any other program in Atlanta before this time.

The speakers' bureau chairman reported that seven invitations had been filled and asked the group to stimulate other invitations from organized community groups.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The chairman of the committee reported that a conference with the President of the Chamber of Commerce resulted in the assurance that the business community would be happy to cooperate in all ways which the Board of Education deemed advisable. The proposed Citizens Advisory Committee to the Board of Education was not deemed useful.

The superintendent commented that the Board of Education's position regarding the Citizens Advisory Committee was "that informal seeking of advice from appropriate persons was more desirable." He reported upon programs within the school department as follows:

1. Continued activities among school personnel, particularly social science teachers
2. "A good spirit" on the part of student leadership in all high schools.

He recognized that "many moral and spiritual values will be involved as this goes on," but that present emphasis is upon abiding by the law. He reported that the Board of Education plans a meeting with representatives of all news media in order to establish and prepare a written set of ground rules for the opening of school. It was suggested that a press kit be prepared which would include a description of the positive preparation on the part of the community. It was thought that this would be particularly useful for national media representatives who are expected in the city.

In discussion of the proposed mass meeting for late August, several reservations about its advisability were noted. No opinion had been secured from the mayor's office at this time.

It was noted that HOPE is providing office space and staff salaries but that funds were needed for mailings, mimeographing, etc. The possibility that a staff assistant might be provided for the three summer months by the American Friends Service Committee was noted with enthusiasm. It was agreed that the chairman should appoint a finance committee to explore local sources for the funds that it will be needing for the program in the remaining months.

It was agreed that publicity should continue to emanate from participating organizations, rather than from OASIS, itself.

It was reported that a news commentator of a major television station was interested in preparing a documentary film on Atlanta's preparation for the fall.

The Youth Advisory Conference sponsored by OASIS took place June 8th, at the Central YMCA. Representatives from the following agencies and organizations were represented in the attendance:

Youth-serving Agencies

Butler Street YMCA
Central YMCA
Edgewood Avenue YWCA
Phyllis Wheatley YWCA
Atlanta Girls' Club
Grady Homes Girls' Club
Atlanta Boys' Club
B'Nai B'Rith Youth
Wesley House
Bethlehem Community Center
Girl Scouts

Religious and Church Groups

Capital View Baptist Church
First Baptist Church of East Point
Peachtree Christian
First Christian
Park Street Methodist
St. Mark Methodist
Trinity Methodist
Audubon Forest Methodist
Druid Hills Presbyterian
Trinity Presbyterian
Church of God
Southeastern Conference of Congregational Christian Churches
United Church Women
Temple Youth
Salvation Army

After the panel discussion at which the chairman of the Youth Section of OASIS presided, the group divided into five work sections. A report of the panel presentation followed and a copy of the report to the participants is appended.

The third meeting of the Quaker House Youth group included the ten Negro students transferred and student representatives from three of the schools to which they were being transferred. (One high school was not represented and efforts were continued to find representation from this school.) The program committee of the larger group had listed the "interests" of the group's members, and were proceeding to plan for activities related to these interests during the summer at Quaker House. (The following interests were noted: dramatics, world politics, philosophy, fine arts, creative arts and crafts, French, music - classical, folk and modern.)

The youth director of the Highlander Folk School secured the names of the elected student leaders from three of the "white schools" who were interested in attending the Highlander Youth Camp, but who because of previously made plans for the summer - jobs and summer school, could not go. The director of Christian Education in three Methodist churches was especially helpful in discovering potential white participants.

On Monday, June 26th, it was announced in the press that a meeting of representatives of the U. S. Department of Justice had been held with city officials to consider ways in which the Department could be helpful to Atlanta in the fall. The Mayor, the Superintendent of Schools and the Chief of Police were present in this closed session with U. S. Department of Justice representatives.

IV. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION - July, 1961

The July meeting of the Oasis Coordinating Committee took place on July 11. The following developments were reported:

Youth Section

An adult group from Theatre Atlanta had prepared an episode useful for starting discussion of the issues which might be involved when schools open on a desegregated basis. The skit had been presented by the group from Theatre Atlanta at the YWCA's Summer Camp, at the Quaker House Young Peoples' Club and at the Girl Scout Camp. Responses were reported as excellent and the group is available to other organized adult or young peoples' groups during the remainder of the summer.

Speakers' Bureau

Requests continued to be met for speakers. The chairman reported that they found the contacts with "fringe" areas, thought to be segregationists in sentiment, "very rewarding." He expressed the belief that the majority of the population, particularly in areas where there are schools not facing immediate desegregation, believes that the issue does not concern them, are not thinking about it, nor expressing their "fears".

Religious Section

A Laymen's Committee is organized and plans to release a Laymen's Manifesto in August. Law and Order Weekend is scheduled for the last week in August with wide-spread participation hoped for from churches and synagogues. United Church Women are working with "key women" of all denominations to encourage statements from congregations and discussions during the summer in Sunday Schools and churches. The Religious Section expects to put emphasis during August upon publicizing resolutions, statements, etc. from religious organizations.

Civil and Service Organizations

One hundred and twenty-five discussion leaders have been trained for the neighborhood "coffees." Twenty such discussion groups have already been held. The big problem seems to be securing hosts for the neighborhood groups. The chairman reported apathy in neighborhoods where schools do not face desegregation this fall. The Community Contacts Sub-committee is now following up by telephone calls the letters mailed to 2500 persons, urging neighborhood groups.

Publicity

The chairman who had recently returned from Washington reported the tremendous interest in Atlanta's preparation for the fall on the part of agencies of the Federal Government. The preparation of background material on Atlanta's organizations for national representatives of the press and other media, who are expected in Atlanta in early September, was reported.

The interest of the major television stations serving Atlanta in presenting a panel during August in prime evening time, as a public service program, was reported. The panel will probably include the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the Superintendent of Schools.

The preparation of a radio tape on Atlanta interviews by the Friendly Word Broadcasting Station was also reported. The Publicity Committee is working with the local press and several writers for national magazines in developing plans for "The Atlanta Story" for release during the fall.

The public rally just prior to the opening of school, with a prestige speaker, was again considered and it was the consensus that this proposal should be abandoned but that all effort should be devoted to increasing the audience for the proposed television presentation.

The interest of a local foundation in giving financial assistance to OASIS was reported. The Police Department's increased attention to the apprehension of bombers and the prevention of bombings was noted with appreciation, as was the editorial support for this step by the press.

During July the press increasingly reflected results of concern generated by OASIS and the many groups related to it. (See Press files) Atlanta's growing acceptance of responsibility may be largely attributed to the work of a small but very active group of women whose concern and involvement in the public's welfare developed through leadership roles in voluntary organizations.

ATTACHMENTS -

1. The Beginning of HOPE - The history of the struggle for open Schools in Georgia
2. History of OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September)
3. Statement of Purpose of OASIS
4. Summary of Answers for Action - Youth Advisors Conference OASIS, June 1961

gl-7-28-61

Quiet, Bi-Racial Campaign

Dallas Braces for School Integration

By GLADWIN HILL

(Copyright 1961 By The New York Times Co.)

DALLAS, Texas, July 29—This city, facing fractional integration of its schools in September, is determined not to become "another Little Rock or New Orleans."

Against such an event, its civic leaders, white and Negro, for sixteen months have been conducting a very quiet far-reaching operation to accustom its citizens to a new order of race relations.

The program came to national attention Wednesday noon when 159 Negroes walked quietly into 40 stores restaurants, including the chic world famous Nieman-Marcus Co., and lunched alongside whites without incident.

* * *

THIS WAS not accidental, or even fortuitous. On both sides, it had been planned. The episode was only the tip of a great iceberg of effort calcuated to "change the face" of Texas' largest city as radically as any evolution in its history.

The home-grown program is unique among the scores of Southern cities that have been grappling with the United States Supreme Court's integration ruling of May 17, 1954.

* * *

THESE ARE some of its unusual features:

—The conception of what is involved in "school desegregation has been broadened to include many other spheres of life.

—Publicity has been assiduously avoided, to avert the crystalizing of hostile factions and to thwart agitators on both sides.

—The operation has been kept a community affair, disconnected from the numerous regional and national "do-good" organizations, involved in racial situations elsewhere.

The projection of any false facade of "togetherness" between white and Negro communities has been eschewed as self-defeating.

Great care has been given to timing in relation to public sentiment, which is felt to be critical to the operation's success.

The main bone of contention, segregation versus desegregation, has been sidetracked in favor of the more pressing question of law an dorder versus violence.

* * *

ABOUT ONE Dallasite in five is a Negro, twice the national average. Dallas proper had 679,684 residents by the 1960 census, of whom 129,241 were Negroes. In its public school enrollment of about 140,000 one pupil out of six is a Negro.

Dallas is the last of Texas' big cities to yield on school integration. Racial separation has not been a srigid as in the deep South, but custom has supported extensive discrimination.

A protracted school suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was finally decided against the city last April by the U.S, Circuit Court of Appeals. The court sanctioned a "stair-step" 12-year desegregation program, starting with the first grade this fall.

* * *

BUT THIS outcome had been anticipated a full year before by the 250-member Dallas Citizens Council (unrelated to the Southern Segregationist citizen council movement). The Dallas Citizens Council is a unique unofficial body of the chief executives of about 250 of the city's largest business enterprises. It shapes civic policies through the simple circumstance that its members control most of the money which is the community's life-blood. The council's present head is C. A. Tatum, the husky, urbane and genial president of the Dallas Power and Light Co.

The council approached the race problem from the standpoint that any violence would hurt both the white and Negro segments of the community commercially, psychologically and socially, and was to be avoided "at all costs."

* * *

TO AVERT violence, a committee of seven Citizens Council members headed by Tatum proposed to collaborate with a counterpart committee of Negroes. This was created, as the representative of 125 Negro organizations, under the chairmanship of C. Maceo Smith, regional inter-group relations director for the Federal Housing Administration.

A mixed organization was avoided. The two committees have met as circumstances required to hammer out concerted action. But each works only with its respective racial group.

Their basic idea was that the citizenry had to be "conditioned" to accept school desegregation as the law of the land, without exacerbation of old frictions on either side.

* * *

"THE PROGRAM does not advocate integration, it does not advocate segregation," has been the keynote. "It confines itself to the fact that federal law decrees that the Dallas schools will desegregate and that the good citizen obey the law."

The basic strategy has been to depict any potential protesters in the role of law violators; to appeal to the behavior-patterning upper layer of the community; and, in respect to the ignorant or impulsive bottom layer, to pose bluntly the prospect of arrest.

Two tenets have been to avoid publicity, to prevent stirring up controversy; and to exclude personalities from the operation, to avoid setting up targets. These ideas have been carried to the point where comments by participants in the operation are few and by request generally anonymous.

* * *

THE NAACP, whose very name is anathema to many Texans for its leadership in the school litigation, agreed to leave things in civic hands. Its regional counsel, W. J. Durham, is on the Negro committee of seven, but as a citizen, not as an organization representative.

In seeking to establish a favorable "climate of opinion," the twin committees soon found themselves smoothing out areas of racial discontent.

The Dallas police department was persuaded to shift Negro officers out of plainclothes into uniforms where they could be recognized. Various forms of segregation in transit facilities were quietly ended. Employers were asked to reappraise their classification policies, resulting in some quick up-grading. The state fair grounds, operating as an amusement park, was desegregated. Hotels have modified racial policies in respect to mixed groups. It has been suggested to theater operators and other entrepreneurs that they might want to consider the trend and "travel with the wind behind you."

IN RECENT weeks a number of individual stores and restaurants were persuaded to eliminate racial barriers. Wednesday's "walk-in" to restaurants in department stores was conceived as a clinching test of acceptance of the new mores—not on the part of the stores, which were collaborating, but on the part of their customers.

A major contribution on the Negro side has been soft pedalling the militancy which is recognized as natural, but which in this particular situation is seen as only calulated to rock a carefully constructed boat.

Since the operation got under way, Dallas has had a minimum of "sit-in" demonstrations. The Committee on Racial Equality reconnoitered the city recently and decided to leave it alone. Some southbound freedom riders detoured it.

* * *

THE CONDITIONING" operation is geared into a very detailed "communications" program shaped up under the direction of Sam Bloom, an advertising man, with the collaboration of groups ranging from doctors, lawyers and ministers to psychologists at Southern Methodist University here.

* * *

THIS HAS included leaflets distributed by the hundred thousand ("violence can destroy our city, ruin our schools, endanger your job." . . . "Public desegregation does not mean loss of personal freedom. No one in Dallas would try to tell you how to raise your family or handle your personal affairs."); posters; and a ten-"minute film, "Dallas at the Crossroads," being shown to both white and Negro groups.

In making the film, the usual idealized picture of community race relations was avoided. There is not a Negro in it, although there are shots of the Little Rock and New Orleans rioting, and a stern ending showing a man being put in a jail cell. When shown to Negro groups, it is preceded by a 200-word preface that it was prepared mainly to emphasize to white people their responsibility. Negroes are left to infer their own.

The over-all program was timed to culminate overtly just about a month before school opening.

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OASIS

Organizations Assisting Schools In September

ROOM 813, 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W. • ATLANTA 3, GA. • JACKSON 5-8469

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Philip Hammer

CIVIC & SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Joe Scott, Chairman

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS
Reverend Norman O. Shands, Chairman
Reverend Nat Long, Co-Chairman

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS
Mrs. John Finn, Chairman
Mrs. John Steinhaus, Co-Chairman

SPEAKER'S BUREAU
Warren Jones, Chairman

The Purpose of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

OASIS was formed in February, 1961 to Assist Schools in September, 1961--as the name states. The Atlanta Board of Education had been ordered by a federal court to cease discrimination in admission of students to the public schools, effective September, 1961. Knowing that the cessation of discrimination would mean great changes in community thought and action, and knowing that citizens have a responsibility and a duty to prepare for these changes, representatives of organizations have together assumed leadership for educating the community to accept and implement these changes positively and peacefully.

Representatives of forty-eight organizations, constituting a broad cross-section of the entire community, are seeking to stimulate and promote educational programs and activities of many kinds. Separately and together--that is, within their own structure and functions as well as in joint programs and activities--community education is being carried out on many levels. From interracial conferences of the leaders (for the first time in Atlanta broadly representative) to small informal neighborhood discussion groups, opportunities are being created for frank and full p sentation of facts and exchange of ideas. OASIS appeals to individuals to assume their responsibilities as citizens for upholding the law and maintaining the peace.

No effort is being made to achieve unanimity of sentiment on the part of either the participants or the community as a whole. Organizations bear the responsibility for their own programs. These programs differ widely, both in philosophy and in action. OASIS feels that its great strength stems from its common concern for peaceful and orderly desegregation, in support of city and school officials. This we are determined to widen and deepen through information and calm expression.

OASIS — *Organizations Assisting Schools in September*

General Chairman, Mrs. Philip Hammer

Civic and Service Organizations Section:

Chairman, Mr. W. Joe Scott
Co-Chairman, Reverend R. Quinn Pugh

- American Association of University Women
- Active Voters of Georgia
- Anti-Defamation League
- Atlanta Council on Human Relations
- Atlanta Council of PTA
- Atlanta PTA Council
- B'nai B'rith Women of Atlanta
- Community Councils:
  - Bass
  - Fulton
  - Hoke Smith
  - Southwest
  - Southside Co-ordinating Council
- Council of Jewish Women
- Council of Service Clubs
- The Equity Club
- Federation of Women's Clubs — 5th District
- Georgia Council on Human Relations
- Hadassah
- HOPE, Inc.
- International Ladies Garment Workers Union
- Jewish Community Council
- Jewish War Veterans
- Junior Chamber of Commerce
- League of Women Voters:
  - Atlanta
  - DeKalb County
  - Georgia
- National Association for Advancement of Colored People
- Urban League
- Women's League for Peace and Freedom
- YWCA National Staff

Youth-Serving Organizations Section:

Chairman, Mrs. John Steinhaus
Co-Chairman, Mrs. R. H. Brisbane

- Atlanta Boys Clubs
- Atlanta Girls Clubs
- Atlanta Jewish Community Center
- Bethlehem Community Center
- B'nai B'rith Youth Organization
- Girl Scouts
- Grady Homes Community Girls Club
- Interdenominational Youth Center
- Religious Education Association
- Salvation Army
- Temple Youth Group
- Wesley Community House
- YMCA
- YWCA

Religious Organizations Section:

Co-Chairmen: Reverend Nat Long
Reverend Norman Shands

- Atlanta Chapter, American Jewish Committee
- Diocesan Council of Catholic Women
- Georgia Council of Churches
- Greater Atlanta Council of Churches
- Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
- United Church Women of Atlanta and Georgia

Churches of every faith:

Catholic, Eastern and Greek Orthodox, Jewish and Protestant; and every denomination within each faith:

Jewish: Orthodox, Conservative, Reform.

Protestant: Alliance, Assembly of God, Baptist, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Church of God, Congregational, Episcopal, Friends, Holiness, Latter Day Saints, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Primitive Baptist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, United Liberal, Unity.

A RESOLUTION FROM: Georgia Business Community
TO: Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver and Members 1961 General Assembly

WHEREAS,

we believe that, next to our children, the Georgia business community has most at stake in the present school crisis; and,

WHEREAS,

we believe that disruption of our public school system would have a calamitous effect on the economic climate of Georgia; and,

WHEREAS,

we further believe that immediate legislative action is urgently needed to insure the orderly progress of our economy and the continued education of Georgia's youth in an atmosphere of calm and stability; and,

WHEREAS,

we have confidence in the Governor and the members of the 1961 General Assembly to avoid the tragedy and unrest which several of our sister states have experienced;

Now, THEREFORE,

be it resolved that we whose names appear hereon do support the enactment of such legislation in the 1961 General Assembly as may be necessary to effect the uninterrupted operation of the public schools of Georgia. We express our confidence that such legislation will be so designed that each child and parent shall be given as much freedom of choice as is possible under the circumstances.

Signature ________________________________

(Over)

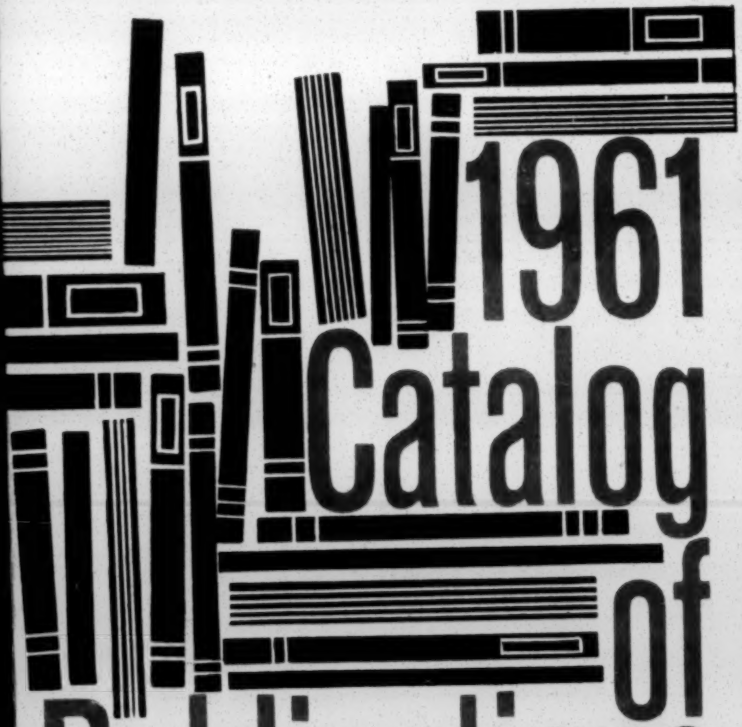
Please PRINT Name Clearly:

Last Name, First Name, Initial

Address

City or Town

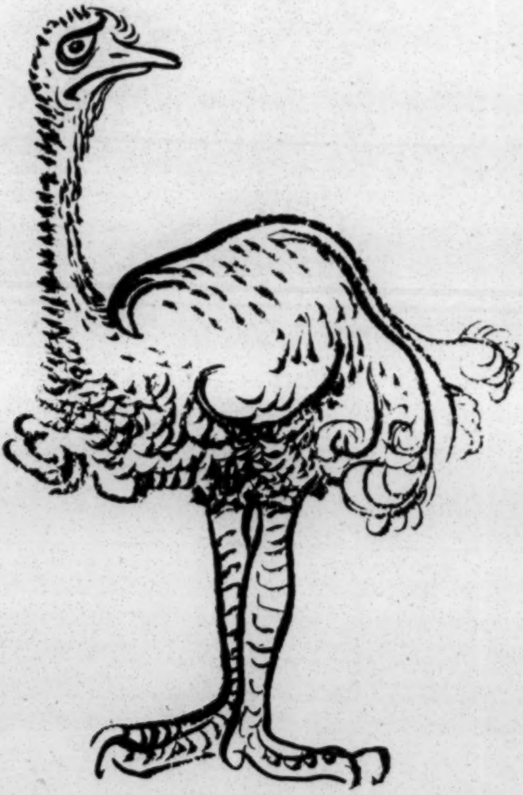
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH



1961 Catalog of Publications

on human rights — prejudice and discrimination — religious and racial groups — democracy and civil rights

I WAS a GREEN OSTRICH! but now I'm BLUE!



I thought

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CRISIS WOULD BLOW OVER

IF I kept my head in the Sand!

But, do you know -

My tail feathers got caught, and

I HAD TO PULL UP FOR SURVIVAL!

"Yes, I was 'green' but
now I'm 'blue'."
The Ostrich said from
better view.
"'Blue' because danger
threatens here -
From 'deadlines' coming
close, I fear!

They say the big storm that hit me

came from SPUTNIK and LUNIK,

causing Educational tail winds.

Some blew from LITTLE ROCK

round the world and back to Georgia!

The "ONLY HIDING PLACE DOWN HERE" is:

MORE EDUCATION and PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MORE TEACHERS and CLASS ROOMS

BECAUSE - AS OUR STATE GROWS - WE WILL HAVE

MORE STUDENTS WHO WILL NEED

MORE OF THE TOOLS OF KNOWLEDGE

REQUIRED AND AVAILABLE FOR PURPOSEFUL,

MORAL and SPIRITUAL, AS WELL AS

SCIENTIFIC LIVING

DEADLINES MAKE HEADLINES:

ATLANTA: "SCHOOL BOARD ANSWERS COURT DEMAND
FOR WORKABLE PLAN
TO KEEP PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN."

BUT - Georgia Laws must be changed
Before Plans, Acceptable to the Courts can be used.

WILL THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE AMEND THE LAWS

IN TIME

TO GIVE ATLANTA - YOUR COMMUNITY - or ANY
OTHER PLACE IN GEORGIA
THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE
BETWEEN:

1 - OPERATING SCHOOLS ON A DESEGREGATED BASIS OF SOME SORT - (Like Pupil Placment Plan)

or

2 - CLOSING PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALTOGETHER?

(LOCAL OPTION does NOT include choice of operating segregated schools as against desegregated schools.)

ANY METHOD
OF CLOSING PART OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
ENDANGERS THE WHOLE STATE SYSTEM.

DO GEORGIANS WANT TO SAFEGUARD THEIR

DEMOCRATIC RIGHT OF CHOICE?

SOME SAY THE SCHOOLS WILL HAVE TO CLOSE

BEFORE PEOPLE REALIZE THEIR LOSS.

IS THAT NECESSARILY SO?

OR DOES IT DEPEND

ON WHAT IS DONE TO PREVENT CLOSING?

WHAT CAN WE DO?

IT WILL TAKE PILES OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS
TO GIVE THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE
A MANDATE TO CHANGE THE LAWS!

CAN YOU FIGURE OUT A WAY

TO GET STACKS OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS

FROM YOUR COMMUNITY

TO THE GOVERNOR and YOUR GEORGIA LEGISLATORS

SO WE ALL CAN CONTINUE TO HAVE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

for

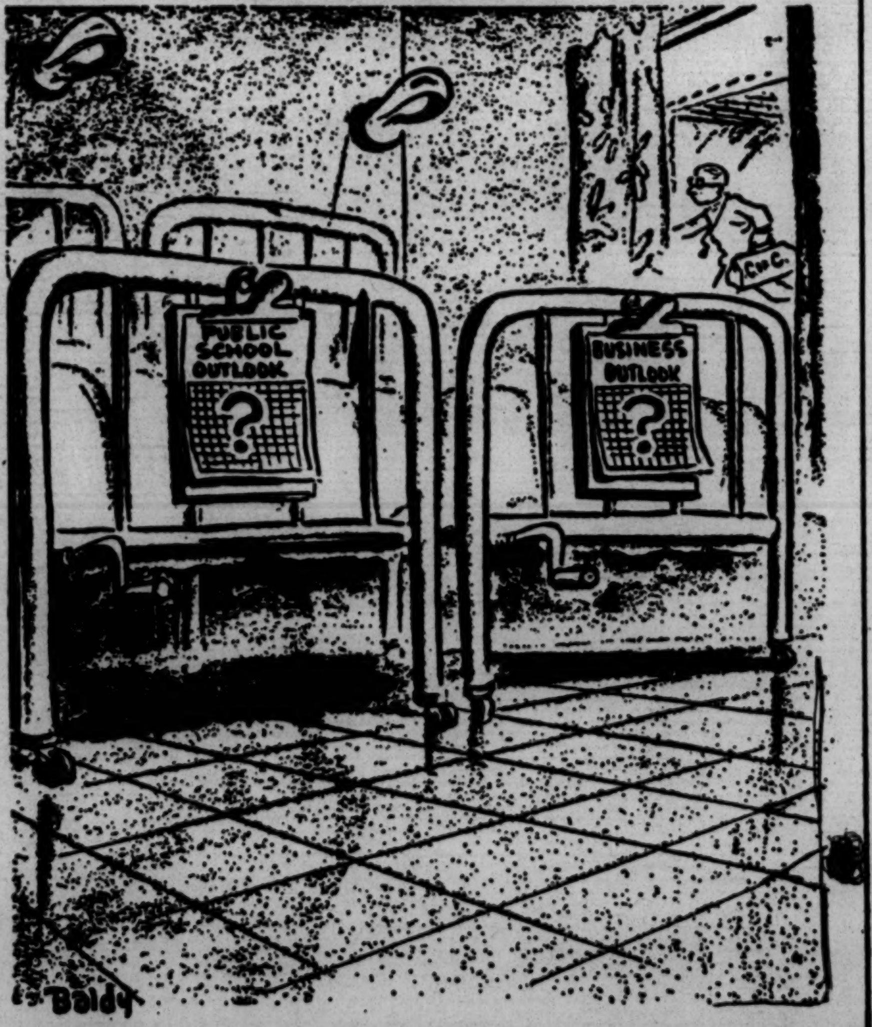
OUR CHILDREN

!

"Help me chase away the 'BLUES'"

Citizenship Committee
of
The United Church Women
of Georgia
634 West Peachtree Street, N. W.
Atlanta 8, Georgia

Roommates


PUBLIC SCHOOL OUTLOOK
?
BUSINESS OUTLOOK
?
C of C.
Baldy

WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID...

The School Segregation Decisions, with an Analysis by Prof. Robert A. Leflar

WHAT THE COURT REALLY SAID

by ROBERT A. LEFLAR

Reprinted by Permission of *Southern School News*

Robert A. Leflar, Professor of Law at the University of Arkansas and formerly at New York University, was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas from 1949 to 1951 and dean of the law school at the University of Arkansas from 1943 to 1954. He directed the legal research underlying The Negro and the Schools, *and with Wylie H. Davis, former Professor of Law at the University of Arkansas School of Law, wrote a summary of the findings in an article entitled "Segregation in the Public Schools — 1954," published in the January 1955 issue of the* Harvard Law Review.

THE most striking feature of the May 31 decision is the unanimity of the court. As with the decision handed down a year ago, there is left no room for difference of opinion. This is the law.

Five key terms in the opinion give its real meaning. Four are in plain non-legal English. They are "good faith," "practical flexibility," "prompt and reasonable start" and "deliberate speed."

The other is "equitable principles," which has reference to the somewhat technical but broadly fair and reasonable procedures traditionally followed in courts of equity. To lawyers, the two cases cited by the court in footnotes will go far to clarify this technical reference.

These simple phrases set the tone of the opinion itself and of what is to be required under it.

The decision comes closer to the position taken in argument by the southern white lawyers and attorneys general than to the arguments of NAACP counsel and of Solicitor General Sobeloff for the Department of Justice. The absence of deadlines and other detailed requirements is in this respect the difference.

But the court's clear statement that all contradictory state constitutional provisions and enactments are unconstitutional was requested by NAACP counsel and by Solicitor General Sobeloff, and all parties were agreed in urging that the cases be remanded to the district courts for implementation rather than controlled by the Supreme Court itself.

The court might have required more rigorous and immediate compliance with the constitutional principles announced a year ago but the procedure now prescribed may encourage ultimate compliance with less public disturbance than might have ensued had the court's orders been more drastic.

The law prohibiting segregation in public schools is now clear. It may be assumed that many school districts will obey the law with reasonable promptness and without litigation. The judicial procedures prescribed by the Supreme Court will never have to be applied to them. But in some states and communities litigation will be a condition to compliance.

A great deal of such litigation must be anticipated. Defendants, for the most part, probably will be seeking delay rather than ultimate victory, so that delay will be their victory.

In the following questions and answers, an effort is made to deal briefly, without legal technicalities, with the principal problems that are being raised with reference to the May 31 decision.

1. To what extent is this decision binding on school districts other than the five which are parties to the decision.

A. Only as the decision is "the law of the land." Separate new proceedings will have to be brought against each noncomplying district.

2. Does the Supreme Court decision apply only to grade schools and high schools?

A. No. It applies to all state-supported educational institutions. This would include state universities, colleges, junior colleges, trade and vocational schools, specialized schools such as those for the deaf, dumb and blind, etc.

3. Does the Supreme Court decision have any application to private schools?

A. No. Except as private schools may be actually sponsored by the state, thus constituting an evasive form of state schools rather than bona fide private schools. But a state law requiring segregation in private schools is clearly unconstitutional.

4. If a school district is ready and willing to desegregate its schools, what is the next step for it to take?

A. It should comply with "the law of the land" at the earliest possible date.

5. If a school district is ready and willing to desegregate but is deterred by state law or pressure from outside the district, what is its legal position?

A. No state law requiring or permitting segregation in public schools is now valid. The Supreme Court is very specific about that. The school district may disregard such unconstitutional enactments. No further legal proceedings are necessary to establish their invalidity. As to outside pressures, they may affect public funds available for school purposes.

6. What is the legal position of a school district which does not want to desegregate?

A. It has the legal power, by ignoring the decision, to delay desegregation until it is forced by legal proceedings to comply with the law.

7. To what extent is a local school board controlled, as to its policy, by state boards or state administrative agencies?

A. This depends upon the law of the particular state and the degree of administrative independence vested by state law in local boards. It remains true, however, that any administrative requirement that segregation be maintained or any rule or regulation which is designed even indirectly to maintain segregation is itself unconstitutional.

8. Is there any procedure where a school board which in good faith wishes to proceed with a plan for desegregation can receive judicial approval of the plan in advance of putting it into effect?

A. There is not. The federal courts are by law authorized to hear and pass only on actual "controversies." They will not hear "moot" cases. There may, however, be some possibility of arranging litigation through "friendly suits."

9. What may happen if a school board is reluctant to comply?

A. Apart from normal public pressures, lawsuits may be brought, but only by persons actually deprived of legal rights by the board's action. In general, this probably means that lawsuits would have to be brought by Negro students or their parents.

10. Will such suits be "class suits?"

In most cases they may be. This means that one suit can represent all Negroes in an entire school district as a "class."

11. Were the cases just decided by the U. S. Supreme Court "class suits?"

A. Apparently not. At least the court in its final paragraph seemed to confine its decision to "the parties in these cases." This presumably does not mean, however, that "class suits" may not be brought, if properly identified as such.

12. In suits hereafter brought in other school districts, what relief will be sought?

A. In most cases, plaintiffs will probably ask for declaratory judgments setting out their rights on the facts proved, to be accompanied by injunctions restraining future violation of these rights. Actions for damages for violation of legal rights are possible but have not often been employed in situations such as these.

13. Does the Supreme Court decision set a pattern for the decision of future cases?

A. Yes, it is a binding precedent substantively, and also indicates the way in which future cases will be handled, procedurally.

14. Does the Supreme Court's May 31 opinion advance or recede from the position taken by the court a year ago?

A. Neither. It reaffirms the 1954 decision, makes it clear that the 1954 decision is "the law of the land" and issues an implementing order to the lower courts in the specific cases before it. That is all it does.

15. Would it have been possible for the court to be more rigorous in requiring prompt compliance?

A. Certainly. The court has allowed much leeway in details to the federal district courts, which it need not have done. Presumably it will allow similar leeway in future cases that come before it. Undoubtedly, the court chose this non-rigorous course for reasons it deemed to be of vast importance.

16. Is the Supreme Court's decision sufficiently definite that a lower federal court sitting on one case will necessarily be guided by it to the same result as is reached by another federal court sitting on another case?

A. No. Differences in details both as to administrative arrangements and as to timing of desegregation are expressly permitted by the court's decision. But general patterns of decision may be expected to emerge as time goes on.

17. Who has the responsibility for initiating specific plans for compliance with the decision?

A. The officials of each school district. But if and when such plans come before the courts (as in the cases now pending or in future litigation in other districts) the federal courts will have broad supervisory powers, not only to approve or disapprove specific plans submitted to them but also to suggest, discard and select among alternative plans, and ultimately to require submission of an acceptable plan.

18. If a local school board fails or refuses to submit a plan that can be judicially approved, what sanctions may a federal district court apply?

A. Punishment for contempt, which may be either by fine or imprisonment.

19. How detailed must local plans be?

A. That is as yet undecided, but clearly depends on the problems in each community. A plan for complete and immediate integration could be quite brief, with little detail, or it could be detailed and complex.

20. Is a federal district court free to order desegregation in a particular district at any time it thinks proper, for example in September, 1955 or February, 1956?

A. Yes. But the procedure required, whereby the district first submits a plan, will probably preclude any court from acting by September, 1955. And of course, the power of any court to act is limited to parties and cases actually before it.

21. Are the federal district courts permitted to take into account local public opinion in determining what plans they will approve?

A. Not necessarily. It is very clear that public opinion must not be allowed to override the constitutional mandate. But it will be difficult for judges to overlook such opinion in passing upon certain matters which they are expressly authorized to consider in approving the administration and timing of desegregation plans.

22. Is it possible that some school districts may submit plans which would permit gerrymandered attendance districts, or circuitous administrative procedures, designed to keep Negro students out of particular schools?
A. It is not only possible but highly probable.

23. Will any federal district court approve such a plan?
A. Some lower courts may do so. Most will not. It can be anticipated that in attendance districts which are not "compact units," student assignment systems that are administered on a racial basis, and similar evasions will all be invalidated eventually and most of them will be invalidated by the first court that deals with them.

24. If such a plan is approved by a district court is Supreme Court reversal assured?
A. If the case gets to the Supreme Court, evasion of the constitutional requirement will surely be struck down. Not all cases automatically go to the Supreme Court, however, whether the Supreme Court reviews a particular case will depend both on how well the case is handled by the lawyers presenting it, and on the crowded condition of the Supreme Court docket.

25. What is the status of Negro teachers now?
A. The Supreme Court does not mention this problem. Under another decision, however, their rights are within the "equal protection of the laws" clause of the constitution. A proved policy of firing Negro teachers and retaining white teachers, on racial grounds, would entitle the Negro teachers to judicial relief.

26. Will the court approve a plan under which Negro children may "voluntarily" waive their right to attend non-segregated schools, and instead continue to attend schools set apart for Negroes?
A. This has not been decided. The matter was dealt with in argument before the Supreme Court, but was not mentioned in the court's opinion. It is therefore left to be dealt with by the district courts in passing on proposed plans.

27. May Congress by legislation supersede the Supreme Court decision, or implement it?
A. The Congress may not lawfully set aside the constitutional requirement announced by the court, but it may enact implementing statutes which could supersede in whole or in part the discretionary authority given to federal district courts as to the timing and administration of desegregation plans.

28. Is it possible that some school districts, or even some entire states, may evade the decision for a substantial future period?
A. Yes. This will be possible until actual litigation is successfully concluded against such law violators. The ultimate

outcome of such litigation is certain, but various factors may delay initiation of lawsuits and may delay them procedurally after they are initiated.

29. Is there any way in which the electors of a school district, or other local or state taxing authorities, can be compelled to levy adequate taxes to support non-segregated public schools?

A. There may not be. But the courts may restrain the unconstitutional use of public funds that are expended for educational purposes, if any are so expended.

30. Does the Supreme Court's decision affect the validity of state legislation and plans for current construction or improvement of "separate but equal" school facilities for the use of Negro students?

A. Racial limitations which are expressly or by clear implication made a part of these programs are clearly unconstitutional. If however an educational facility will be available for any use the school authorities may make of it, the construction or improvement as such presumably will not be invalid, but only the racial limitation on its use.

31. What is the status now of plans in some of the southern states for abolition of public schools and for state aid to private schools or to pupils attending them?

A. These plans will presumably be held in abeyance, at least until actual litigation in specific cases proceeds to the point where specific school districts, or a substantial number of districts in a state, are in fact being forced to desegregate. At that point, now obviously somewhat delayed, these plans may again be brought forward.

32. How many federal district courts are there? And where are they?

A. There is at least one federal district court in each state. Some states have two or more. Each district has at least one federal judge. Some districts have more than one judge. In each district there may be two or more "divisions," with the court sitting first in one division then in another. The divisions may be quite small geographically.

THE SCHOOL DECISION

BY

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

May 17, 1954

Mr. Chief Justice Warren delivered the opinion of the Court.

These cases come to us from the States of Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware. They are premised on different facts and different local conditions, but a common legal question justifies their consideration together in this consolidated opinion.

In each of the cases, minors of the Negro race, through their legal representatives, seek the aid of the courts in obtaining admission to the public schools of their community on a nonsegregated basis. In each instance, they had been denied admission to schools attended by white children under laws requiring or permitting segregation according to race. This segregation was alleged to deprive the plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment. In each of the cases other than the Delaware case, a three-judge federal district court denied relief to the plaintiffs on the so-called "separate but equal" doctrine announced by this Court in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson,* 163 U. S. 537. Under that doctrine, equality of treatment is accorded when the races are provided substantially equal facilities, even though these facilities be separate. In the Delaware case, the Supreme Court of Delaware adhered to that doctrine, but ordered that the plaintiffs be admitted to the white schools because of their superiority to the Negro schools.

The plaintiffs contend that segregated public schools are not "equal" and cannot be made "equal," and that hence they are deprived of the equal protection of the laws. Because of the obvious importance of the question presented, the Court took jurisdiction. Argument was heard in the 1952 Term, and reargument was heard this Term on certain questions propounded by the Court.

Reargument was largely devoted to the circumstances surrounding the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868. It covered exhaustively consideration of the Amendment in Congress, ratification by the states, then existing practices in racial segregation, and the views of proponents and opponents of the Amendment. This discussion and our own investigation convince us that, although these sources cast some light, it is not enough to resolve the problem with which we are faced. At best, they are inconclusive. The most avid proponents of the post-War Amendments undoubtedly intended them to remove all legal distinctions among "all persons born or naturalized in the United States." Their opponents, just as certainly, were antagonistic to both the letter and the spirit of the Amendments and wished them to have the most limited effect. What others in Congress and the state legislatures had in mind cannot be determined with any degree of certainty.

An additional reason for the inconclusive nature of the Amendment's history, with respect to segregated schools, is the status of public education at that time. In the South, the movement toward free common schools, supported by general taxation, had not yet taken hold. Education of white children was largely in the hands of private groups. Education of Negroes was almost nonexistent, and practically all of the race were illiterate. In fact, any education of Negroes was forbidden by law in some states. Today, in contrast, many Negroes have achieved outstanding success in the arts and sciences as well as in the business and professional world. It is true that public education had already advanced further in the North, but the effect of the Amendment on Northern States was generally ignored in the congressional debates. Even in the North, the conditions of public education did not approximate those existing today. The curriculum was usually rudimentary; ungraded schools were common in rural areas; the school term was but three months a year in many states; and compulsory school attendance was virtually unknown. As a consequence, it is not surprising that there should be so little in the history of the Fourteenth Amendment relating to its intended effect on public education.

In the first cases in this Court construing the Fourteenth Amendment, decided shortly after its adoption, the Court interpreted it as proscribing all state-imposed discriminations against the Negro race. The doctrine of "separate but equal" did not make its appearance in this Court until 1896 in the case of *Plessy* v. *Ferguson, supra,* involving not education but transportation. American courts have since labored with the doctrine for over half a century. In this Court, there have been six cases involving the "separate but equal" doctrine in the field of public education. In *Cumming* v. *County Board of Education,* 175 U. S. 528, and *Gong Lum* v. *Rice,* 275 U. S. 78, the validity of the doctrine itself was not challenged. In more recent cases, all on the graduate school level, inequality was found in that specific benefits enjoyed by white students were denied to Negro students of the same educational qualifications. *Missouri ex rel. Gaines* v. *Canada,* 305 U. S. 337; *Sipuel* v. *Oklahoma State Regents,* 339 U. S. 637. In none of these cases was it necessary to re-examine the doctrine to grant relief to the Negro plaintiff. And in *Sweatt* v. *Painter, supra,* the Court expressly reserved decision on the question whether *Plessy* v. *Ferguson* should be held inapplicable to public education.

In the instant cases, that question is directly presented. Here, unlike *Sweatt* v. *Painter,* there are findings below that the Negro and white schools involved have been equalized, or are being equalized, with respect to buildings, curricula, qualifications and salaries of teachers, and other “tangible factors. Our decision, therefore, cannot turn on merely a comparison of these tangible factors in the Negro and white schools involved in each of the cases. We must look instead to the effect of segregation itself on public education.

In approaching this problem, we cannot turn the clock back to 1868 when the Amendment was adopted, or even to 1896 when *Plassy* v. *Ferguson* was written. We must consider public education in the light of its full development and its present place in American life throughout the Nation. Only in this way can it be determined if segregation in public schools deprives these plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws.

Today, education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments. Compulsory school attendance laws and the great expenditures for education both demonstrate our recognition of the importance of education to our democratic society. It is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities, even service in the armed forces. It is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days, it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms.

We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other “tangible” factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does.

In *Sweatt* v. *Painter, supra,* in finding that a segregated law school for Negroes could not provide them equal educational opportunities, this Court relied in large part on “those qualities which are incapable of objective measurement but which make for greatness in a law school.” In *McLaurin* v. *Oklahoma State Regents, supra,* the Court, in requiring that a Negro admitted to a white graduate school be treated like all other students, again resorted to intangible considerations: “. . . his ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students, and, in general, to learn his profession.” Such considerations apply with added force to children in grade and high schools. To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone. The effect of this separation on their educational opportunities was well stated by a finding in the Kansas case by a court which nevertheless felt compelled to rule against the Negro plaintiffs:

> "Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of the law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

Whatever may have been the extent of psychological knowledge at the time of *Plessy* v. *Ferguson,* this finding is amply supported by modern authority. Any language in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson* contrary to this finding is rejected.

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. This disposition makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Because these are class actions, because of the wide applicability of this decision, and because of the great variety of local conditions, the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity. On reargument, the consideration of appropriate relief was necessarily subordinated to the primary question — the constitutionality of segregation in public education. We have now announced that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws. In order that we may have the full assistance of the parties in formulating decrees, the cases will be restored to the docket, and the parties are requested to present further argument on Questions 4 and 5 previously propounded by the Court for the reargument this Term. The Attorney General of the United States is again invited to participate. The Attorneys General of the states requiring or permitting segregation in public education will also be permitted to appear as *amici curiae* upon request to do so by September 15, 1954, and submission of briefs by October 1, 1954. It is so ordered.

IMPLEMENTATION RULING
BY
THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

May 31, 1955

These cases were decided on May 17, 1954. The opinions of that date, declaring the fundamental principle that racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional, are incorporated herein by reference. All provisions of federal, state, or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle. There remains for consideration the manner in which relief is to be accorded.

Because these cases arose under different local conditions and their disposition will involve a variety of local problems, we requested further argument on the question of relief. In view of the nationwide importance of the decision, we invited the attorney general of the United States and the attorneys general of all states requiring or permitting racial discrimination in public education to present their views on that question. The parties, the United States, and the states of Florida, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland, and Texas filed briefs and participated in the oral arguments.

These presentations were informative and helpful to the court in its consideration of the complexities arising from the transition to a system of public education freed of racial discrimination. The presentations also demonstrated that substantial steps to eliminate racial discrimination in public schools already have been taken, not only in some of the communities in which these cases arose, but in some of the states appearing as amici curiae (friends of the court), and in other states as well. Substantial progress has been made in the District of Columbia and in the communities in Kansas and Delaware involved in this litigation. The defendants in the cases coming to us from South Carolina and Virginia are awaiting the decision of this court concerning relief.

Full implementation of these constitutional principles may require solution of varied local school problems. School authorities have the primary responsibility of elucidating, assessing, and solving these problems; courts will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes good faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles. Because of their proximity to local conditions and the possible need for further hearings, the courts which originally heard these cases can best perform this judicial appraisal. Accordingly, we believe it appropriate to remand the cases to those courts.

In fashioning and effectuating the decrees, the courts will be guided by equitable principles. Traditionally, equity has been characterized by a practical flexibility in shaping its remedies and by facility for adjusting and reconciling public and private needs. These cases call for the exercise of these traditional attributes of equity power.

At stake is the personal interest of the plaintiffs in admission to public schools as soon as practicable on a non-discriminatory basis. To effectuate this interest may call for elimination of a variety of obstacles in making the transition to school systems operate in accordance with the constitutional principles set forth in our May 17, 1954, decision. Courts of equity may properly take into account the public interest in the elimination of such obstacles in a systematic and effective manner. But it should go without saying that the vitality of these constitutional principles cannot be allowed to yield simply because of disagreement with them.

While giving weight to these public and private considerations, the courts will require that the defendants make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954, ruling. Once such a start has been made, the courts may find that additional time is necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner. The burden rests upon the defendants to establish that such time is necessary in the public interest and is consistent with good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date. To that end, the courts may consider problems related to administration, arising from the physical condition of the school plant, the school transportation system, personnel, revision of school districts and attendance areas into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a non-racial basis, and revision of local laws and regulations which may be necessary in solving the foregoing problems. They will also consider the adequacy of any plans the defendants may propose to meet the problems and to effectuate a transition to a racially non-discriminatory school system. During this period of transition, the courts will retain jurisdiction of these cases.

The judgments below, except that in the Delaware case, are accordingly reversed and remanded to the district courts to take such proceedings and enter such orders and decrees consistent with this opinion as are necessary and proper to admit to public schools on a racially non-discriminatory basis with all deliberate speed the parties to these cases. The judgment in the Delaware case — ordering the immediate admission of the plaintiffs to schools previously attended only by white children — is affirmed on the basis of the principles stated in our May 17, 1954, opinion, but the case is remanded to the Supreme Court of Delaware for such further proceedings as that court may deem necessary in light of this opinion.

It is so ordered.

PEACE, POLICY AND PEOPLE

IN A CHANGING WORLD

Recommended Reading List

CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS
Government Bureau of Documents, Wash., D. C. Free

YOU HOLD THE KEY TO HUMAN RIGHTS
Kaufer and Phillips
United Church Women .50

TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS
Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights
United Church Women .50

THE LOYALTY OF FREE MEN
Alan Barth
Viking Press, Inc., 18 East 48 St., New York, N. Y. $3.00
(Also published in Pocket Book Edition, price .35)

THESE RIGHTS WE HOLD
Brownlee
Friendship Press, 257 4th Ave., New York, N. Y. $1.25

THE BIBLE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
Kathleen MacArthur
National Y.W.C.A.
600 Lexington Ave., New York, New York .60

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, USA
League of Women Voters
League of Women Voters
461 Fourth Ave., New York 16, New York .15

THE CHURCH WOMAN
United Church Women $1.00 per year

CRITERIA FOR MEETING ORGANIZED PROPAGANDA *Defense Bulletin, No. 39*
National Education Association
1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Free

DENOMINATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

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A CHRISTIAN DECLARATION OF LOYALTY

A CHRISTIAN DECLARATION OF LOYALTY

"As Christian Americans we are dedicated to maintaining the freedom of all Americans and their institutions. No body of citizens is more alert to the threat of Communist thought and conspiracy both to the Christian faith and to freedom than the Christian churches . . ."

"At this moment when national unity based upon mutual confidence is of paramount importance to our security, men in responsible positions must not, through unsubstantiated charges and blanket indictments, destroy confidence in our American schools, colleges, and universities."*

Men in responsible positions and self-appointed groups and individuals are, even now, spreading distrust of churches, of charitable foundations, and of loyal American citizens with whom they disagree.

The Board of Managers of United Church Women view these threats to American freedom as among the most serious dangers ever faced by our people.

As a witness to our Christian faith we therefore accept the following disciplines and responsibilities:

1. Christian Declaration of Loyalty

This is God's world and we are in his care . . .

We do believe;

Earth might be fair . . .

We will strive to do our part in making it so;

Fear comes of the unknown . . .

We will know;

The young and the uninformed are open to false teaching . . .

We will share the truth;

Forces of dissension would undermine the very institutions that can overcome communism . . .

We will become aware of these forces and throw our strength with the superior force of Christianity;

Many valiant defenders of God-given freedom are being wrongfully accused . . .

We will uphold them;

We ourselves may for our beliefs face disapproval, insinuation, or slander . . .

We will stand;

It is our heritage from the Old Testament, from Greek knowledge, from the American founding fathers and from the Christian gospel of love, to think freely and to speak our thoughts . . .

We do our own thinking;

We are sovereign American citizens, followers of Jesus Christ, children of God . . .

We dare to speak out.

2. Dedication of ourselves as a disciplined group to study, pray, and individually to take courageous stands.

3. Commitment as individuals to:

Maintain confidence and composure;

Do basic reading;

Confer with congressmen (in home state);

Express basic beliefs to clergymen and laymen and to local school boards concerning personal and academic freedoms;

Contact and co-operate with community groups taking similar stands;

Encourage more accurate reporting and more careful interpretation of news;

Encourage the organization of informal study and discussion groups, for both men and women, through council and denominational channels.

***From the *Statement on Congressional Investigations* made by the General Board of the National Council of Churches, March 11, 1953.**

COUNT-DOWN FOR SCHOOLS

7 Months Until the Atlanta Plan
Goes into Operation

3 Months Until the Legislature Meets

Will you let your Representatives know

We Want Public Schools

Or will you let our Public School System

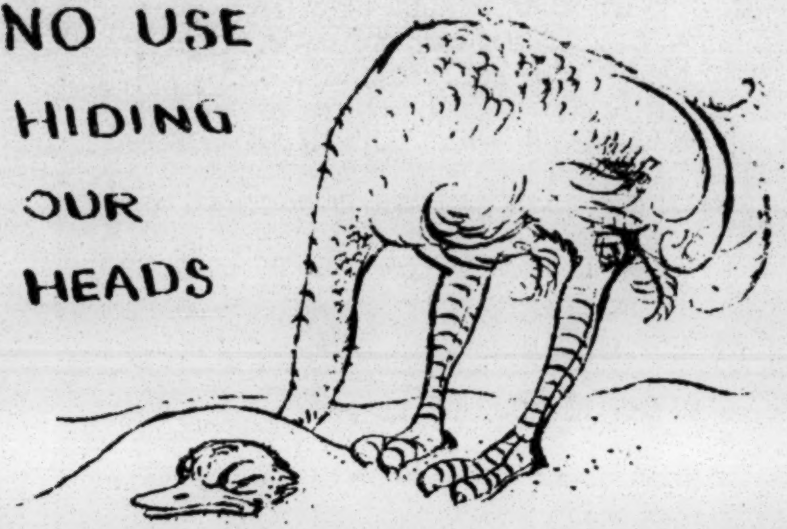
Fizzle

By inaction of the Georgia Legislature?

League of Women Voters of Georgia
7 17th Street, N.E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

25c

NO USE HIDING OUR HEADS



IN THE SAND -

The OSTRICH says -

"It can't happen to me!

'THEY' will provide schools for

us somehow."

BUT -

CAN THEY??

Experts tell us - IF Atlanta
Schools are closed,

SOON ALL Georgia Public Schools
- North Georgia - South Georgia -
WILL HAVE TO CLOSE

A pending Court Case might bring
a decision by next September

THEN - -

WILL Georgia be the FIRST STATE
to close ALL schools - just
to show how far we will go
for POLITICAL REASONS?

WILL WE BE TAXED FOR CLOSED SCHOOLS?

WILL OUR GEORGIA LAWS HAVE TO BE ALTERED?

HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE TO DECIDE?

IN THE MEANTIME --

WHERE IS YOUR CHILD going to SCHOOL?

Q. What about State Subsidized Private schools?

A. Such subsidy would probably be not more than $250 per year per child, while actual Private Schools cost to $600 -

CAN YOUR BUDGET TAKE THIS?

and

WILL THE COURTS ALLOW SUCH A PLAN?

Q. How about Private Incorporated Schools?

A. All Private Schools Now have waiting lists - some with several hundred names. Tuition ranges from $250 to over $700 per year per child.

Q. WILL THESE SCHOOLS BE FULLY ACCREDITED?

? ? ? ?

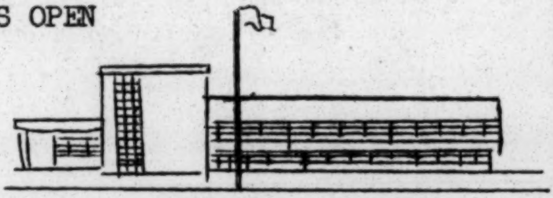
"The destruction of PUBLIC EDUCATION IN the South would be a TRAGIC CATASTROPHY."

- Senator Herman Talmadge

GEORGIA CAN KEEP

ITS PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN

BY



OBEYING THE LAW

The May 1954 Supreme Court Decision is:

"...an ACCOMPLISHED FACT." - Sen. Talmadge

GEORGIA CONSTITUTION - "Legislative Acts in violation of this Constitution or the Constitution of the United States, are void, and the Judiciary shall so declare them."
Art. 1, Sec. IV, Par. 11.

In order to maintain local control of our schools

YOU MUST ACT

WRITE THE GOVERNOR

and YOUR LEGISLATORS

TELL them - YOU DO NOT WANT

YOUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSED

FOR EVEN ONE WEEK

Ask them - To take steps NOW leading to the orderly implementation of the 1954 Supreme Court Decision affecting the Public Schools.

Proceeding gradually, constructively, but with determination.

GEORGIA FACES LOSSES

WHAT ABOUT

INDUSTRY

?

INDUSTRY seeks SECURITY

ARKANSAS - Little new Industry since "Little Rock."

2 most profitable businesses now are moving Van companies.

Economic situation serious.

VIRGINIA - Little new Industry

But an added burden - -

"We will need to raise $200,000,000 for Private Schools," advises Virginia legislator.

NORTH CAROLINA - (Just across the border from Va.) New Industry - $250,000,000.

INDUSTRY BOOMING
North Carolina FACED the School
Problem and ADJUSTED!

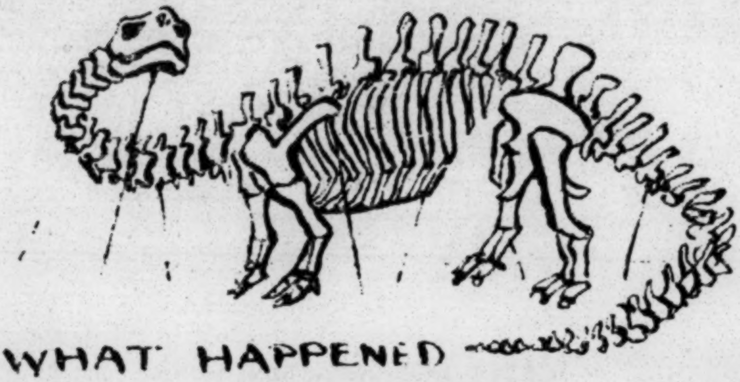
GEORGIA - After September?

NEW INDUSTRY MEANS NEW FAMILIES

Public Schools are important factors in determining where families locate.

Many established families in Georgia do not want to move away - BUT THEY WANT UNINTERRUPTED EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN.

CAN GEORGIA LOSE THESE FAMILIES? ? ?



WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DINOSAUR

HE DIDN'T CHANGE - BUT

THE CLIMATE DID

AND HE COULDN'T TAKE IT!

The "CLIMATE OF OPINION"

IS CHANGING in Georgia.

CHANGE IS COMING

WHO WANTS TO BE A DINOSAUR?

Adjustment to the NEW THINKING
is inevitable. CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES
CAN and WILL make the adjustment easier
in every COMMUNITY - Turning the PERIOD
OF CRISIS to an
ERA OF CHRISTIAN GROWTH

LET US PRAY -- Putting our FAITH

Not in the Wisdom of Men

But in the POWER OF GOD.

"Whosoever diminishes my Brother
Diminishes me." - Geo. Washington

CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE
of
THE UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
of
GEORGIA

634 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

THE BALLOT BOX

In this Election Year

Represents

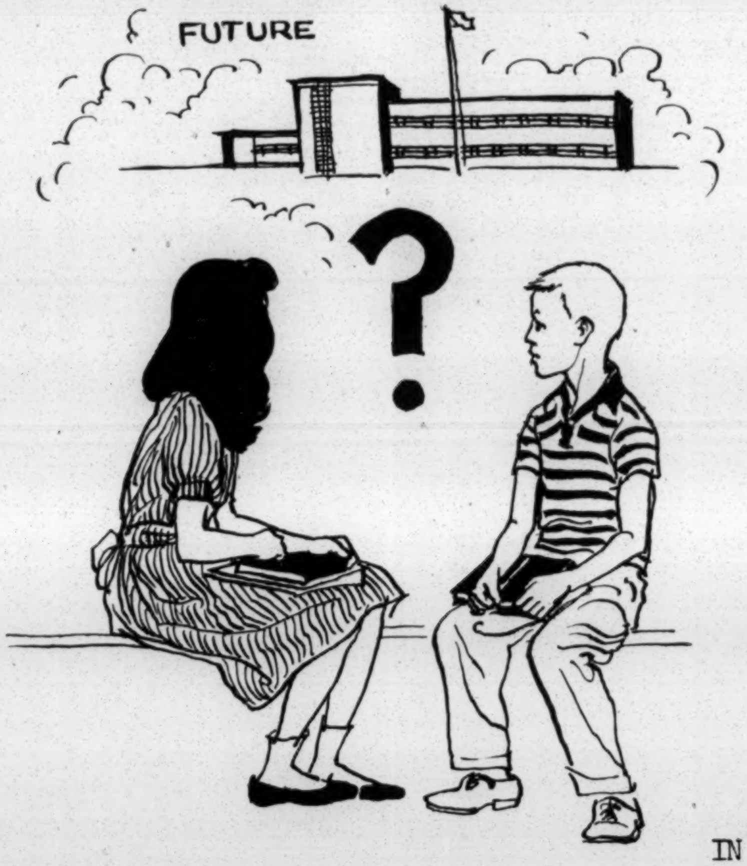
"CITIZENSHIP - FREE AND RESPONSIBLE"

Citizenship Committee
of
THE UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
of GEORGIA
635 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N.W.,
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

I.

WILL YOUR CHILDREN BE IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL THIS FALL ?

THAT DEPENDS ON WHETHER YOU AND OTHER GEORGIA CITIZENS UNDERSTAND THE FACTS AND SPEAK OUT FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.



II.

COURT RULINGS INDICATE:

THAT THE "LAW OF THE LAND," ESTABLISHED BY THE 1954 SUPREME COURT DECISION, BASED ON THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION - GAINS INCREASING WEIGHT AND FINALITY THROUGH COURT TESTS SUCH AS IN ARKANSAS (LITTLE ROCK) AND VIRGINIA.

III.

AS CHURCH WOMEN WE BELIEVE that:

- God's plan is for every human being to be aided to develop to his maximum capacity.
- The Public School and University system of Georgia are the most effective means of providing education for all our children.
- Such education is essential for survival and development of our Democracy.

✓ Under present state laws, IT IS LIKELY OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL BE CLOSED.

The Alabama and Virginia Court decrees seem to indicate that there will be a CHOICE BETWEEN EITHER CLOSING PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALTOGETHER, or ACCEPTING SOME CONTROLLED DESEGREGATION that recognizes the wisdom of meeting different community needs of procedure.

IF PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSE IN GEORGIA:

State laws provide tuition grants to be paid to individuals for private segregated schools. This could be declared illegal.

Georgia raises about $204 million dollars each year from state and local sources. That, divided among Georgia's one million school children, would mean about $200 for each child, - which is about 1/3 needed for accredited private education, - IF such is available.

This estimated $600 (3 x $200) does not include building or equipment allowance. And, ALL our public school buildings in use NOW, are not even enough for our growing population.

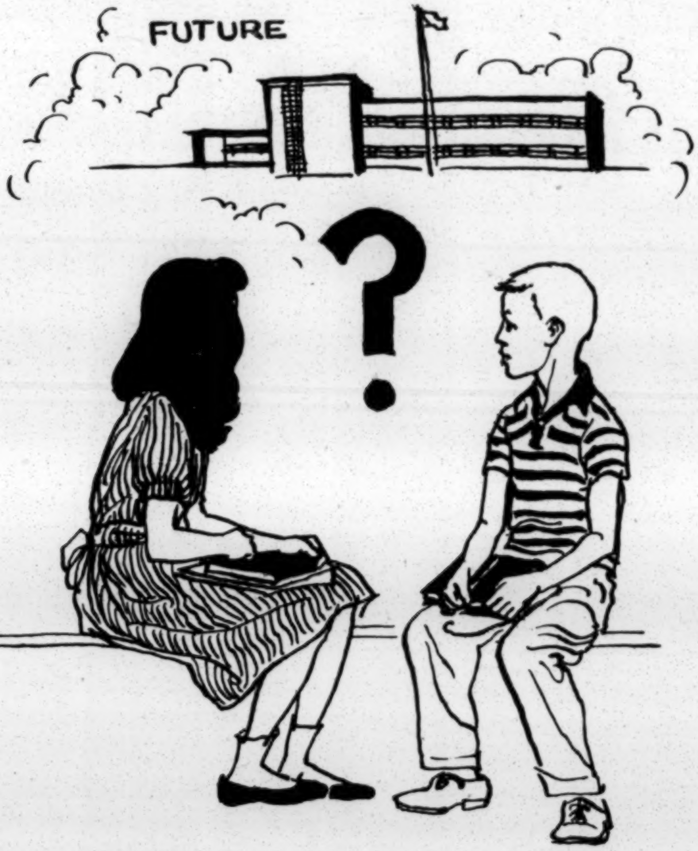
What would happen to family budgets and children's education when parents of two, three, or more children were faced with an additional $400 for each child?

Tuition grants cannot be spent in sectarian schools.

According to the Arkansas Gazette, March 1959, the financial report of the Board of Trustees of Little Rock New Baptist High School showed: cost to Baptists per month, $8,500 to provide 25 1/2 units of state accredited program to 370 youngsters. Income from monthly tuition - fees of $20 a month - , and from donations, brought in $6,500. There was a monthly deficit of $2,000. This does not account for the $3,500 on a special purchase of furniture and equipment.

"Abandonment of our present school system would do 3 things: arrest the economic development of the last two decades; undermine our present economic strength; and cause the abandonment of its otherwise bright opportunities for a continued economic growth." Jim Montgomery, Business Editor, Atlanta Constitution.

Is this to be our FUTURE and our children's ?



Johnny: "Did you hear some folks say that the Public Schools might have to close for a SHORT TIME before we can have them open to stay?"

Mary: "WHY? Do you mean ADULTS will have to close the schools just to see how bad it would be to have them closed?
If they close, who knows when they will reopen?
It might take longer than they think!

"DON'T ADULTS HAVE ANY IMAGINATION?"

PARENTS: "Do we need the pressure of tragedy to make us ACT?

Surely we don't have to have our children turned from school to roam the streets, endangering themselves and others, before

WE MAKE IT PLAIN THAT WE MEAN WE
WANT OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS KEPT OPEN!"

New Orleans politicians waited for action till
the last minute, and the last minute
WAS TOO LATE!

Since previous Court rulings spell out the danger of closing all Georgia Schools unless our State Legislature Acts to change our laws - We need to tell:

our Governor,
State Senator,
and State Representatives -

HOW WE FEEL.

The Legislature will be in session from
January 9th through February 17th -
so they will want to know our views immediately!

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Citizenship Committee
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635 WEST PEACHTREE STREET, N. W.,
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

For information about Private Schools -
turn to the last page.

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Is this to be our FUTURE and our children's?

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Christian Conscience AND THE *Supreme Court Decision* ON *Segregated Schools*

by MRS. M. E. TILLY

We are living in Reconstruction Days, for God is reconstructing His world and He works through the hands and minds and will of His people. Not only is He at work in Asia and Africa in the stirring of oppressed people, but the work of re-making is in progress in the United States.

For almost one hundred years we have been baffled and have battled with the problems in human relations bequeathed us by slavery. Prejudice and hatred have passed from generation to generation, bringing in their wake exploitation, discrimination, crippling of children's minds, slums with their attendant evils of disease and crime and violence. Through the years both races have suffered deeply.

All the while the Christian conscience of the nation has been pricked and pierced with these evils. This intolerable tension of conscience has paved the way for social change and court decisions.

CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE AND THE COURT DECISION

On May 17, 1954, The Supreme Court of the United States ruled that segregation in public education in this nation is an infringement of the Constitution and a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The ultimatum was given and no choice left.

Does this disturb Christian conscience?

Did the Christian have a choice even before the Supreme Court spoke?

Did he not surrender any choice in the matter on that day he made the decision to follow the life, the truth, the way of Jesus Christ?

The Christian may find his answer in his Judeo-Christian legacy, in the questions that have come to him through the ages:

"Where is thy brother?" "Am I my brother's keeper?"

"Who is thy neighbor?" "Have we not all one Father?"; in the conscious code of the Decalogue with its five injunctions of reverence for the life and welfare of one's neighbor; in the cry of ancient Israel, "Hate the evil, and love the good, and establish justice"; in the voice of Peter from the housetop, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons"; in Jesus' appraisal of the infinite worth of the individual and the sacredness of human personality; in the Great Commandments, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul and with all your mind"—loving God with all the mind, a mind ever searching for truth, unfettered by custom and tradition—"And a second is like it, You shall love your neighbor as yourself"; in the Golden Rule which Jesus gave to us, appealing to both imagination and conscience, "So whatever you wish men would do to you, do so to them." The answer also is in the legacy from our Founding Fathers, the Declaration of Independence:

> "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable Rights, among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness"

The Supreme Court has spoken and an old order passes and a new one is emerging and the difficult problems of adjustment are upon us. The days call for courageous thinking and action by mature Christians of both races. The challenge, the opportunity and responsibility are upon us. The hour has struck and the occasion requires action.

1. The Stewardship of Our Heritage

Our Judeo-Christian heritage and the founding principles of our nation, built upon this heritage, are sacred trusts in our hands. The South, more particularly affected by the school decision, is the "Bible Belt." We of this section must translate what we read in the Holy Writ into daily action, never making a fetish of blood or soil.

Obedience to the highest tribunal of our land, without evasion or subterfuge, is obligatory upon its citizens. In the words of Abraham Lincoln:

> "Let every man remember that to violate the law of our land is to trample on the blood of his fathers and to tear down the chance of his own and children's liberty"

2. The Stewardship of the Present

Added to the stewardship of our faith and loyalty to the laws of our land, must be the Stewardship of this Day.

May 17, 1954, will be noted in history—world, national, and Southern (not so recognized at present but it will be as years go by) as a day on which another milestone was reached in the liberation of men.

When the decision was radioed to the world, the columnist, Tom Stokes said to the American people:

> "It was like a great white light beamed from the Statue of Liberty. The Supreme Court, thrusting aside legalism, had removed a blemish from our national shield, seeking to make us in spirit, as well as in fact, the leader of the free people of the world."

Now our South has truly become the show window of democracy to the nations of the world. The eyes of the world are upon us—a daring spotlight to hold. We must make our South the proving ground for democracy. We hold in our hands a Stewardship of Democracy.

It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful—I Cor. 4:2.

CHRISTIAN CONCERNS

"We accept our full Christian responsibility to work through church and community channels to speed the process of transition from segregated schools to a new pattern of justice and freedom," said the Affirmation of the 1954 Assembly of Methodist Women.

1. The Decision and the Missionary Enterprise

The Christian is commissioned

> "—to preach good news to the poor, to proclaim release to the captive and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord."

To the average Eastern mind the terms "Christian" and "Democracy" are synonymous. The listener to the Gospel of love and redemption is disturbed by the flagrant injustices and inequalities of our national life and finds it difficult to accept Christianity as a way of life.

Ten days after the decision of the Supreme Court, Bishop Shot K. Mondol, Methodist Bishop of Hyderabad Area of India; Dr. Helen Kim, President of Ewha College, Seoul, Korea; Dr. Ascuncion Perez, Commissioner of Public Health and Welfare, Philippines, each speaking at different times to the Quadrennial Assembly of Methodist Women of the nation at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hailed the decision as ushering in a new day in Christian missions since America now recognizes the equality of its children. They declared also that the decision is the greatest weapon against the infiltration of Communist propaganda.

2. The Child in the Midst

The Christian's major concern in these days of change must be the children. "The world moves forward on the feet of little children." This social change will move forward on the feet of twelve million school children in twenty-one states.

The real curriculum of children is the parents, the teacher in the school and the teacher in the church. The attitudes and actions of our parents and teachers at this time will be transferred to the children. These twelve million children—Negro and White—will be victors or victims of the change, in proportion to how well parents and teachers prepare them for this new adventure in brotherhood and neighborliness.

> "And calling to Him a child, He put him in the midst of them and said, 'Whoever receives one such child in My name receives me, but whoever causes one of these little ones who believe in Me to sin, it would be better for him to have a great millstone round his neck and be drowned in the depths of the sea'."—Matt. 18:2, 5, 6

A PROGRAM FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

1. Form Conversation Groups

across racial lines in local communities to explore facts about the local school; to discuss the Supreme Court decision, its bearing on a better educated nation, lifting the level of skill, culture, self-respect, and citizenship of millions of the people; the bearing it has on world missions and world peace.

2. INITIATE THE FORMING OF INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

3. NEGROES ON SCHOOL BOARDS

It is more necessary now than ever before that members of state, county, and local school boards be of both races. As women of the South have worked to have Negroes employed as policemen and police-women, now work must be done to get able Negroes appointed or elected to school boards. In places where they are now serving, they are acting as two-way interpreters—interpreting the needs of the Negro child to the board and the problems of the board to the Negro community. The pressing problems of the time can only be well handled within an atmosphere of acceptance of Negro citizenship in planning the conduct of our educational program.

4. VISITS TO SESSIONS OF SCHOOL BOARDS

Regular visits to meetings of the school board, during the months ahead, to know what is happening and to give voice to Christian ideals will mean much in the educational program of our times. All that pertains to government and particularly education is the business of the citizens. Remember elected officers will follow the will of their constituents.

5. KNOW YOUR COURTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

In times of heat and tensions, law enforcement officers need the support of the Christian community. Sit in the courts; the judge and jury need you. Visit the sheriff, the chief of police, and other officers. Copies of "Race and Law Enforcement" to give them are still available from the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Finally, quoting from the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights:

> ". . . the future of our nation rests upon the character, the vision, the high principle of our people. Democracy, brotherhood, human rights—these are practical expressions of the eternal worth of every child of God. With his guidance and help we can move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all."

For all the peoples walk
each in the name of its god,
but we will walk in the name of the
Lord our God
for ever and ever.—Micah 4:5

NOTE: *All Bible Quotations from Revised Standard Verison*

COMMUNITY RESOURCES:

Ministers
United Church Women
Young Women's Christian Association
The Urban League
Council of Social Agencies
Parent-Teacher Associations
Bar Associations
State Divisions of the Southern Regional Council. (List may be secured from the Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia)

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"These Rights We Hold"—Fred L. Brownlee, Friendship Press, New York

"Christian Roots of Democracy in America"—Arthur E. Holt, Friendship Press, New York

"Of One"—T. B. Mason, Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Bible and Human Rights"—Kathleen W. MacArthur, Woman's Press, New York.

"To Secure These Rights; Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights," U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

THE ONE
NATION
LIBRARY

what we know about "race"

Ashley Montagu

ORGANIZING TO SAVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS...

How Virginians rallied to the defense of the public school system in the Virginia Committee for Public Schools

EXCERPTS FROM TEXT OF JUDGE FRANK HOOPERS STATEMENT IN THE ATLANTA SCHOOL CASE

Very frankly, and I want to make this so clear that nobody can misunderstand it. The purpose of this Court in passing the order that it did was to give the people of Georgia through their Legislature the right if they saw fit to let the different communities speak for themselves as to what they wanted ...

It's my purpose to carry out the command of the Supreme Court and of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to eliminate segregation ... it is my purpose to do so under a plan that will be a gradual plan and not a sudden, explosive plan; and also to give if I can the people of Georgia an opportunity to say whether or not they would have a gradual integration .., or whether their answer would say on the other hand we would rather close every school in Georgia than to have one Negro to enter a school with the whites.

Now the decision of closing the schools, that is on the people of Georgia. It's not in this Court.

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FACT SHEET FOR OASIS DISCUSSION LEADERS

1. Must Atlanta desegregate its schools?

   There is no legal way to maintain a segregated public school system in Atlanta. The reason is pointedly stated by the Sibley Committee's Majority Report: in 1954 the United States Supreme Court ruled that separate schools are inherently unequal, and therefore, unconstitutional. The decision exists; it is binding on the lower federal courts; it will be enforced. The U. S. District Court has enjoined racial discrimination in the Atlanta public schools. There are no delaying tactics which have not been attempted and overruled; there is no alternative.

2. What are the provisions of the Atlanta plan?

   In 1961-62,pupil assignment in the 11th & 12th grades will be made without regard to race or color. In each successive year the plan will be expanded to the immediate lower grade, until all grades are included.

   Current assignments will continue unless transfers are directed or approved by the City Superintendent of Schools or his representatives.

   Certain criteria, known as the "Pupil Placement" program will determine transfers:

   - available room & teaching capacity
   - transportation facilities
   - effect of new pupils on academic programs
   - effect of new pupils on academic standards
   - effect of new pupils on academic progress of other students
   - scholastic aptitude & relative intelligence of pupil
   - adequacy of academic preparation of pupil
   - psychological qualification of pupil
   - psychological effect upon pupil
   - ability of pupil to conform to new educational environment
   - morals, conduct, health and personal standards of pupil
   - suitability of curricula for pupil
   - choice & interests of pupil
   - home environment of pupil
   - request or consent to transfer of parents, & reasons therefor
   - maintenance or severance of established relationships of pupil with other pupils & teachers
   - possibility or threat of friction or disorder
   - possibility of breaches of peace or ill will

3. How is the Atlanta plan being applied?

   Applications for transfer to be obtained from Superintendent's office by applicant, his parent or guardian; when completed, forms to be notarized and returned to student's principal, during period May 1 - 15.

Data to be submitted to Area Superintendent, who then schedules an interview with student and parents (this year, interviews were held with selected number of students after tests administered) and arranges for series of tests (standardized achievement tests, aptitude tests, and personality adjustment test). This information, along with a report of the characteristics of the school to which transfer is requested shall then be transmitted to the Deputy Superintendent.
A Student Transfer Reviewing Committee, including the Deputy Superintendent, one or more Area Superintendents, the AssistantSupt for Pupil Personnel Services (or Director of Psychological Services the Assistant Superintendent for Instructional Services (or Director of Instruction), and any other personnel that may be considered desirable, shall meet to study the completed folder of each student. Interviews with the student may be scheduled at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent.
Recommendations of this Reviewing Committee will be submitted to the Superintendent.
Notice of action taken on transfers will be mailed to parents or guardians within thirty days or not later than June 15th, and will be final, unless the action is appealed.

4. What are the provisions for appeal of a denied transfer?

Appeals are to be made in writing within ten days of the mailing of the notice of action. The Board may conduct hearings if it desires. Every appeal shall be concluded by the Board before September 1st. Any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board may appeal to the State Board of Education.

5. What have been the developments in other cities that have adopted grade-a-year plans?

Nashville - In 1957, Nashville began desegregation with the first grade under a court-approved plan. Grades one through four are now desegregated, with 159 Negro children presently enrolled in 10 predominantly white schools. This number is only about one-third of the Negro children eligible by residence to attend white schools; the others requested and were granted transfers to all-Negro schools. Last year only 44 Negro pupils were registered in predominantly white schools; in 1958-59, there were 34, and in 1957-58, there were 19. Surrounding Davidson County desegregated its first four grades in 1960-61, and 41 Negro students are now in interracial classes there.

Knoxville & Houston - In 1960-61, non-discriminatory school assignment was begun in Knoxville and Houston. In Knoxville, 28 Negro students attend white schools; in Houston, there are 12 Negro students attending white schools.

6. How many Negro pupils are attending previously all-white schools?

Although it has been seven years since the Supreme Court decision, there are now only 4,313 Negro children in the previously all-white schools of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee,

Texas and Virginia. This figure represents 169 school districts, desegregated between 1956-60. In North Carolina, for example, four years after desegregation, there are only 2 Negro children in school with white children in Charlotte, 9 in Winston-Salem, and 5 in Greensboro. Although efforts to limit the desegregation to a "token" number of Negroes may be responsible for this minimal total in some districts, "token" desegregation is not the procedure of the majority of these school boards. The following figures show that the total has increased by less than 1,000 in five years.

NEGROES IN DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS

State	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Arkansas	34	91	73	94	113
Florida	0	0	0	512 c	27
North Carolina	0	11	14	34	82
Tennessee	6 a	19 a	82	169	383
Texas	3,400	3,600	3,250	3,300	3,500
Virginia	0	0	30	103	208
Total	3,440 a	3,721 a	3,449	4,212	4,313

a - plus Oak Ridge
c - only a handful of whites stayed with 490 Negroes in the racially changing neighborhood of Orchard Villa school near Miami.

7. Will desegregation result in lowering of academic standards?

In March 1959, administrators of 17 desegregated school systems participated in a conference held at Nashville before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Not one of the twelve administrators who dealt with the question reported that desegregation had harmed the academic progress of white students, or had lowered academic standards. Following are excerpts from some of their testimony:

Dr. Ward I. Miller, Supt. of Schools, Wilmington, Del.

> .... (We have) over the last 4 years developed our grouping program to a point where we classify our youngsters according to performance and scholastic achievement, and those standards are set for each particular track on which the youngsters run. The accomplishment of the average white student is better than it was. The accomplishment of the above average and the advance placement and honor classes is truly remarkable...
>
> Question: In other words, what you are saying is that there has been no diminution of quality resulting from this integration.
>
> Dr. Miller: We feel it is better.

Mr. William Henry Oliver, Supt. of Schools, Nashville, Tenn.

> ...Our children are all in school, and are, we believe, achieving normal success in their studies...
> ... I haven't noticed any effect one way or another on the educational success of the children, either white or colored, where they are together.

Dr. John H. Fischer, then Supt. of Schools, Baltimore, Md.

> ... There is no doubt at all that Negro children are receiving better educational opportunities in Baltimore now than they did under segregation. The opportunities of white children have been in no way diminished. Indeed, they have been increased, not as a result of desegregation, but by our general effort to improve our offerings for all children over the past 5 years.

The Late Dr. Omer Carmichael, Supt. of Schools, Louisville, Ky.

> ... Now, you asked, if I got your question, in the desegregation, what, if any, changes, we have observed. It happens that one of our principals on sabbatical leave last year wrote a doctor's thesis on what happens to scholarship or to achievement of pupils in a school system in the process of desegregating. His findings can be summarized in about this statement, that there was definite improvement in the 2-year period in the achievement of both races. The achievement of the Negro children increased markedly more than did the achievement of the white children....there was certainly improvement, and it is statistically significant for the Negro at all levels, and the white did not suffer. The white slightly improved, but not as much as the Negro.

None of these communities employed pupil assignment criteria which might have selected for desegregation the Negro students with the highest academic standings. That is, desegregation affected all Negro students, both those of highest and lowest achievement, with transfers made solely on the basis of school districts.

In Washington, D. C. where city-wide pupil testing immediately after desegregation revealed that many Negro pupils lagged far behind white children in school achievement, findings on five years of public school desegregation (published as "Addendum: A Five Year Report" by District School Supt. Carl F. Hansen) reveal:

> Integration has not retarded the advancement of high-quality students, Negro or white, and educational standards in the District public schools, when examined in relation to students' preparation and ability for learning, are high.

City-wide averages on standardized tests have climbed steadily since desegregation to approach -- and in some instances match or surpass -- national norms, Mr. Hansen reports.

8. Does desegregation create new disciplinary problems?

The Superintendent of the Washington, D. C. school district reports ("Addendum"), "serious incidents that seem to be primarily racial in origin are relatively infrequent. The records of the central school office reveal reports of few such cases."

Statistics show that "juvenile delinquency as reported in cases per thousand between 1954 and 1958 has decreased, although data for 1958-59, not yet available in cases per thousand, shows an increase over the year before....The District of Columbia Commissioners' 1959 report... reveals the following delinquency

rates for children 5 to 17:

> For non-white children a decline from 37.1 cases per thousand in 1954 to 21.2 cases in 1958.
> For white children, 15.3 cases per thousand in 1954 to 15.2 cases in 1958."

Dr. Hansen concludes from these data: "The schools do not claim credit for this development. But one conclusion is clear: Desegregation has not resulted in an increase in the rate of juvenile delinquency."

How behavioral problems have been affected by desegregation in some localities is shown in the following excerpts from the report of the Commission on Civil Rights:

> Dr. Omer Carmichael, the Louisville Superintendent, stated that in his desegregated schools there had been somewhat greater difficulty in matters of discipline, due more to the emotional reaction to desegregation than anything else, but that it had been substantially less than he had feared.
>
> In the Baltimore schools, Dr. John H. Fischer...has found no problems attributable to race as such...: "...No Negro child has ever brought into any of our schools a problem that had not already been presented somewhere by a white child. Nor has any white child been able to claim much originality for his race in inventing new forms of misbehavior. We find that these are a function of the child's total life-situation and are always due to a number of factors. It is never possible to explain a child's behavior simply in terms of his race, or to classify children's problems on a racial basis."

9. Will desegregation result in increased health problems in the schools?

In a study conducted by Phi Delta Kappa, an honorary international education fraternity, teachers of mixed schools reported that:

> Negroes coming from a low socio-economic group have health problems, but not in any greater proportion than whites of the same background. According to teachers, most Negro parents send their children to school so scrubbed they shine. Negro parents are evidently conscious of white people's stereotypes and try thus to change them.
>
> St. Louis and Baltimore school superintendents reported that desegregation did not create any new or difficult health problems.

10. Will school desegregation lead to intermarriage?

Dr. Hansen's report on five years of desegregation in Washington states that "...considering the extent of desegregation here,

and the limited number of intermarriages following school attendance together -- one confirmed, two rumored -- it is unlikely that proximity in school has contributed significantly to interracial marriages. This fear that proximity in school will induce intermarriage seems not to have been realized." The Washington experience supports the findings of psychiatrists and social scientists; after investigation it has been concluded that no evidence exists to prove that desegregation of the schools and the mixing of white and Negro children in and of themselves lead to intermarriage.

The Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry (GAP) has stated:

> The many factors that determine fluctuations in the rate of racial intermarriage are far from clear. In Boston, where legal school desegregation has been in effect for decades, there was a relatively high rate in the years immediately after 1900 and a marked decrease in the next decades despite a constant ratio of Negroes to the total population. In urban New York State, other than New York City, the ratio climbed between 1916 to 1924 and then dropped steadily for the next ten years. No satisfactory explanation for this shift has been established. The facts conclude that legal school desegregation per se does not influence the rate of intermarriage in ways that are yet predictable.

GAP, drawing on available evidence, observes that "The expectation voiced by many people that school desegregation will result in a great rise in the rate of intermarriage seems to be an expression of their bias and fear, rather than a reliable prediction."

The Committee on School Desegregation of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues arrives at the same conclusion:

> One ungrounded fear is that intermarriage will result from desegregation. Statistics show that in parts of the United States where there has been no segregation, intermarriage is a rare thing indeed... Fear of something new and different makes many otherwise reasonable people believe such myths and discount contradicting facts....

11. Will there be disturbances in Atlanta this fall?

No one can predict with certainty what will happen; however, incidents of violence in connection with school desegregation have, in fact, been few indeed, both within schools and in the community. In only seven instances has the situation become so explosive that a real crisis threatened or major violence occurred; these incidents are spread over the seven years in which 778 school districts have desegregated -- proof that violence is not an inevitable effect of school desegregation. There is no example of sustained disturbances where public officials and law enforcement personnel have taken a firm and

early position in support of law and order. In Atlanta, both the Mayor and the Chief of Police have promised the people of the city that no disturbance of the peace of the community will be tolerated.

12. Do white people move away from desegregated school districts?

This question is usually raised by citation of the majority report of the House sub-committee (the Davis Committee) which in 1956 investigated the Washington, D. C. schools. The majority report deplored the preponderance of Negro pupils in Washington schools, asserting that "just a few years ago" 59,582 white students and 33,498 Negroes were enrolled. It was later discovered from enrollment records that "just a few years ago" was November 1, 1935, and that the date marked an all-time high in white enrollment in the District schools. In fact, the change in racial composition in Washington began some 20 years before the Supreme Court's decision, a product of a national trend -- a movement to "suburbia" by whites, and an influx of rural non-whites into the downtown central city areas. There have been conspicuous growths, for example, in the Negro populations of Atlanta, Charleston and Nashville during the last two decades. Yet only one of these three cities has a desegregated school system. Richmond had a 42% Negro enrollment in 1953-54, but in 1959-60, Negroes comprised 54% of the total school enrollment; Richmond schools were not desegregated until September 1960.

13. Did not the Davis Report show that desegregation led to serious problems in Washington, D. C.?

The majority report of the Davis Committee presented so questionable a picture of the effects of desegregation in Washington that a recap of some of the facts is in order. The subcommittee of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, created by a vote of only 11 of the 25 members of the larger committee, was chaired by Rep. James C. Davis of Georgia; the majority report of its "findings" and "recommendations" was signed by only four of its six members, all Southerners. Two of its members submitted a minority statement which included the following: "In a close reading of the hearings we must come to the conclusion that the technical staff presented leading questions to a selected group of witnesses. Persons with views not in accord with those of the Counsel were not given full and fair opportunity to testify." Editorially, all three of Washington's daily newspapers discounted the objectivity and deplored the tactics of the investigation. The Washington Evening Star, for example, stated: "The Davis investigation of integration in Washington is of course designed to delay its acceptance elsewhere. The committee will supply ammunition in that respect in the form of testimony by responsible witnesses, under guidance of a skilled interrogator who knows precisely what sort of information he wants in the record."

When asked, during the course of the hearings, if integration had been carried out "smoothly and without incident," the then Asst. Supt. of District Schools, Dr. Carl Hansen, testified: "It would be fantastic to say 'without incident.' I think that the integration program in this city has been a miracle of social adjustment." Various subsequent investigations have confirmed Dr. Hansen's observation. The Richmond Times Dispatch, for example, sent staff reporter Larry Weekley to Washington to see how school integration was developing in 1959. "After four and a half years," Weekley wrote on Feb. 9, 1959, "the integrated public schools of the District of Columbia remain remarkably free of racial strife."

14. What is the cost of violence and tension to a community?

Intangible costs aside, this question can be answered by a look at cold cash losses in communities tolerating violence and tension. Because of its school crisis, Little Rock lost, at lowest estimates, five new industrial plants worth a million dollars and employing a total of 300 persons. Not one single commitment for location of a new factory in the city was signed from the day Gov. Faubus ordered National Guard troops to block the entry of Negroes to Central High until after stability was restored two years later. The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, and other responsible sources attribute the halt in Little Rock's booming industrial growth to racial tensions and uncertainty in connection with public schools.

Department store sales in New Orleans, already running low, declined sharply as segregationist demonstrations and racial clashes hit the city in November 1960. New Orleans' largest department store, for example, reported a 20% to 30% drop in sales during the first week of near-riots -- a drop which necessitated a 50% slash in advertising outlays, and a halt in buying merchandise. Even loan companies were hurt: "Business has stopped cold," one reported, citing a 50-60% decrease in money loaned. Racial tension sparks a chain reaction of economic losses. Interruptions and stoppages of vital production are also probable -- as in the rubber manufacturing plants in and around Tuscaloosa, Ala. during riots protesting a desegregation attempt at the state university. When mobs gathered as Negro students marched to the state Capitol in 1960, Georgia taxpayers paid for "$75,000 in lost man and woman hours of state employes who left their jobs to watch the demonstration or to see that it did not come off," State Auditor Thrasher reported -- the latter reference to state troopers, who were stationed around Capitol grounds.

Business losses as a result of retaliatory boycotts and counter boycotts, losses from destruction of property, public monies spent to maintain national guard forces: when violence has been permitted, these have been items on the bill.

A Guide for the Presentation of the Subject:

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits qualified Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Baltimore. A look at their experiences is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission, without regard to race, of qualified students in the 11th and 12th grades who wish to transfer to other schools in the 1961-62 school year.

WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take ..... as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone ..... history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good".

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation".

WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?

The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and physical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Superintendent of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Superintendent of the Logan County, Kentucky schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students.

William Henry Oliver, Superintendent of Nashville schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no course more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of deliquency".

Well aware of the direness of Governor Almond's predictions, as well as recent events in New Orleans, the Georgia Legislature in 1961 repealed all school closing laws so as to enable each local school district to work out its own solution. Our city is now free to do what the Federal Court says we must do . . . without disruption of public education, economic ruin, lawlessness and violence which would only bring chaos and disgrace to Atlanta.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

According to informed sources, the general public still does not understand the facts . . . for instance, some think that grammar schools will be involved in September.

Therefore, more discussion is needed. May we suggest that each of us does what he can to share his knowledge with other individuals and groups:

_____ person to person

_____ informal neighborhood "coffees"

_____ organized groups, such as churches, civic and service clubs, garden clubs, PTAs, etc.

In our conversations, let us appeal to personal and to civic pride; to acceptance of this challenge as a unique opportunity to bring honor to our city.

HOW TO LEAD A DISCUSSION WITH YOUTH

on the subject:

DESEGREGATION OF THE ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Students, both white and Negro, share a major responsibility toward achieving peaceful and orderly compliance with the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan. The great majority of students are good school citizens. It becomes the responsibility of this great majority to prepare and conduct themselves in such a way that the few students who are trouble-makers will be discouraged and stopped from doing things that tend to upset a smooth transition from segregated to desegregated schools. A good adult discussion leader, one who is skilled in group discussion techniques and who possesses a knowledge of the necessary facts, can contribute greatly to the success of a student movement dedicated to the preservation of dignity and honor.

The following outline of suggestions may prove helpful:

I. THE DISCUSSION GROUP

A. It should be small - between 10 and 20 is the ideal.

B. It should be a natural grouping - a camp group, students at a particular school, members of a particular club or church group, etc.

C. It may include both sexes but there is probably an advantage in having a man lead an all-male group and a woman lead a girls' group. In a mixed group boys may be more interested in impressing the girls and vice versa than in expressing themselves freely and truthfully.

D. The group should meet in an environment conducive to an informal, relaxed and friendly discussion.

E. The leader should have a friendly and respected relationship already established with the group.

II. GETTING THE DISCUSSION STARTED

A. Socio-Drama

1. Role playing
2. Contrived situations

B. Guest Speaker or Panel Presentation

1. Divide into small groups to discuss afterwards.

C. Use a Naturally Related Topic such as "How Can We Apply Our School (or club or agency) Motto to the Reality of Desegregation?" - or "How Can We Make Democracy a Success?"

D. Check with Atlanta Chapter, AAUN for information on films and records.

III. THE DISCUSSION

A. Introduction

1. It is advisable to make clear in a brief, concise way the purpose of the discussion and to bring out the following points:

   a. the purpose of the discussion is not to debate the merits or demerits of desegregation.
   b. it is to discuss the Atlanta Plan and the laws AS THEY ARE and the effect upon the school and the community.
   c. it is to discuss what the group can do as individuals or together to help the school and the community maintain dignity and honor.

B. The Atlanta Plan

1. It would be well to give a brief and general explanation of the Plan and then invite questions on details and on the school department's rules and regulations for implementing the Plan.

   a. do not discuss how the Plan should or could be changed - it is the Plan that has been accepted by the Federal Courts.
   b. be prepared with as much factual information as possible.

2. Discuss how the Plan will affect a particular school and/or the high schools and community in general.

   a. remember that students in the 8th grade and up will be taking part in a new experience.
   b. remember also that many responsible students, although not expressing themselves verbally, are insecure about their own place in a changed situation.
   c. be prepared to answer questions concerning school standards, health, social activities, athletics, communism, the NAACP, etc.
   d. discuss the necessity for evaluation of all information and opinions to determine whether based upon fact, myth or prejudice.
   e. if necessary, ask some questions:
      1) Are all people who express fear of desegregation prejudiced?
      2) What fears do you have?
      3) What is the factual basis for your fears?
      4) What can you do about your own fears?
   f. discuss the necessity for basing judgment on people as individuals and not on race stereotypes.
   g. discuss suggestions for a positive approach--i.e. "being friendly in a natural way."

3. Discuss what Youth can do

   a. some positive suggestions:
      1) no matter what happens, go to school
      2) avoid situations which would invite trouble
      3) do not let the trouble-maker bait you
      4) remember that the trouble-maker seeks notoriety - do all you can to keep him from becoming a "hero"
      5) make known as individuals or as a group your desire to assume a positive leadership role.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[For use of Discussion Leaders and Speakers on topics dealing with Desegregation of Public Schools. Samples of some of the items may be found in OASIS office: 813 Atlanta National Building, 50 Whitehall Street, S.W. Phone JA 5-8469.]

GENERAL:

Action Patterns in School Desegregation, by Wey, Herbert & John Corey

A guide book, compiled by a commission of Phi Delta Kappa educational fraternity: complete information up to last 18 months, on how desegregation has worked out in various communities. It gives a variety of valuable suggestions for approaching problems of educational, social, or disciplinary nature. This most helpful book is available free at OASIS.

Desegregation and Academic Achievement

A 1960 pamphlet, giving factual reports from various communities. Free at OASIS office.

Emotional aspects of School Desegregation

Deals with the effect on children of both races.
Order from:

Publications Office
Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry
104 E. 25th Street
New York 10, New York. 50¢

Guide to School Integration

A look at desegregation as a challenge that will, in the long run, benefit schools and communities.

Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 E. 38th Street
New York 16, New York 20¢

Racial Differences in Academic Achievement, by Frank H. Stallings

A pamphlet giving an analysis of differences in academic achievement between white and Negro pupils. Free at OASIS.

Race and Intelligence 1959

A pamphlet dealing with differences attributed to social conditions, rather than to biology. Free at OASIS office.

School Desegregation: The First Six Years, compiled by Southern Regional Council

Questions and answers on the effects of desegregation; suggestions on achieving satisfactory results, and on how citizens can help to have a peaceful transition; the role of the church.
Available at OASIS @ 25¢.

Southern School News

Official publication of the Southern Education Reporting Service, an objective, fact-finding agency established by Southern newspaper editors and educators.

Subscription rates: $2.00 one year.
P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Copies available for reading, but not for distribution, at OASIS office.

EXAMPLES OF PEACEFUL TRANSITION

"Davis Report" and the Truth about the Public School Situation in Washington, D. C.

Facts documented by the Superintendent of Washington Public Schools indicate good, steady progress, despite the many difficulties involved in a complete desegregation effort. Free at OASIS office.

Louisville Story, by Omar Carmichael and James Weldon

Report of how desegregation has worked in Louisville, Ky.; contains much helpful information on how parents, teachers, ministers, civic leaders, and students cooperated to achieve satisfactory solutions to problems. Free at OASIS office.

"The Louisville School Story"

Transcript of an Atlanta TV program featuring Mr. Omar Carmichael, Superintendent of Louisville Schools; Sept. 13, 1959. Mr. Carmichael answers questions re: academic standards, discipline, health, etc.
OASIS office has a few copies available, which can be duplicated if demand warrants.

Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations: Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools.

Describes how organized resistance was handled. Conclusion is reached that "as long as a school system is dedicated to the job of educating children, skin coloration presents no problems that cannot be solved within the framework of standard teaching procedures." Free at OASIS office.

Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools

Material from the Washington Post and Times Herald; draws conclusion that, since desegregation, the moral climate is improved, and educational progress is highly satisfying.

Turnpike Press
Annandale, Va. 15¢

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Discusses attitudes of children and families, student activities, classroom techniques, etc. Sample copy at OASIS

Public Affairs Pamphlets
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Leader's Guide, by Ann G. Wolfe

A manual on better human relations for leaders in youth agencies -- includes practical help in program planning, program tools, resource materials.

Division of Youth Services
The American Jewish Committee
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Resource Unit on Desegregation in Public Schools

Inquire: Anti-Defamation League

Myths of Racial Integration, by Mrs. Naomi Levine

"Myth 8" is that "Negro children are innately less intelligent than white children. Therefore, integrated schools will result in lower educational standards." The author states that she has used the latest sociological, anthropological, and other scientific research to support her conclusions. Sample copy at OASIS.

American Jewish Congress — price
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Primer For Parents, by Mary Ellen Goodman

How to encourage friendly attitudes, and discourage prejudice in children. Sample copy at OASIS.

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Reaching Out in Recreation, by Jay B. Nash, Milo F. Christiansen, Dan W. Dodson

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School of Education, N.Y. University
Washington Square
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What We Know About Race, by Ashley Montague

Develops the thought that race is not the limiting factor in intelligence. Sample copy at OASIS.

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Miracle of Social Adjustment: Desegregation in the Washington, D.C. Schools and
Addendum to first account, by Carl F. Hansen

History of desegregation in a community from turbulent beginning to smooth functioning; discussion of its effects on academic standards, social life, discipline, athletics. The Addendum reports the effects of ability grouping. Sample copy at OASIS

Anti-Defamation League — Price unlisted

Clinton, Tenn.: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis.

Sample copy at OASIS.

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Mansfield, Texas: A Report of the Crisis Situation Resulting from Efforts to Desegregate the School System.

Sample copy at OASIS. Anti-Defamation League 25¢

Sturgis, Ky.: A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis

Sample copy at OASIS. Anti-Defamation League 25¢

SUGGESTIONS for BACKGROUND Reading for DISCUSSION LEADERS

Race and Conscience in America, by Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

A review prepared for the Religious Society of Friends.

> --- "a study of where we as a people stand --- to inquire where we ought to be --- to propose methods of bridging the gaps---"

Inquire: Friends Service Committee
160 N. 15th St.
Philadelphia 2, Penn.

The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective, by Kyle Haselden

Reinhold Niebuhr comments on this appraisal by a southern minister "of the obligations and opportunities of the church", as "wise, learned, charitable, and courageous."

Published by Harpers $3.50

Our Southern Heritage, by James McBride Dobbs

Described as "a classic statement of the enlightened southern view of race relations, in the long perspective of history.

Published by Alfred Knopf $4.00

The Southern Temper, by Wm. Peters

A fresh look at the people in the segregation crisis, with encouraging views as to what they are doing about it.
Published by Doubleday $3.95

With All Deliberate Speed: Segregation and Desegregation in Southern Schools, edited by Don Shoemaker - Southern School News

An objective first-hand report on measures taken by Southern and border states to comply with the Supreme Court ruling.
Order from: Harper & Bros.
49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, N.Y. $3.50

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HOPE, INC.
714-15 ATLANTA NATIONAL BLDG.
50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Thousands HOPE
Won't You?

H*elp*
O*ur*
P*ublic*
E*ducation*

INC.

Georgia's Time of Decision Is NOW!

Don't Let a Few Decide for the Many!

HOPE IS

- A state-wide non-profit organization, chartered on December 12, 1958 by 17 concerned parents and citizens "to give direction, guidance, information and program to all citizens of Georgia who desire to continue the operation of the public schools of this state."
- The only rallying point of moderate opinion on the school crisis.
- Supported voluntarily by any citizen who wants to invest in the maintenance and improvement of free education.

"HOPE asserts that public education is indispensably necessary if popular government is to function effectively; if the children of those who are not wealthy are to have a decent opportunity in life; and if our society is to continue to achieve economic progress. For these reasons, HOPE opposes the closing of the public schools of Georgia, and calls on all Georgians to unite in opposition to the closing of the schools."

—James Barrow, Attorney-At-Law, Athens.

HOPE DOES NOT

- Argue the relative merits of segregation, or de-segregation.
- Discuss whether or not the 1954 Supreme Court decision was right or wrong.
- Debate States Rights vs. Federal Rights.
- Advocate *any one* method of compliance.
- And will not at any time participate in action or litigation aimed at closing a public school in Georgia.

HOPE DOES

- Give wide distribution to the facts on the school crisis.
- Point out the high cost of private schooling, and its unavailability to the masses.
- Warn that our state will suffer drastic economic losses, *unless our schools remain open.*
- Work with individuals and groups throughout the state, by furnishing factual material and speakers. (Such work often results in HOPE chapters and committees.)
- Conduct public meetings.
- Stand ready to support any reasonable plan, acceptable to the courts, which will keep the public schools *open.*
- Hold that Boards of Education, Legislators, the Governor and all citizens owe allegiance to the Constitution of the U.S.A. —That we are all first *Americans,* then Georgians!
- Assert that the schools must be operated in accordance with established law, or not operated *at all in Georgia.*
- Believe that each of us has an individual responsibility to let elected officials know *now* where each of us stands: on the side of law, order, and *public schools.*

"In an era in which man has sent a rocket to the moon, it is utterly unthinkable that we could limit the education of our children. I am convinced that the *people of Georgia want public schools.* I am certain that if we remain mindful of the motto of our state: 'Wisdom, Justice, Moderation,' we shall yet find a way to conform to the law of our land and preserve our cherished system of public education."—Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild, Atlanta.

Exercise Your Right of Citizenship NOW—

Breathe Life into Georgia's Motto—

WISDOM—JUSTICE—MODERATION

BY-LAWS of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

Article I Name

The name of the association shall be OASIS, Organizations Assisting Schools in September.

Article II Purpose

The purpose of the association shall be to educate the members, their organizations, and the public for the orderly and peaceful implementation of desegregation of public schools in Atlanta, Georgia.

Article III Composition

The association shall be composed of representatives of religious, civic, youth, business and other organizations in Atlanta, Ga; members of aforesaid organizations; officers; and individuals serving in special advisory capacities.

Article IV Sections

OASIS shall be divided into four sections: 1. Religious Organizations; 2. Civic and Service Organizations; 3. Youth-Serving Organizations; 4. Speakers Bureau.

Article V Policy-making

Decisions concerning programs to carry out purpose shall be made by majority will of the participating organizations either directly or indirectly through designated representatives. In the interim between section meetings a steering committee selected by each section shall be empowered to make decisions. Implementation and coordination of activities of all sections shall be carried out by an over-all Co-ordinating Committee.

Article VI Officers

Officers shall be: a general chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary-treasurer, a chairman of each section, and co-chairmen as needed. Officers shall be elected by the Co-ordinating Committee.

-More-

Article VII Duties of Officers

1. The general chairman shall call meetings of Co-ordinating Committee, plan agendas, and conduct such meetings as necessary. He shall serve as executive officer to implement decisions in behalf of the entire association. The vice-chairman shall serve in the absence of the general chairman.
2. The chairmen and co-chairmen of the Sections shall serve as chief and assistant executive officers for their respective sections. They shall call and conduct such meetings of their sections as necessary. They shall report meetings and activities to the Co-ordinating Committee and serve ex-officio on this committee.
3. The secretary-treasurer shall perform the duties pertinent to this office.
4. Officers shall not receive any salary or other compensation for services.

Article VIII Committees

Such committees as required to carry out the purposes of the association shall be appointed by the general chairman and chairmen of the Sections.

Article IX Meetings

1. Meetings of the sections shall be held upon call by the chairman in behalf of the steering committee.
2. Joint meetings of all sections shall be held upon call of the general chairman in behalf of the Co-ordinating Committee.

Article X Finances and Staff

Contributions shall be received and dispersed by the secretary-treasurer under the direction of the general chairman and the Co-ordinating Committee. The executive director shall receive a salary. She shall have the assistance of a secretary in the performance of this and other staff functions.

Article XI Amendments

Amendments of these by-laws may be made at any meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee by majority vote. They shall be approved by majority vote of steering committees of each section before adoption.

Outline of Activities of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

1. Meetings of representatives of civic, religious and other organizations:

   A. For discussion of common goals and purposes

   B. For informing the participants as to facts about the Board of Education's policies and procedures

   C. For outlining and implementing plans of education and communication

   D. For apprising school and other officials of community needs for information, etc.

   E. For organization of a continuing body

   F. For organizing special groups, such as community contacts committee.

2. Communications and Reports:

   A. Three large mailings (1500-2000). One done, one in process, one scheduled for late August.

      1. Inspirational and factual information

      2. Enclosures: e.g. Summary of Atlanta Plan; Suggestions for Programs for Groups and for Individual Action on Opening Day; How to Have a Home Discussion Group.

   B. Reports of Sections and Co-ordinating Committee

   C. Wide dissemination of printed and mimeographed materials.

3. Programs:

   These are of two kinds: 1. Those directly sponsored by OASIS, 2. Those sponsored by one or more organizations which were stimulated to action by OASIS.

   A. For whole sections, for example, the Youth Advisers Conference, which stimulated other constructive activities among groups serving young people.

   B. For organizations

      1. Discussions stimulated by presentations of panels, socio drama, etc.

      2. Speakers and discussion leaders provided: PTA's, service clubs, civic groups, women's clubs, Y-Teens, etc.

      3. Communications: success stories from other communities, quotes, facts, general exchange of ideas.

C. For individuals in homes—discussion groups

1. 125 leaders recruited and trained
2. Hosts recruited and duties outlined
3. Follow-up and carry-over from one group to another stimulated.

D. Special groups

1. Unusual activity of the Religious leaders of all faiths and every denomination and race (see attached).
    a. Stimulation of sermons, speeches and discussion in churches and synagogues, for both adults and youth.
    b. Stimulation of statements of governing of governing bodies of religious organizations.
    c. Lay religious men's manifesto—in preparation.
    d. "Law and Order Weekend" planned to take place the last weekend preceding the opening of school:
        (1) Sermons from every pulpit
        (2) Use of mass media
        (3) Cooperation of other organizations encouraged for city-wide simultaneous discussions.
2. Community Councils -- already in existence in school neighborhoods.
    a. Programs presented by OASIS and by the Councils
    b. Leadership recruited and put to work
    c. Member organizations stimulated to put on their own programs.

4. Statements

Individuals and organizations encouraged to make public statements and resolutions. Examples: Session of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Principal of Brown High School, Atlanta Bar Association, Christian Index (Baptist publication), Religious Lay Leaders (forthcoming), etc.

5. Public Relations:

    A. Press, radio and TV

        1. Press coverage good--sympathetic stories

        2. Radio tape made with excellent participants

        3. TV documentation USIA, WSB. Spots planned

        4. TV panel of officials and status figures

        5. Review of Atlanta Story planned.

    B. Press kits to be prepared:

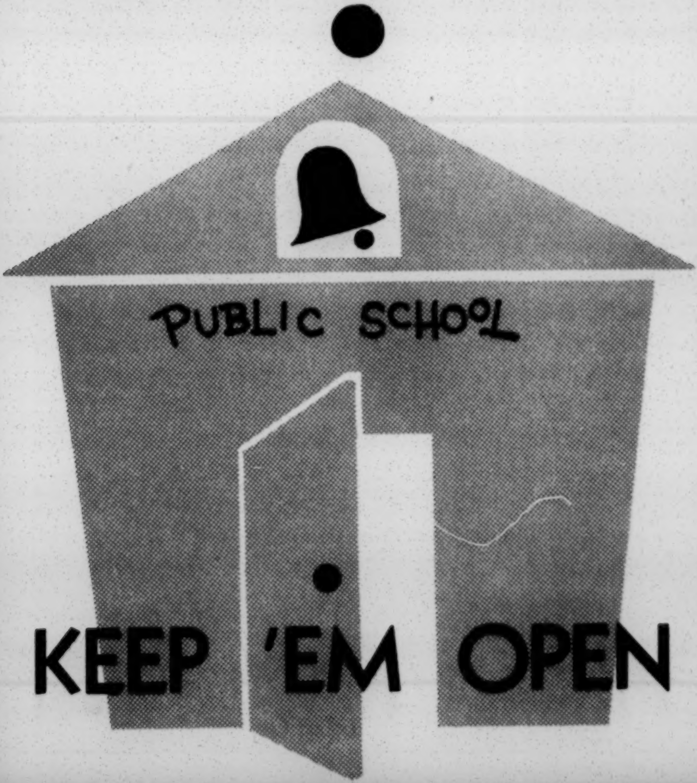
        1. Needed for out-of-town reporters

        2. Cooperation with papers, school officials; facts about Atlanta, schools, civic movements and opposition activities.

Articles of Association of OASIS

(Organizations Assisting Schools in September)

1. The Association shall have no capital stocks and is not organized nor shall it be operated for pecuniary gain or profit, but shall be operated exclusively for educational purposes, and no part of its net earnings shall inure to the benefit of any officer, director, or member, or any individual.
2. The Association shall have as its purpose the implementation of the Atlanta Plan for the desegregation of the public schools in Atlanta, Ga.; the stimulation of programs by the participating organizations of education in the community for peaceful and orderly acceptance of desegregation; the communication of ideas and materials among the leadership of these organizations; dissemination of information to the community; and such other programs and activities as serve this end.
3. The office of the Association shall be at 50 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
4. The Association shall have the power and authority to accept gifts and contributions in any form of property, securities or other assets, provided that the objects specified by the donor are within the objects and purposes of the Association.
5. All contributions received and accepted shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes set forth in these articles.
6. The Association shall have the power in its discretion to use any bank or trust company as its fiscal agent.
7. The members of the Association shall consist of the representatives and members of the participating organizations.
8. Upon the dissolution of the Association, its net assets shall be donated to any other association of Georgia which would be engaged in achieving the objects of said Association.


PUBLIC SCHOOL
KEEP 'EM OPEN

I believe we must keep our public schools.

If enough people express this opinion at the same time our elected officials must pay attention to our wishes.

Therefore, I request that I be contacted when we are ready to speak together. I agree to send a personal letter or wire to the appropriate official when notified.

BUSINESS SCHOOL-RESOLUTION

If you favor the uninterrupted operation of the public schools of Georgia, please sign and return immediately the enclosed Resolution card.

The Resolution is sponsored by the undersigned members of the Georgia business community. We invite you to join us in expressing concern over the public school crisis. No company or business organization is represented by, or identified with, this invitation for your individual action.

Please PRINT clearly the information requested on the reverse side of the card, and return today. The Resolution accompanied by the list of names of those who indorse it will be sent to the Governor and Members of the 1961 Georgia Assembly.

Mr. Ivan Allen, Jr.
Ivan Allen Company
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. John P. Baum
J. P. Stevens and Co., Inc.
Milledgeville, Ga.

Mr. James A. Beavers, Jr.
Beavers Packing Co., Inc.
Newnan, Ga.

Mr. H. E. Benson
Benson's, Inc.
Athens, Ga.

Mr. Frank E. Bone
Oconee Clay Products Co.
Milledgeville, Ga.

Mr. G. H. Edwards
Textile Paper Products, Inc.
Cedartown, Ga.

Mr. William L. Goodloe
First National Bank
Valdosta, Ga.

Mr. Hansell Hillyer
South Atlantic Gas Co.
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. James Hull, Sr.
Hull, Willingham, Towill & Norman
Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Jesse D. Jewell
J. D. Jewell, Inc.
Gainesville, Ga.

Mr. Alfred W. Jones
The Sea Island Co.
Sea Island, Ga.

Mr. Jack M. Jones
Jones & Hill, Inc.
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. W. A. Knox
Knox Homes
Thomson, Ga.

Mr. M. W. Luckey
Tracy-Luckey Co., Inc.
Harlem, Ga.

Mr. J. P. Mason
H. V. Kell Company
Griffin, Ga.

Mr. Morgan McNeel
McNeel
Marietta, Ga.

Mr. Thomas B. McNeely
Toccoa Casket Co.
Toccoa, Ga.

Mr. G. Everett Millican
Gulf Oil Corp.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. T. Mullen
Rome Plow Company
Cedartown, Ga.

Mr. Lawson Neel
Neel Dept. Store
Thomasville, Ga.

Mr. P.F. O'Brien
Gordon Foods Co.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. William P. Simmons
Southern Crate & Veneer Co.
Macon, Ga.

Mr. A. J. Strickland, Jr.
Strickland Cotton Mills
Valdosta, Ga.

Mr. Ray L. Trogdon
Trogdon Furniture Co., Inc.
Toccoa, Ga.

Mr. W. C. Vereen, Jr.
Riverside Mfg. Co.
Moultrie, Ga.

Mr. W. Quealy Walker
Dixie Paint & Varnish Co., Inc.
Brunswick, Ga.

NAME ______________________________

STREET ____________________ CITY ______________

TELEPHONE Home __________ Office ______________

Leader in ________________________ organization

Other information ________________________

____

(The above person has agreed to contact his elected officials in time of crisis.)

Signed ______________________________

District ______________________________

. . . they thought they could go it alone, so they closed the public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

A PRINCE EDWARD PRIMER

A is for Attic*—

It's cold and it's bare
You wouldn't want your child to shiver up there.

**If not attics, then converted stores, even an old blacksmith shop serve as Prince Edward's classrooms. In some cases, grammar school children must walk two blocks to use toilet facilities.*

B is for Basement*—

So crowded and dim
No lunches, no busses, not even a gym.

**Classes are sometimes partitioned by thin curtains instead of walls. Physical education has been dropped. Shop, home economics and science labs are often not available. There are no lunch facilities.*

C is Curriculum*—

Sharply curtailed
How costly a lesson—the students all failed!

**High schools are not accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools. It is very difficult for a Prince Edward child to qualify for college anywhere outside his native state.*

Two years have proven that a makeshift private school system can never replace tax-supported public schools. Let's remember these ABC's—and

PUBLIC SCHOOL
KEEP 'EM OPEN

KEEP OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPEN

distributed as a public service by HOPE, Inc.

LOOK WHAT HOPE HAS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED!

*Over 10,000 signatures on a statewide petition to the Legislature

*Hundreds of letters and telegrams to legislators and the Governor

*A barrage of open-school publicity in the press, radio and on TV

*Representatives of more than 20 state organizations with HOPE as their spokesman meeting with Georgia's U. S. Senators

*Distribution of hundreds of thousands of pamphlets throughout Georgia

*Bringing Norfolk and Little Rock speakers to major public meetings

*Sending a local speaker to hundreds of smaller gatherings

*Face-to-face contact with legislators and other influential Georgians

*Assembling 500 delegates for Georgia's first Open-School Conference

*Creation of the Sibley Commission by the Legislature

*Mobilizing people all over Georgia to testify at the Sibley hearings

*Presenting the open-school viewpoint to the nation on the Edward R. Murrow telecast, "Who Speaks for the South?"

NOW -- YOUR SUPPORT OF HOPE CAN FINISH THE JOB!

*Meetings like those just held in Rome, Albany, Columbus and Augusta must be scheduled for every sizable community in Georgia. Volunteers will plan programs and secure speakers.

WILL YOU HELP PAY MINIMUM EXPENSES?

*40,000 active open-school advocates must be kept informed through a regular newsletter. Volunteers will give their editorial skills.

WILL YOU HELP PAY THE POSTAGE?

*Plans are under way for an all-out effort during the "Last Chance" Legislature. Dedicated volunteers are organizing for action.

WILL YOU HELP UNDERWRITE THE COST?

*The least dramatic, but most effective, method of all is daily person-to-person contact with those in positions of prominence and influence. Each volunteer must be armed with fact sheets, pamphlets, reprints of news publicity -- all the materials needed for a persuasive presentation. Our volunteers are on the firing line.

WILL YOU HELP PAY FOR THEIR AMMUNITION?

WITH YOUR HELP, WE CAN SAVE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS! We must make every Georgian aware that the alternative to accepting the Supreme Court ruling is the DESTRUCTION OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM. . . We must convince the Legislature to adopt the Sibley Commission's Majority Report. . . .BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

- -

Yes, I want to support "OPERATION LAST CHANCE"

Enclosed is my contribution for $______________

Name ____
(please print)

Address ______________________________________

____

Date ______________

Athenians Back Move To Keep Schools Open

This morning Governor Vandiver received what is possibly the longest telegram ever sent from the Athens Western Union Office. Seven hundred and forty-seven Athens citizens, concerned about the school crisis, signed the following message.

"Believing in public education and knowing that closed schools would harm our young people and our state, and knowing that the Governor and the General Assembly can provide legislation to save our schools, we appeal to you to effect the uninterrupted operation of public schools in Georgia."

The group who originated the telegram included the following civic, religious, business and professional leaders of Athens:

James Barrow, Edsel Benson, W. H. Benson, Dr. I. R. Berger, Miss Laura Blackshear, Dr. A. B. Boyd, Dr. George H. Boyd, Dr. E. M. Breithaupt, Jr., Alexander Bush, Richard Bloodworth, R. H. Carson, Dr. M. V. Crosby,

Father Walter Donovan, Dr. Wilbur H. Duncan, Dr. J. D. Elder, Dr. Goodloe Erwin, Edwin Fortson, Dr. J. E. Gilbreath, Dr. H. P. Giddens, R. B. Hally, W. C. Hartman, Jr., Mrs. John W. Jenkins, J. W. McCullough,

LeRoy Michael, Dr. Edd W. Parks, Dr. James E. Popovich, Dr. Harmon B. Ramsey, Dr. W. Malcolm Reid, The Rev. W. W. Rogers, Henry M. Rosenthal, The Rev. W. A. Tyson, Jr., H. A. Westerfelt and James Q. Wilfong.

Legislators Got Copy

Copies of the wire were forwarded to Representative Chappelle Matthews, Representative Julian Cox, and State Senator Sam P. Magill.

A member of the group which sent the telegram commented: "We were tremendously pleased and encouraged by the enthusiastic response that the idea of this telegram received. We feel that it is most important that Governor Vandiver and our legislators know, through such expressions of public opinion, that there are numbers of Georgians who are not committed to the policy that closing public schools is the only solution to the current problem." "We believe," he continued, "that our schools will surely be closed unless the General Assembly takes positive action to provide some flexibility in Georgia laws. We are hopeful that our telegram will encourage other Georgians to communicate on this serious subject with their governor and legislators.

All Walks Of Life

"Parents and citizens who urged the uninterrupted operation of school are from all walks of life. They are all voting age adults and include housewives and mothers, physicians, dentists, ministers, laborers, public school teachers, college professors, school administrators, secretaries, farmers, retired people, businessmen, and others. The list contains no duplications and the signatures can all be verified," said a member of the group. Each signer contributed his share of the telegram's cost.

Solons Comment On 'Telegrams'

ATLANTA Jan. —(AP)— A telegram urging preservation of Georgia's schools was sent to Gov. Ernest Vandyiver yesterday from Athens.

It was signed by 747 citizens. Rep. Julian Cox of Clarke county said that they were among the "highest type people of Athens."

The telegram said:

"Believing in public education and knowing that closed schools would harm our young people and the General Assembly can provide legislation to save our schools, we appeal to you effect the uninterrupted operation of public schools in Georgia."

Cox said the statement "shows that a lot of people are concerned about the school siuation and that there are many who do not want the schools closed. . , They are willing to accept some token intergration."

Rep. Chappelle Matthews of Clarke expressed the hope "that something can be worked out so that people can express their views" on whether schools should be closed to preserve complete segregation.

Ministers Urge Keeping Public Schools Open

Officers of the Athens Ministerial Association held a called meeting Monday and adopted a resolution urging the governor and General Assembly to keep the public schools open and in operation.

Those who drew up and adopted the resolution are Reverends William A. Tyson, president; B. G. Munro, vice-president; Bob Ashworth, secretary; and C. R. Hickman, treasurer.

The resolution is as follows:

"Believing that the closing of our public schools for any period of time would have incalculably harmful effects upon our young people and upon our community;

"And knowing that it is within the power of the Governor and the General Assembly to provide legislation that will make it possible for our public schools to continue to function;

"The Athens Ministerial Association appeals to the Governor and the General Assembly to enact such laws as will make possible the continued operation of the public schools of our state.

"The Association further urges all concerned people to communicate with their elected representatives to request that they use their influence and vote to secure legislation that will insure the keeping open of Georgia's schools."

Junior Assembly Favors Keeping Schools Open

By MRS. CARL D. MESSINA

A motion to make a public statement in favor of keeping Athens public schools open was approved by the Athens Junior Assembly at its regular January meeting this week.

The purpose of the Athens Junior Assembly is to promote in Athens and Clarke County the improvement of social, economic, educational, cultural and civic conditions. With every phase of this life involved, the assembly wishes to recognize its responsibility to the community.

Therefore, the following telegram has been sent by the Athens Junior Assembly to Governor Vandiver, Representatives Chappelle Matthews and Julian Cox of Athens, and State Senator Sam Magill of Washington

The telegram states:

"The Athens Junior Assembly believes that for a nation and community to continue to grow culturally, socially, politically, and economically we must provide for the education of our people.

"We believe that to destroy, interrupt, or curtail public education would cause incalculable harm in all phases of our life. We think first of the effects on our children, but also we are aware of the drastic economic and cultural harm to our state if we close our public schools.

"Therefore, we, the Athens Junior Assembly, urge the Governor and legislators of the State of Georgia to provide in this Generall Assembly the legislation necessary to effect the uninterrupted operation of public schools."

Athens Industry Wants Schools To Remain Open

The Athens Area Industrial Management Group has sent a resolution ot Governor Ernest Vandiver requesting that Georgia's public schools be kept open.

The resolution was passed at the Jan. 7 meeting of the group, which is composed of "top management" of a number of manufacturing plants in the Athens area. It was signed by 32 members.

In the letter that accompanied the resolution, it was brought out that all members were not present and that the resolution might not be unanimous within the group However, the letter said, no opposition to the principles of the resolution had been found within the Group.

The resolution follows:

Tragedy For People

Whereas, is is the feeling of the undersigned members of the Athens Area Industrial Managemeent Group that the closing of the Public Schools of Georgia would be a tragedy for all of the people of the State, and especially for the children involved; and

Whereas, it is also the feeling of the undersigned members of this group that a system of Public Schools is the only adequate and satisfactory means of providing grade and high school education for the children of the people of this State; and

Whereas, it would seem to be the essence of Democracy to allow the individual Communities and/or School Districts to have the final say as to whether their Schools shall operate or close;

Therefore, be it resolved that the undersigned members of the Athens Area Industrial Management Group heerby express the fervent hope that the Public Schools of Georgia be kept open at all costs, and that the Public School System be kept intact insofar as possible;

Keep Schools Open

Be it further resolved, that by this resolution our Governor, our State Senator from the 15th district, and our Representatives in the General Assembly are hereby urged to use every means at their disposal toward keeping our Schools open and our Public School System intact;

Be it further resolved, that the above parties are hereby urged to explore diligently the possibilities of a "Local Option" bill, whereby the local Commities and/or Schools as they see fit;

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to His Excellency Governor Ernest Vandiver, Hon. Sam McGill, Hon. Julian Cox, Hon. Chappelle Matthews, and our local paper.

DECLARATION FOR Open Schools

Letson, West Boost Sibley Plan

The Sibley Committee's recommendations offer the best solution available to Georgia's school desegregation problems, Atlanta and Fulton school superintendents said Sunday.

"The recommendation of the Sibley Committee outlines a way—and the best way—that is open to us at the present time," said Atlanta Supt. John W. Letson.

Letson appeared Sunday on The Atlanta Constitution's Press Gallery. He and Fulton County Schools Supt. Paul West were interviewed by two Constitution staff members on the weekly WSB-TV program.

Commenting on Lt. Gov. Garland Byrd's recent statement that Georgia may not face a school integration crisis for another two years, Letson pointed out that Atlanta schools currently are under federal court orders to desegregate at the beginning of the next school year. Local schools will "obey all legally constituted authority," he added.

Asked what would happen in the case of conflicting federal-state orders such as occurred in New Orleans, Letson said these conflicts would have to be resolved by federal courts.

WANTS LOCAL CONTROL

Letson said he agrees with suggestions that laws should be passed to authorize local officials to handle school integration problems before federal courts take charge of mapping desegregation. Louisiana laws adopted after de-

Baptists Urge Vandiver To Keep Schools Open

By JIM BENTLEY
Constitution Staff Writer

SAVANNAH—The Georgia Baptist Convention, representing nearly a million Georgia church members, Tuesday night called on the governor and all other state officials to do whatever is necessary to keep public schools open.

The 2,000 delegates to the 139th Baptist convention here also voted to strike down a resolution that flatly opposed integration and hinted at the possible necessity of school closings.

Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist Church in Atlanta, introduced the keep-the-schools-open resolution. After an hour's debate, it passed by voice vote with only a smattering of opposition.

The resolution reads:

"Recognizing that public schools are essential in preservation of our democratic way of life we, the duly certified messengers (delegates) of the 139th Georgia Baptist Convention, do hereby earnestly and respectfully petition the governor and General Assembly and all other responsible state, county, municipal and district officials that they take such steps as are necessary to continue the public schools. We pledge our

Must Save Schools, Says Purcell

SAVANNAH (AP) — Dr. Claude Purcell, state superintendent of schools, said here Wednesday that Georgians will have to face the fact that they must live under the federal court decision on school integration "because it is binding."

"The next session of the State Legislature will have to answer the next question, then: Shall we continue massive resistance or shall we join a number of other states which have already passed legislation providing for living as best they can under the federal ruling?"

5th District Board Backs Sibley Report on Schools

By JACK STRONG

Fifth District School Board members voted unanimously Monday night to endorse the majority report of the Sibley Commission.

The board members voted afte

State's Schools to Stay Open, GEA's President Predicts

Georgians will not stand for their public schools to be closed in the face of the segregation-integration dilemma, the president of the Georgia Education Assn. predicts.

E. C. Mitcham Jr. of Greenville made the statement on a television program Tuesday night, and right now. He obviously meant with a bare minimum of integration but he did not spell that out.

* * *

NEITHER DID he say how the schools could be kept open in view of a federal judge's order that the Atlanta school plan go into effect next year and in view attributed this partly to the work of 1,058 local PTA units in trying to educate parents and form public opinion on the schools crisis.

The two education leaders were guests Tuesday night on "Reporter's Notebook," a panel program on WAGA-TV.

* * *

Alter School Laws Now, State Urged

By BRUCE GALPHIN

Two former Georgia Bar presidents and the Sibley Committee's chairman warned Thursday that the state will lose control of its schools unless segregation laws are changed soon.

Past bar chiefs Howell Hollis and Newell Edenfield, and banker-attorney John A. Sibley all insisted the action must come before a final desegregation order is entered for Atlanta.

Each warned that any laws adopted after desegregation goes into effect run the risk of being struck down by federal courts as "evasion."

"I have heard some legislators quoted as saying 'Our schools won't be closed for long, but I don't expect any legislative action until the closing comes,'" Edenfield declared.

"Well, maybe so. But if the experiences of Louisiana are any guide, the choices open to the Georgia Legislature at that time will be painfully few," he added.

Sibley told bar association members meeting here that "the time for delay and evasion is over and the time for action is here.

ditch weapon of closing all public schools might be lost after desegregation is ordered into effect in Atlanta:

"Closing the school system is still open, but in the face of an injunction, it is entirely possible that any form of closing would be struck down as an evasion.

"Those things we are able to

Adopt Sibley Plan, School Boards Ask

The Georgia School Boards Assn. has voted to press the 1961 General Assembly to adopt the Sibley Committee majority report, which recommended some sort of local option plan to prevent the mass closing of schools in Georgia.

The school board members also called for state authorities to take "immediate steps" to equalize property evaluation throughout the state.

In their resolution on the school crisis, the board members noted that some Georgia schools are faced with court orders that will require them to admit some Negro students.

". . . under present Georgia law, all school systems in the state face closure when the first Negro student is admitted to a white school," the school board official said.

The resolutions were adopted by the association, which has a membership of more than 700 local school board members and school superintendents, at a recent meeting in Athens and released Thursday. They represent 116 of the 198 local school boards in Georgia.

Jaycees Here Urge Local Option In School Integration Crisis

The Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce Thursday advocated a local option plan in the state's school integration crisis.

The Jaycees, in a "statement of position," declared that the closing of public schools would "cause irreparable damage to our economic growth and prosperity as amply demonstrated by tragic experiences elsewhere."

Daniel C. Kyker Jr., Jaycee president, said the statement was approved by the executive committee and the board of directors before being presented to the general membership. It was approved by secret ballot Thursday.

Adoption of Sibley School Plan Urged on Assembly to Block Closing

CARTERSVILLE (AP)—A member of the Sibley School Committee has urged the General Assembly to adopt the committee's recommendations for local option and pupil assignment to prevent closing of Georgia schools.

Charles A. Cowan, Cartersville mayor, who was a member of the committee as president of the Georgia Municipal Assn., urged adoption of the plan "before the federal courts have assumed jurisdiction of all the state schools."

"As I see it, there is no alternative to the continued operation of public schools in the State of Georgia, and I fully believe that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia will come to realize this," he said.

Referring to the federal court order to integrate Atlanta schools next September, he emphasized that Georgia law compels closing of Atlanta schools the minute a Negro is admitted.

"Unquestionably, when this happens, the federal courts will require the closing of all other public schools in Georgia," he told a joint Parent Teacher Association

All-Out Effort To Save Schools Planned in C of C

Ivan Allen Lays Down 6 Key Goals

By MARVIN WALL

Six major goals—including all-out opposition to school closings—were outlined for the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce by its new president Monday night.

Ivan Allen Jr., elected president at the group's 101st annual meeting, said the Chamber "must clearly set forth to the public at large and the business community in particular the full implications of the Little Rock and Norfolk and New Orleans stories."

BACKS SIBLEY REPORT

Allen said the Chamber should officially endorse the Sibley Committee's majority report and "actively work" for pasasage of open-schools legislation at the January session of the Georgia Legislature.

"Atlanta's public schools must stay open and the Chamber should provide its share of vigorous leadership in seeing that they do," Allen declared.

The other five goals listed by Allen in his address to the dinner meeting were:

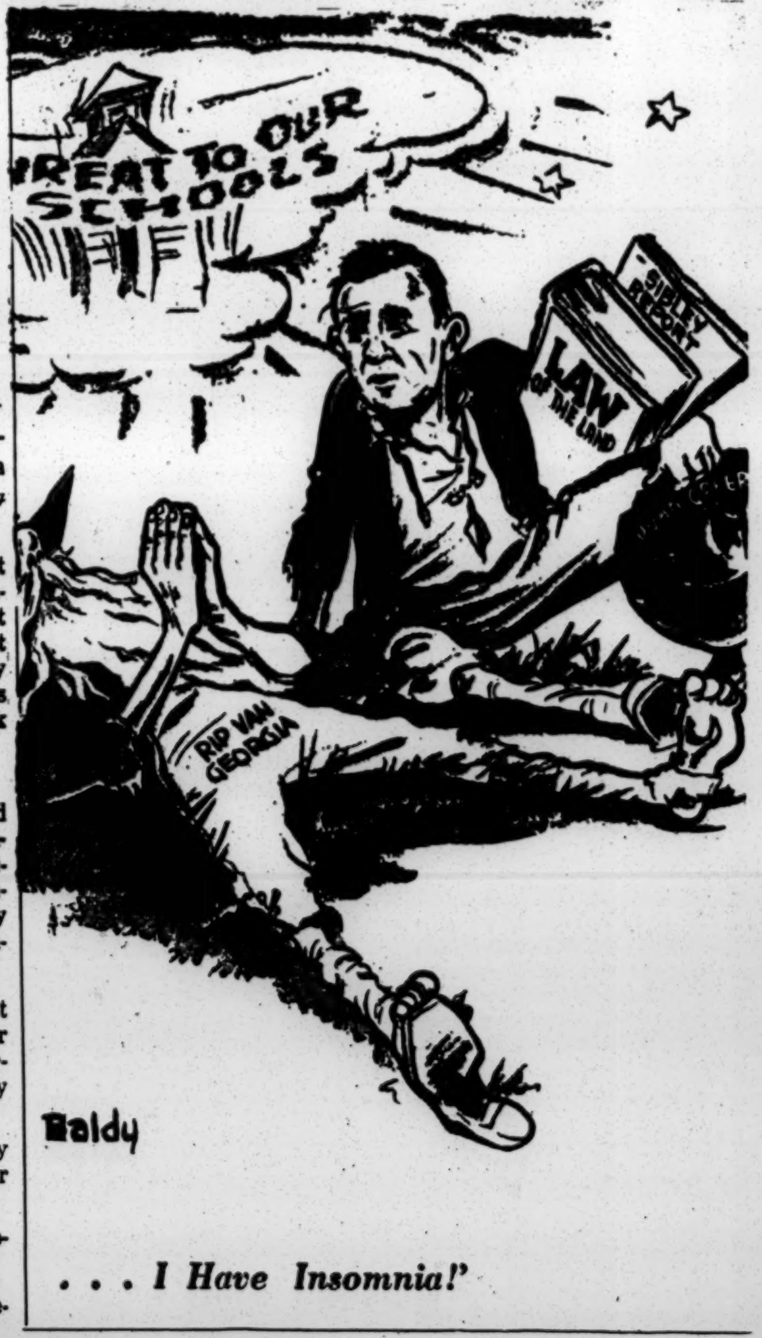
1. Push for completion all projected expressways by 1970.

2. Press for a "practical, large-scale" rapid transit system.

URBAN RENEWAL

3. Back urban renewal and particularly aid efforts to expand Negro housing opportunities.

4. Support plans for a new auditorium-coliseum and stadium



. . . I Have Insomnia!'

Urgent Appeal

PTA Groups Encouraged To Study The Sibley Report

A DECLARATION FOR OPEN SCHOOLS

This is a partial list of organizations and individuals who have publicly declared for open schools. Since it was compiled solely from newspaper accounts, it does not include the many thousands of like-minded Georgians who earnestly request the 1961 General Assembly of Georgia to take whatever action necessary to assure the continued existence of our public schools....
...in an atmosphere of reason and calm.

ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of University Women, Atlanta Chapter
Active Voters of Georgia
Agnes Scott College Faculty and Students
American Legion, Clayton
Athens Area Industrial Management Association
Athens League of Women Voters
Athens Ministerial Association
Atlanta Baptist Pastors Conference
Atlanta Board of Aldermen
Atlanta Board of Education
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
Atlanta Jaycees
Atlanta Journal
Atlanta Christian Council
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Council on Human Relations
Atlanta PTA Council
Atlanta League of Women Voters
Atlanta Presbytery
Atlanta Public School Teachers Association
Augusta League of Women Voters
B'nai B'rith, Atlanta
Business and Professional Women of Georgia
Chamber of Commerce, Clayton
Christian Churches of Georgia (Disciples of Christ)
Chattahoochee P.T.A.
Christian Index of the Baptist Convention
Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta
Clayton P.T.A.
Connelly P.T.A.
Dalton Chamber of Commerce
Dalton Ministerial Association
DeKalb Board of Education
DeKalb Grand Jury
DeKalb League of Women Voters
DeKalb New Era
DeKalb P.T.A. Council
Emory University Faculty
Episcopal Dioceses of North and South Georgia
E. Rivers P.T.A.
Fernbank P.T.A.
Fifth District School Board Association
Fulton County P.T.A. Council
Gainesville Daily Times
Georgia Council of Churches
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Georgia Congress of P.T.A.'s
Georgia Education Association
Georgia Municipal Association
Hadassah, Atlanta
Henry Grady High Students
Inman P.T.A.
Jewish Community Council, Atlanta
John Cary P.T.A.
Jonesboro P.T.A.
LaGrange Ministerial Association
Lawrenceville Protestant Ministers
League of Women Voters of Georgia
Lions Club, Clayton
Margaret Mitchell P.T.A.
Methodist Cabinet, North Georgia Conference
Methodist Ministerial Association, Atlanta
Morningside P.T.A.
National Council of Jewish Women, Atlanta
National Association of Social Workers, Southeast Section
North Fulton High P.T.A.
Northside P.T.A.
Oglethorpe University Faculty
Peachtree Evangelical Lutheran Church
Republicans of Georgia, Fifth Congressional District
Rome Ministerial Association
Rome League of Women Voters
Rome P.T.A.
School Boards Association of Georgia
Sara Smith P.T.A.
Southern Baptist Convention
SPED (Students for Public Education)
Spring Street School P.T.A.
Star Students of Georgia
United Church Women of Atlanta
United Church Women of Georgia
United Liberal Church
United Nations Council - Atlanta
U. S. Public Health Scientists
WAGA-TV
WSB-TV
WSB
YMCA Public Affairs Committee - Atlanta
Young Republicans of DeKalb County

INDIVIDUALS

James Adams, Clayton
Dr. Charles Allen, Methodist Minister
Ivan Allen, Jr., President, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce
Dr. Wallace Alston, Decatur, President, Agnes Scott College
Judge Luther Alverson, Atlanta Superior Court
Representative Bob Andrews, Hall County
Former Governor Ellis Arnall, Newnan
Robert O. Arnold, Chairman, State Board of Regents
Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Askren, Jr., Atlanta
J. H. Baird, Editor, DeKalb New Era
James Barrow, Athens, Attorney
W. H. Benson, Athens
Jim Bentley, Former Executive Secretary to Governor Talmadge
Fulton Boswell, Gainesville, Insurance Executive
W. R. Bowdoin, Senior Vice President, Trust Company of Georgia
George H. Boyd, Athens
Willis M. Boyd, Adairsville
Judge Samuel J. Boykin, Atlanta
Mrs. Hubert Bradley, Athens
Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Atlanta, Chairman, HOPE, Inc.
Representative Wilson Brooks, Atlanta
Senator Charlie Brown, Atlanta
Reverend Edward A. Cahill, Atlanta, Unitarian Minister
Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, Athens, President, University of Georgia
Senator R. E. Cannon, Clayton
Dean William R. Cannon, School of Theology, Emory University
William A. Casterson, Cedartown
Walter Cates, Executive Vice President, Georgia Chamber of Commerce
Jim Cherry, DeKalb, Superintendent of Schools
William B. Cherry, Tucker
Bishop Randolph Claibourne, Episcopal Diocese of North Georgia
Calvin Cox, City Editor, Atlanta Constitution
Charles A. Cowan, Cartersville
Representative R. Denmark, Liberty County
J. W. Dorsey, Atlanta, Attorney
Reverend Charles Demere, Tucker, Episcopal Minister
John W. Dent, President, Georgia Chamber of Commerce
Dr. Walter Dunbar, Past President, Active Voters of Georgia
Representative J. Ebb Duncan, Carroll County
Senator Carl Dykes, Hinesville
Newell Edenfield, Past President, Georgia Bar Association
Robert Edge, Lawrenceville, Rhodes Scholar
A. Fairlee, Atlanta
Dr. Harry Fifield, Atlanta, Presbyterian Minister
Milton L. Fleetwood, Editor Cartersville Tribune
Bob Fowler, Gainesville, President, Junior Chamber of Commerce
Dr. Thomas Fry, Decatur, Presbyterian Minister
Dr. and Mrs. Paul L. Garber, Decatur
Representative Ed Gobel, Gilmer County
Professor Cullen Gosnell, Emory University
Mrs. Charles Graves, Mayor, Clarkesville, Georgia
Senator John Greer, Lakeland
Mayor Moses Hamrick, Duluth
Mayor William Hartsfield, Atlanta
W. C. Henson, Cartersville, Attorney
Lowell Hipps, Gainesville
Miss Johnnie Hilbun, Augusta
Representative Howell Hollis, Columbus
J. Winston Huff, Atlanta, Attorney
Frank Hughes, Executive Secretary, Georgia Education Association
Arthur Huie, Jonesboro
Reverend Francis Hyland, Atlanta, Roman Catholic Bishop
Carl P. Ingemanson, Atlanta, Engineer
Reverend Stephen Jackson, Lakemont, Baptist Minister
Howard James, Gainesville, Optimist Club
Miss Ira Jarrell, Former Superintendent, Atlanta Public Schools
Representative Spencer Johnson, Indian Springs
Reverend Bevel Jones, LaGrange, Methodist Minister
Zade Kenimer, Waverly Hall, Attorney
W. A. Knox, Thomson, President, School Boards Association of Georgia
Mills B. Lane, President, Citizens and Southern Bank
A. C. Latimer, Chairman, Atlanta School Board
Dr. Robert E. Lee, Milledgeville, President, Georgia State College for Women
Reverend Robert E. Lee, Lutheran Church of The Redeemer
John Letson, Superintendent, Atlanta Public Schools
Hamilton Lokey, Atlanta, Attorney
Representative Leonard N. Lokey, Thomson
Margaret Long, Columnist, Atlanta Journal
Representative Herschell Lovett, Laurens County
Dr. J. R. McCain, Past-President, Agnes Scott College
Reverend Roy McClain, Atlanta, Baptist Minister
Representative Ralph McClelland, Atlanta
Ralph McGill, Publisher, Atlanta Constitution
J. Roy McGinty, Calhoun Times
H. T. McIntosh, Editor Emeritus, Albany Herald
Senator Hugh McWhorter, DeKalb
Mrs. Edward G. Mackay, Atlanta
Representative James Mackay, DeKalb
Harold Martin, Columnist, Atlanta Constitution
Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Massee, Atlanta
Representative Quimby Melton, Jr., Griffin
Sylvan Meyer, Editor, Gainesville Daily Times
Everett Millican, Atlanta, former State Senator
Senator Erwin Mitchell, Dalton
Mrs. Ray Mitchell, President, Atlanta League of Women Voters
Representative David Newton, Colquitt County
Dr. Louis D. Newton, Decatur, Baptist Minister
Representative Roy Otwell, Cummings
Mrs. Walter Paschall, United Nations Council
Eugene Patterson, Editor, Atlanta Constitution
James Peters, Manchester, Chairman, Georgia Board of Education
Reverend Roy Pettway, Atlanta, Episcopal Church
Dr. Claude Purcell, Superintendent, Georgia Public Schools
Lanier Randall, Atlanta, Attorney
Homer Rankin, Editor, Tifton Gazette
Bill Reeves, Jonesboro
McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Seminary, Decatur
Reverend William Rittenhouse, Baptist Minister
Mr. P. Robertson, Rome
Phineas Roe, Atlanta
Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, Atlanta, The Temple
Reverend Lester Rumble, Methodist District Superintendent
Senator Carl Sanders, Augusta
James O'H. Sanders, President, Active Voters of Georgia
Representative T. I. Sangster, Dooley County
Dr. Norman Shands, Baptist Minister, Atlanta
Reverend A. Jason Shirah, Waycross
Welton Shows, Atlanta, Attorney
Celestine Sibley, Columnist, Atlanta Constitution
John A. Sibley, Chairman, General Assembly Committee on Schools
Homer D. Simpson, Stone Mountain
Frank Smith, Hall County Board of Education
Reverend Leon Smith, Atlanta, Methodist Minister
Representative M. M. Smith, Atlanta
Reverend John Owen Smith, Methodist Bishop of Atlanta
Sidney O. Smith, Jr., Gainesville, President School Board
Henry Stewart, Cedartown
Mrs. Luther Stewart, Marietta
Jim Telford, Gainesville
Johanna S. Traylor, Athens
Jack Turner, Atlanta, Attorney
Mrs. Hubert Valentine, Gainesville
Reverend L. F. Van Landingham, Atlanta, Methodist Minister
Mrs. Edward Vinson, President, Georgia League of Women Voters
Dr. Judson A. Ward, Dean of Faculty, Emory University
M. Jeff Watts, Jr., State Chairman, Georgia Young Republicans
Beth Williams, Editor, Quitman Free Press
Representative W. M. Williams, Hall County
Emily Woodward, Vienna, Past Director, Georgia Public Forums
Pastor O. E. Wright, Seven Day Adventist Church

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Aids in Organizing and Maintaining HOPE Chapters

Organization Tips

You can start "small" and grow.

Work toward having as broad a base as possible, which will touch many segments of community life.

Elect necessary officers, but steer clear of too much formal organization (Most chapters have a chairman, secretary, treasurer; appoint committees as needed; elect delegate to represent chapter, along with chairman, on State Board of Directors)

Decide on a plan of action

Meet regularly

Program Tips

1) Get as many people as possible to let their legislators and the Governor know how they feel about wanting the schools kept open.
2) Sponser "block meetings" to discuss the crisis. Distribute HOPE materials. Seek the help of organizations who are in sympathy, such as the League of Women Voters, United Church Women, B'nai B'rith.
3) Have at least one money-raising activity for HOPE during the summer such as a "benefit", entertainment, sales (bake, etc.), canvas, silver tea.
4) Get as many petitions filled in as possible, and as many car owners to use stickers as will.
5) Encourage every supporter to talk or correspond with all Georgia "Kith and Kin". This network of "cousins" should reach every nook and cranny!
6) Publicize all HOPE activities through every possible medium. Appoint a Newsletter correspondent to send news in to the State office by the 15th of each month.
7) Have at least one community wide meeting during summer to build interest in HOPE generally.

Finance Tips

Order materials from office on a cost basis. (Most items cost .05 each)

Urge supporters to pledge a certain amount monthly to help defray expenses of Georgia HOPE, Inc.

Call on Gene Jones, Finance chairman, for help in setting up chapter financial procedures.

HOPE, INC.

HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION, INC.)

714-15 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia JA 5-8469

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE IN FAVOR OF CONTINUING THE OPERATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN GEORGIA

NAME	ADDRESS	OF VOTING AGE

STATEMENTS MADE BY MEMBERS OF STATE ADVISORY BOARD - HOPE, INC.

"Today there is a real opportunity for HOPE, Inc. For a while many people felt that to preserve our public schools was to betray the South and concede to the Supreme Court. Now we have the assurance that the Supreme Court.is not in opposition to the South and is willing to trust us if we can trust them. The judges have shown their good faith in the South by its approval of the Alabama Pupil Placement Law and recently by approving the Arkansas school placement laws. The historic Supreme Court ruling of May '54 can be adapted to the Southern situation by people who show good faith. We can preserve our public schools as law abiding citizens willing to accept controlled desegregation. It may be considered a price to pay by some - but certainly a reasonable one and worth it. Georgians must be aroused to seek the solutions found in other Southern states which show realistic understanding and willingness to adapt. The Chinese sometimes describe people as "little bamboo" who are brittle and unyielding, as "big bamboo" who have matured enough to bend with the winds of the time. May Georgia be considered "big bamboo"."

Charles C. Demere
Associate Rector, St. James Episcopal Church
Marietta, Georgia

"If we don't keep our schools open by taking constructive initiative with our problems, we are inviting action by outsiders, destruction of the public school and of our traditional race relations. We can keep public schools and retain the major and important facets of our regional customs if we work out a solution ourselves. If we don't work one out, it will be worked out for us, the hard way."

Sylvan Meyer
Editor, The Daily Times
Gainesville, Georgia

"Surely with births of babies at the rate of one every five minutes in the State of Georgia at the present time, making it necessary in six years time to build a classroom every 2-½ hours and even more serious to supply the classrooms with 3600 teachers, everyone will be glad to use every ounce of energy they possess to keep our public schools open.

Yes, I will be happy to serve as a director on the State Advisory Board of HOPE, Inc., and do everything I possibly can to help insure the continuous operation of public schools."

W. H. Benson
Benson's Bakery
Athens, Georgia

"I accept the privilege of serving on the State Advisory Board with pleasure. I'll be glad for ANYONE in Georgia to know that I heartily approve of HOPE, Inc. Its policies and program are built on a very sound basis."

Willis M. Boyd
Civic leader actively identified for many years with Boy Scouts, P.T.A., and the American Legion
Adairsville, Georgia

"The wealth of any state or nation is found in its young people. I can think of few greater tragedies which could befall our people than to have the public schools of Georgia closed. Because this is true, I feel that the program of HOPE, Inc. is vital, timely, and worthy of the whole-hearted support of all citizens who are concerned for the maintenance and improvement of public education."

Dr. J. McDowell Richards
President, Columbia Theological Seminary
Decatur, Georgia

"The development of tax-supported public elementary and secondary schools for the children of all citizens is a hard-won achievement in man's long struggle for a civilized society. Whatever threatens the progressive improvement of our public schools is a menace to society's self-interest. To abolish our public schools is as unthinkable a reversal of progress as to do away with our churches, our Bible, our system of written laws and courts, or our police, health and fire protection. Each generation is engaged in a race between chaos and an orderly society. That state which refuses its obligation in education demonstrates an appalling lack of confidence in the future. We do not believe that we, the people of Georgia, will destroy our public schools — a rash deed, the cost of which would have to be paid by our children. We believe, rather, that an informed and aroused populace will encourage those responsible not only to preserve our State's Public schools, but to enhance their effectiveness."

Dr. and Mrs. Paul Leslie Garber
Dr. Garber - Professor of Bible, Agnes Scott College
Mrs. Garber - Active in P.T.A. and Church work
The Garbers have 3 children currently enrolled in public schools of Decatur and DeKalb County.
Decatur, Georgia

"I am a strong advocate of keeping the Public Schools in operation and of spending such time as we have to devote to the cause of education in improving the facilities which we have, for there is a great need for improvement. Closing our Public Schools would be a major disaster. Nothing would give more encouragement to potential enemy nations.
If approached wisely and with intellectual integrity, the present crisis can be resolved. Education has suffered too much in the past from interference by selfish interests. Given proper and adequate educational opportunity, the younger generations will be able to work out social and racial problems."

Miss Emily Woodward
Retired publisher and educator
Vienna, Georgia

"HOPE asserts that public education is indispensably necessary if popular government is to function effectively, if the children of those who are not wealthy are to have a decent opportunity in life, and if our society is to continue to achieve economic progress. For these reasons, HOPE opposes the closing of the public schools of Georgia and calls on all Georgians to unite in opposition to the closing of the schools."

James Barrow
Attorney at Law
Athens, Georgia

"If we are to build a better community and world then every child must be given the opportunity to discover and develop his or her talents. Through our system of public education the boys and girls of our state now have the best opportunities in the history of Georgia.

Since shortsighted and unwise political leaders have talked of abolishing public schools, I am glad to take my stand with HOPE to do everything possible to preserve and improve them."

Mrs. Edward G. Mackay
Prominent Church Worker
Atlanta, Georgia

"The situation which faces the state at the present time is a difficult one, to be sure; but, the people of Georgia must find a way to meet the situation without damage to its public school system."

George H. Boyd
Prominent Educator
Athens, Georgia

"This will signify my acceptance of membership on the State Advisory Board of HOPE, Inc. I consider it an honor to be associated with the movement dedicated to preservation of public schools in Georgia. Somehow the seriousness of the calamity which the closing of the schools would have must be brought to the attention of the populace."

I am married and have four children, 2 of whom graduated from Marietta High School, the third daughter is in 8th grade in Marietta public schools, the 4th will start next year, God and the State of Georgia willing."

Charles W. Smith
Prominent Business Man
Marietta, Georgia

"Dr. Massee and I feel that HOPE, Inc. is a fine organization composed of dedicated people willing to give their time and effort for the best in education for our children and our state. We are happy to serve as members of the State Advisory Board."

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Carey Massee
Prominent Doctor and Civic Leader
Atlanta, Georgia

"As a parent with three children in the public schools of Georgia, and having served on a public school board for several years, I am keenly interested in the maintenance of our public schools. The threat to our school system, more than a political issue, is an issue in human rights, responsibilities, and welfare. It has already been clearly demonstrated that, according to the laws of our state, the closing of any school in Georgia, under the present crisis, will mean the closing of all schools. Experiences in other communities where this has happened provide an overwhelming evidence of the tragic results of such action. The permanent loss from the school system of a great many, who otherwise would have continued their education; the problem of delayed education for several years, created by even a short period of closing of the schools; problems of delinquency; and the absolute inability of private schools to meet the situation are all parts of this tragedy. These things must not happen in Georgia, or anywhere else in America, in this age when the continuation of the American way of life depends upon the education of our people more than ever before in history, and when competition from such anti-American forces as Communism is a competition for men's minds. I support HOPE, Inc., therefore, because it is committed solely, without prejudice or political bias, to the maintenance of the public schools."

Rev. Harry A. Fifield
First Presbyterian Church
Atlanta, Georgia

"I am bitterly opposed to any form of integration - but I am more opposed to closing public schools.

Public schools are the only feasible way for an education for the masses, or the majority of people. So to my belief, closing the public schools would be committing suicide as far as education is concerned.

Our schools must be relieved of political pressure - and put back into the hands of the people."

Moses D. Hamrick
Mayor, Duluth, Ga.

"Nothing could be more harmful to the people of Georgia, and particularly those of school age than to close our schools - something unthinkable in view of the importance of education and the force it exerts in building a better commonwealth. Private schools will not meet the needs and demands of our people, and we should demand more and better public schools, a higher standard for them and continuously demanding more efficient and competent teachers.

To me it is unthinkable to close our schools in protest to a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, a Court the school authorities should respect and if they are closed, it will result in great harm to our whole state and particularly to our children."

W. C. Henson
Attorney-at-Law
Cartersville, Georgia

"I am entirely sympathetic with the objectives of HOPE, and I understand the primary objective to be building up public sentiment throughout the state to the end that our system of public education in Georgia will not be abolished. The so-called segregation laws now operating will result in the closing of all the public schools in Georgia. While the law states that only the school that is ordered to be integrated shall be closed, taxpayers in that community will not permit tax money to be used to support schools elsewhere while their own schools are padlocked. Suits to this end will be brought, and in my opinion, will be won. It is extremely important that the public should understand the desperate alternative that faces us: that is, either giving up our public schools or accepting whatever limited degree of integration we can accomplish by the enactment of a pupil placement law. Thus far, such pupil placement laws have been working successfully in other Southern states."

James O' H. Sanders
Prominent Civic Worker and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]er
Atlanta, Georgia

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

"It is increasingly obvious from the experience of other states, as well as the opinion of public leaders, that private schools cannot provide the answer to Georgia's educational needs at this stage of her development. It therefore behooves all of us to do everything we can not only to preserve the public schools but to strengthen them in every way possible. They constitute an important manifestation of the democratic ideal upon which our state and nation were founded and are particularly important as an instrument of state and national policy at this critical time in the development of the South and the strengthening of the position of the nation in world affairs. We must save and strengthen our public schools."

Judson C. Ward, Jr.
Vice President and Dean of the Faculties
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

"In an era in which man has sent a rocket to the moon, it is utterly unthinkable that we could limit the education of our own children. I am convinced that the people of Georgia want public schools. And I am certain that, if we remain mindful of the motto of our state: "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation", we shall yet find the way to conform to the law of our land and to preserve our cherished system of public education."

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
Well-known clergyman and civic leader
Atlanta, Georgia

"Few things are more important than saving public education."

Henry T. McIntosh
Editor Emeritus of the Albany Herald
Albany, Georgia

"An adequate system of education is essential to the achievement of worthy goals for individual life and for society. As a Christian citizen I owe a tremendous debt to the public schools in which the basic tools of knowledge were mastered. This dept can only be repaid by helping to make these schools at least as effective in their service to my children as they were in my own training. Basic research made by others has convinced me that no system of private schools conceivable at this time could provide as good educational opportunity as our public schools. If those who can afford very expensive private schools might secure a better opportunity the value of their training would be largely vitiated by the lack of training on the part of those who could not afford it. While many oppose any degree of desegregation in the schools, the values they would lose through the closing of the schools seems to me to be greater than the disappointment they would feel in a controlled desegregation. The court decisions on the Alabama pupil placement law and similar plans convince me that desegregation can be controlled in such a way as to protect the rights and interests of white and Negro students alike. Therefore, I am grateful for public spirited citizens who have organized HOPE as a means of preserving the values of public education. In my opinion, their efforts deserve the encouragement and support of all thoughtful people."

Rev. O. Norman Shands
Pastor, West End Baptish Church
Atlanta, Georgia

"I can not see how anybody with a clear mind can conceive of the absence of public schools in any part of the United States. Our freedom and all our concepts of a free and an unfettered life are based upon the foundation rock of a free public school for all the people. Without it we should cease to be the people we have become, and thus we could become the slaves of some stronger peopl who could come in and conquer us! It certainly is simplerfor us to overcome our prejudices, than it is to try all sorts of silly procedures, to circumvent the long-standing and effective laws which have for so long guided us in carrying forward our freedom to the heights that it has now achieved."

Kendall Weisiger
Prominent in Civic and Educational Circles, Atlanta, Georgia

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HOPE, Inc. (Help Our Public Education, Inc.)
715 Atlanta National Building, 50 Whitehall Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

In recent days, Governor Vandiver and others have branded as "integrationists" those who have openly advocated the uninterrupted operation of Georgia's public schools.

Accusing them of flooding the state with "integrationist propaganda", the Governor has called upon "loyal" Georgians to "resist again, and again, and again". He has urged this even if it means closing Georgia's schools rather than complying with the law of the United States.

Who are these "false propagandists", these "integrationists" who would "surrender" Georgia's "sacred way of life"?

HOPE, Inc. has released a partial list of groups and individuals who have publicly stated that Georgia schools must be kept open, knowing that it means some form of controlled desegregation.

Religious Groups and/or Individuals

Athens Ministerial Association
Atlanta Christian Council
Atlanta Presbytery
Atlanta Baptist Pastors Conference
The Christian Index, Official publication of the Baptist Convention
Christian Churches of Georgia
Episcopal Diocese of Atlanta(North Georgia)
Episcopal Diocese of Savannah (South Georgia)
Bishop Arthur Moore and the Cabinet of the North Georgia Conference
Ministers Manifestos
Bishop Francis Hyland - Head of the Catholic Diocese of Atlanta
Dalton Ministerial Association
Georgia Council of Churches
La Grange Ministers Association
Lawrenceville Protestant Ministers
Reverend Roy McClain, Pastor First Baptist Church
Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, The Temple, Atlanta
Reverend Harry Fifield, First Presbyterian Church
Rome Ministerial Association
United Church Women of Georgia

Educational Groups and/or Individuals

Dr. Wallace Alston, President Agnes Scott College
Association of University Women of Atlanta
Atlanta P.T.A. Council (in support of Atlanta Board of Education plan)
Many local P.T.A. groups in Fulton, DeKalb, Clayton, Jonesboro, Rome, other cities
Students for Open Schools (University of Georgia, Agnes Scott, Emory, Georgia Tech, etc.)
Dr. William Pressley, President, Westminister Schools
Dr. McDowell Richards, President Columbia Seminary
Dr. Judson Ward, Vice-President Emory University
Mayor Moses Hamrick of Duluth, Ga.

Civic and Fraternal Organizations

Woman's Club of Clayton, Ga.
Chamber of Commerce of Clayton, Ga.
American Legion of Clayton, Ga.
Clayton Lions Club
Atlanta Y.W.C.A. - Public Affairs Committee
Business & Professional Women of Georgia
League of Women Voters of Georgia
U. N. Council of Atlanta
Active Voters of Georgia
National Council of Jewish Women, Atlanta
B'nai B'rith
Hadassah
Southeast Section - National Association of Social Workers

Political Groups

Atlanta Board of Aldermen
Fulton County Grand Jury
DeKalb Grand Jury
Fulton & DeKalb County Legislative Delegations
Atlanta Board of Education

Citizens Groups

HOPE, Inc. with active chapters in Athens, Fulton-DeKalb Counties, Gainesville, Marietta, Macon, Rome, Savannah, Warner Robins, and supporters in 90 communities throughout Georgia. Mailing list now at about 40,000.

Prominent Individuals who have spoken out, in addition to above mentioned

James Peters, Chairman, Ga. State Board of Education
W. R. Bowdoin, Leading Banker and former Vandiver Administration Purchasing Agent
Mills B. Lane, Jr. - Prominent Industrialist and Bank President
Judge Luther Alverson of Atlanta
Miss Johnnie Hilbun, Augusta, Ga.
Emily Woodward, Vienna, Ga.
Rep. Herschell Lovett (Laurens Co.) former member State Board of Educatio
Sen. R. E. Cannon of Clayton
Reps. W. M. Williams and Robert Andrews of Hall County
Rep. Spencer Johnson, Indian Springs
Rep. Ed Bobel, Gilmer County
Quimby Melton, Jr., Griffin-Spaulding C
Dr. Willis Sutton, Supt. Emeritus of Public Schools of Georgia

Miscellaneous Groups

Athens Area Industrial Management Group (Executives of Manufacturing Plants within 25 miles of Athens)
Petitioners and telegram signers from all over Georgia totaling over 25,000 names
U. S. Public Health Scientists Manifesto
Doctor's Manifesto

These Georgians by telling the truth, have courageously exposed themselves to all sorts of abuse, slander, and "Harrisment", according to Mrs. Thomas M. Breeden, Jr., Chairman of HOPE's Board of Directors. The truth, no matter how painful, is that we must accept the Supreme Court decision or give up our public schools.

HOPE, Inc.

PROGRESS REPORT --- MADE POSSIBLE BY CONTRIBUTIONS OF 1,000 SUPPORTERS, AND BY THE FAITHFUL WORK OF COUNTLESS VOLUNTEERS

Public Information: (state-wide)

100,000 - mailings to individuals
100,000 - pieces of printed or mimeographed material distributed
500 - news items, state and national
500 - reprints of "Baldys" prize cartoon
200 - discussion groups and "Dollars for HOPE" parties
100 - re-prints of full-page Ad
50 - speeches
6 - open meetings of the Executive Committee
2 - full-page Ads, Atlanta papers
½ - page Ad, Athens paper

State Organization:

12 Field trips
2 State leadership meetings (Atlanta, Augusta)
Voluminous correspondence
Well-established chapters organized in Marietta, Gainesville, Rome, Athens, Savannah, and Columbus.
Chapters being organized in Macon, Warner Robins, Dublin, Jesup, Duluth, and La Grange.
Ground-work being laid in many other communities.

PROJECTED PLANS --- IF CONTRIBUTORS CONTINUE TO SUPPORT HOPE SUFFICIENTLY

Legislative Committee - to decide on most effective action before and during General Assembly.
Regular mailings to go to all elected representatives to elicit firm leadership.
Further contacts with business leaders, professional and alumni groups, P.T.A.s, etc.
Discussion groups and Speakers Bureau further promoted state-wide.
Large scale rally to be held in January.
50 active chapters or committees to be formed throughout the state by January 1.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1) Approximately $10,000 received and spent to date:

Educational material	$2373.08
Postage	1383.66
Travel	176.26
Business meetings	121.96
General Expenses (office)	2095.20
General ledger (Rally)	493.40
Telephone and Telegraph	427.28
Salaries	2678.42
Total -	$9766.65

2) Current Monthly Budgetary needs:

Educational material	$275.00
Postage	150.00
Travel	25.00
General Expenses (office)	200.00
Telephone	50.00
Special Projects	200.00
Salaries	600.00
Total -	$1500.00

HOPE, INC.
714-715 Atlanta National Building
50 Whitehall Street, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

IT'S YOUR MOVE!

1. Under present laws, Governor Vandiver has the authority to close any white school that is ordered to admit colored children; and the school from which the colored applicants come.

   In other states, the courts have already ruled that no state government can operate schools in one area and not another. This means that the closing of only one school could shut down every public school in Georgia and deny your child an education.

   You must, therefore, make it known to Governor Vandiver that you want public schools kept open.

   WRITE HIM NOW! Tell him as strongly as you can that you want your children educated and that you are as aware as he that there is NO practical substitute for our Public School System.

   Send letters to your State legislators too! Urge them to fight for legislation that will enable us to maintain Public Education. *

2. YOU can keep the schools open if you spread the HOPE-ful word!

   Talk to your neighbors and friends! Tell them of the immediate danger. Urge them to write Governor Vandiver and their State Legislators. A flood of mail indicating mass indignation at the destruction of our public schools will awaken our political leaders.

3. 100,000 signatures are needed on a petition to the Governor to keep our schools open. Sign the enclosed petition and get your neighbors and friends to sign. Send the petition back to HOPE quickly ... with as many signatures as possible.

4. HELP KEEP HOPE GOING! It costs HOPE $1500.00 a month for printed materials, office supplies, organizational work outside Atlanta, and telephone and advertising costs. Give as much as you can and keep giving each month for the next six months.

5. ORGANIZE A NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING! Invite your neighbors and friends to your home for an evening of discussion on this grave problem. HOPE will supply up-to-date printed materials and a speaker, if you want one. Just call the HOPE office and give the date, time, place and approximate attendance. Informal discussion groups are the best way to bring all the facts into the open.

6. PUT THE ENCLOSED STICKER-POSTER ON YOUR CAR!

REMEMBER - it is your move - you, and others like you. Do these six things and we will keep our public schools open.

* In Atlanta the representatives are:

Fulton County	Mr. Wilson Brooks Mr. J. Ralph McClelland Mr. M. M. (Muggsy) Smith
DeKalb County	Mr. James Mackay Mr. W. H. McWhorter Mr. Guy W. Rutland, Jr.

Additional supplies of all enclosed materials are available upon request.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TO: HOPE, INC.
714-715 Atlanta National Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

Please Check

Here is my contribution to HOPE, INC. .. ☐

I would like to work as a volunteer with HOPE, INC. .... ☐

Signed: ______________________________

Address: ______________________________

______________ Tel No.: ______________

Join

H.O.P.E.

KEEP OUR SCHOOLS OPEN

Tension Rises Over New Orleans School Integration

Police at New Orleans Quell 2,000, Jailing 58

DON'T LET IT HAPPEN HERE!

Give to HOPE today!

Enclosed is $____________________ to help keep our schools open.

Name____________________

Address____________________

City____________________ Zone #__________

Date____________

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50 Whitehall Street, S. E.
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HOPE, INC. . . Help Our Public Education, Inc.

714-715 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING • 50 WHITEHALL STREET, S. W.

JAckson 5-8460
JAckson 5-8469

Atlanta 3, Georgia

HERE'S HOW

YOU

CAN HELP SPREAD HOPE!

1. YOU CAN assemble and participate in neighborhood discussion groups. Gather small groups of friends or hold a "block party". HOPE will donate all the materials you need for interesting and informative sessions on the school crisis. IT IS VITALLY IMPORTANT THAT EVERY FACT BE BROUGHT TO LIGHT AND ALL FACETS OF THE SCHOOL SITUATION BE CLEAR TO YOU. THE TIME MAY COME WHEN YOU WILL NEED EVERY OUNCE OF INFORMATION YOU CAN ACQUIRE.

2. YOU CAN give "DOLLARS FOR HOPE" teas, coffees or card parties. Invite friends to your home for pleasure - and at the same time, they can contribute dollars to preserve the public schools. These dollars will help buy advertising space in newspapers to spread the HOPE story. They will help pay the expenses incurred in legal and factual research. They will help broadcast HOPE on radio and TV. Forward all funds raised to HOPE, Inc., together with names and addresses of all donors so that they may receive HOPE's newsletter.

3. YOU CAN help collect signatures on a mammoth petition subscribing to HOPE's objectives. Get the forms from the HOPE office and start getting names as soon as you can.

4. YOU CAN send HOPE pamphlets to friends and relatives throughout the State. Get them interested so that they will start HOPE chapters in their own localities.

5. YOU CAN give personal financial support - as much as you can spare - to sustain HOPE in the fight for public education.

6. YOU CAN insist at every opportunity upon a calm, reasonable, open approach to the problem, in the belief that this attitude will save our schools.

7. YOU CAN express your opinions in writing through Letters to the Editors, to State Representatives, to any public figure who comments on the school crisis. Point out that there is HOPE in Georgia and that public education must be maintained.

Materials which you will want to use in spreading
HOPE are available at HOPE, Inc., 714 Atlanta
National Building, 50 Whitehall St., S. W.,
JA. 5-8469.

PLEASE REPORT ANY ACTION YOU TAKE TO THE HOPE OFFICE.

HOPE, INC.

Help Our Public Education, Inc.)

714-15 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING
50 WHITEHALL STREET, S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JA 5-8469

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WANT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS KEPT OPEN UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES

NAME	ADDRESS	OF VOTING AGE

This has a sample of everything (?)

①

THE BEGINNING OF HOPE

The Story of the Struggle for Open Schools in Georgia

In the fall of 1958, Georgia faced a critical decision regarding her public schools. A court suit to outlaw segregated schools in Atlanta had already been filed. Legal precedent in Virginia and Arkansas obviously dictated a ruling against the further operation of segregated schools. But integrated schools were forbidden by Georgia's massive resistance laws. The conflict between Federal and State law pointed to a complete closing of the public schools.

Yet to all appearances, the people of Georgia, even in Atlanta, didn't know or didn't care that they were in extreme danger of losing their public school system. A handful of the more enlightened citizens were concerned, but the majority of Georgians felt secure because in 1954 they had voted for a Private School Amendment. This, they were assured, made it possible to convert the huge public school system, encompassing more than a million children, into a private one with ease and speed. . . and private schools, as everyone knew, were out of the Federal jurisdiction, and therefore "integration proof".

Also, with few exceptions, the people were afraid. The vociferous segregationists who loudly sold the public on private schools had among them the leading politicians of the state, as well as a hard core of violent agitators. The latter made it clear that any who asked for the continuance of public education were traitors to the South, "communists" or "rotten integrationists". To speak out for open schools means all-night sieges of threatening phone calls, cross-burnings on the lawn, business reprisals, or worse.

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And so Georgians held their tongues. . . while the Private School Plan was ruled illegal and evasive. . . while Charlottesville, Norfolk and Little Rock suffered the agonies of massive resistance and its consequences.

As was true in Little Rock and Norfolk, the people who finally dared broach the subject publicly were not the community leaders. A newspaper columnist outlined the situation clearly for Atlantans. . . a legislator spoke to a P.T.A. meeting; here and there, an attorney discussed the matter when an opportunity arose.

Then, in October, a chance conversation between two housewives resulted in a small, concrete action. The two women started a "chain" of morning coffees specifically for discussions of the school situation. Their purpose was to disseminate information, seek ways to preserve the public schools and obtain additional supporters for the open-schools stand.

Ten women convened for the first coffee, and their reaction to the information they received was explosive. Within two days, thirty people had called requesting invitations to the second coffee scheduled. Soon the number soared to fifty and it was necessary to find room at a community hall.

Suddenly, more than a hundred men and women had expressed a desire to attend, and as the telephone wires hummed, the community hall rejected the group because of its controversial nature. A place had to be found, but the only one available was an auditorium seating 450-500 people. Now the phones were put to frantic use. Telephone squads were started as chain phone calls went out to "bring a friend and call a friend" to fill the hall.

The day before the meeting, two inexperienced women who had never addressed a public gathering found themselves with a large audience, no program, no printed material, and no speaker who knew the facts -- and was willing to state them publicly

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Miraculously, all of these were secured. A local printer put his men on overtime to make reprints of an open schools speech given in 1954, during the political campaign for the Private Schools Amendment. A speaker -- a member of the Georgia legislature, to boot -- agreed to address the group. Fully aware that he was inviting political and personal disaster, he had nonetheless made an emphatic speech to a P.T.A. group, exhorting them to preserve their public school system -- and he courageously agreed to address this, the first public meeting ever held for the express purpose of open discussion on the school crisis.

His speech, plus the emotional intensity of the two women who eloquently pleaded for the preservation of public schools, fired the audience. The newspapers covered the meeting, ran a sizeable story, and the flame was lit.

Beds remained unmade, meals uncooked, as the two housewives were inundated by a tidal wave of reaction. Their telephones rang in one long peal, all day -- and all night, as a harrassment campaign was instituted by the segregationists. Threats rained down upon their heads -- but so did praise. From all over the city, people called to offer their assistance. It became apparent that organization was vitally necessary.

Under the quiet auspices of the League of Women Voters, a steering committee was formed, which attempted to approach the leaders of the community in search of aid and cooperation. The so-called Power Structure was adamant and unanimous in its refusal. No one wanted to lead or contribute to such a controversial, perhaps dangerous group. . . nor did they want to be touched in any way by its stigma.

And as business and civic groups abdicated their responsibilities of leadership, the fledgling steering committee withered on the vine, became impotent, its meetings sterile.

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But the two women did not surrender so easily. With a few others, who joined them under the name of "Parents Study Group", they continued to hold meetings in various parts of the city. Each of these meetings brought forth some brave soul who earnestly proffered time and effort to help keep the schools open. Finally, there were 18 active members in the group, and in December 1958, they were legally chartered under the name of HOPE, Inc. (Help Our Public Education).

As yet, they had no money, no place from which to work, no resources of any kind. Yet they were extremely active. In a hostile atmosphere, they encouraged open discussion of the school situation at every opportunity. Individuals rose at PTA meetings to call for discussion and a vote on whether or not to keep schools open. They succeeded in obtaining polls in about 15 schools in the city -- and here they discovered how deeply snarled in politics were the PTA groups.

The PTA Council of Atlanta tacitly discouraged all efforts to vote on the question. Under pressure, wherever it was unavoidable because of parent demand, ambiguous ballots were issued just before the Christmas holidays -- with instructions that all votes must be in when school reconvened in January. While a large numerical majority voted to keep schools open, the final report was ambiguous. A reporter who pursued the story further encountered a curtain of silence on the part of the majority of PTA presidents; the Atlanta PTA Council derided the polls and stated that there would be no additional voting on the subject at any time.

In spite of this, the members of HOPE, Inc. were not at all discouraged. They were achieving their objective -- facts were coming to light, everywhere people were talking and as they talked, minds were changing. More and more Atlantans realized that closing the public schools would mean disaster.

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By January of 1959, HOPE had offices and furnishings in a downtown building, donated by supporters who chose to remain anonymous. There were no funds, but the printer who had provided the original pamphlet continued to furnish booklets and stationery on a "pay-if-you-get-it" basis. The first mailings, reprints and legal interpretations of state and federal laws, educational studies, informative speeches, and, of course, appeals for funds, went out to a small nucleus, consisting of those who had attended meetings. . . of ministers, doctors and educators who had signed manifestos for open schools as the fever grew. But within three months, requests for mailings threatened to swamp the little group. The mailing list mushroomed to 10,000. Office help and volunteer workers became a necessity -- money for postage was vital if the work was to continue.

The money came -- mostly in one dollar bills, from those solicited by mail and through "Dollars for HOPE" parties. Money was never abundant, but somehow, there was always just enough.

On March 4th, 1959, the organization held its first large public meeting at a local theater. Police were alerted to insure a quiet gathering, for segregationist threats were rampant. Almost 1,800 jammed the theater to hear Mayor Hartsfield, Pulitzer Prize Winner Ralph McGill, Sylvan Meyer, a forthright young editor from Gainsville, Georgia; and a member of the Women's Emergency Committee of Little Rock, who recounted the economic and social distress suffered by that city because of massive resistance.

The rally was an unqualified success. The calm, dignified atmosphere, the attentive enthusiasm of those present, the information-packed speeches, all found their mark. The newspapers, radio and TV stations reported the meeting favorably, publicly establishing HOPE's respectability and integrity. The group's position as a rallying point for moderates throughout Georgia was assured.

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Now volunteer committees began to function effectively in the fields of public relations, finance, legal advisement, legislative work, and most important, state-wide organization. In the Spring and Summer of 1959, numerous neighborhood discussion groups, led by HOPE volunteers, were held throughout Atlanta. A speakers' bureau was established to meet the increasing requests from church, civic and school groups. The most definite signs of progress were the slow but sure trickle of requests for advice and help from outlying areas of the state.

By the Fall of 1959, the courts had ruled illegal the operation of segregated schools in the city of Atlanta and the School Board had been instructed to produce a plan of desegregation by December 1959. HOPE sent out repeated mailings to various groups throughout Georgia -- editors, Georgia Education Association and PTA leaders, professional groups, Chamber of Commerce representatives, business leaders, Board of Education Chairmen, legislators and club leaders. That the educational crash program was paying off found proof in the establishment of active HOPE chapters in Gainsville, Rome, Athens and Savannah. There was strong support in many other smaller communities, where groups worked for and with HOPE, but out of fear and pressure, remained on an "underground" basis.

Meanwhile, in Atlanta, regular open meetings were held to keep the people abreast of the legal and educational facets of the situation. Mayor Hartsfield proclaimed a "Save Our Schools Week". On a designated Sunday, Ministers preached sermons on the subject. The "Week" culminated with the unanimous endorsement of open schools by the Fulton County legislative delegation which had previously withheld support of the open schools stand.

In spite of all this, the Southern part of Georgia, with its larger Negro population, remained willing to let Atlanta bear the brunt of

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school closings in order to maintain segregation. They refused to face the fact that under the "equal rights" provisions of our national constitution, the closing of a single Atlanta school would certainly mean the shutting down of every school in the state. The county representatives readied themselves for the 1960 session of the State Legislature in rigid accord to "hold the line for segregation at all costs" despite the fact that the Federal District Court had delayed its final ruling in the Atlanta suit in order to give the Legislature time to change the laws in conflict with the United States Constitution.

In January, 1960, when the Legislature convened, HOPE was ready. Every Senator and Representative received significant and challenging literature repeatedly during the six-week session. Observers attended all proceedings and the solons, friendly or "otherwise" were visited often by HOPE volunteers.

On January 25, HOPE delivered to the House of Representatives the fruits of many weeks of effort -- petitions for uninterrupted public education bearing the signatures of 10,024 Georgians from 85 cities and counties in the state. A thousand of these names came from Macon, a South Georgia city in the midst of solid segregationist territory.

In view of the fact that only fifteen months had passed since that first morning coffee for ten women, the HOPE petition was a staggering achievement -- and though it received but scant and derisive notice from the elected representatives of the people, the local and national press gave it much prominence.

The day before Senators Russell and Talmadge were scheduled to address a joint session of the Georgia Legislature, they were visited by delegations made up of HOPE representatives and fourteen other Georgia civic, church and school groups with memberships totalling over 500,000. While Senator Talmadge was openly hostile, Senator Russell attempted to be reassuring with a vague statement that there was no real need to worry about school closings.

(more)

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Both firmly reiterated the "massive resistance" theme and held out no hope of mitigation of current state laws.

The next day, when the Senators addressed the Georgia House and Senate, the gallery was filled with quiet, unsmiling citizens who carried simple signs reading "We Want Public Schools". It is interesting to note that the atmosphere on the Legislative floor that day was strained and restless. Each time the solons resumed their seats after wild pro-segregation demonstrations, they looked uneasily at the crowded gallery so obviously representing a new twist. . . massive resistance to school closing. And when, finally, two segregationist signs were held aloft, the men and women on the floor of the Legislature whooped and applauded in great relief at the appearance of some support, however fractional.

One small concession the 1960 Legislature found itself forced to make was the formation of the School Study Commission, headed by Banker John Sibley. The Commission held open hearings in each of the ten congressional districts of the state -- and in April, recommended to the Administration that steps be taken to allow a "freedom of choice" plan to be adopted as a final solution to the problem. The Commission itself reflected the sharp division in the state. Of the 19 members, 11 joined in the majority report and the recommendation of a plan very similar to the one now operating in Virginia. Eight members stood fast for segregation, issuing a minority report with a re-interpretation of the figures released to show that most Georgians preferred closed schools to any form of integration.

The final outcome of the issue is still debatable. But it is, at least, debatable. The people of Georgia are talking, thinking, learning. Each day brings new developments. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce finally passed a resolution for open schools. The State PTA which until very recently, was ada-

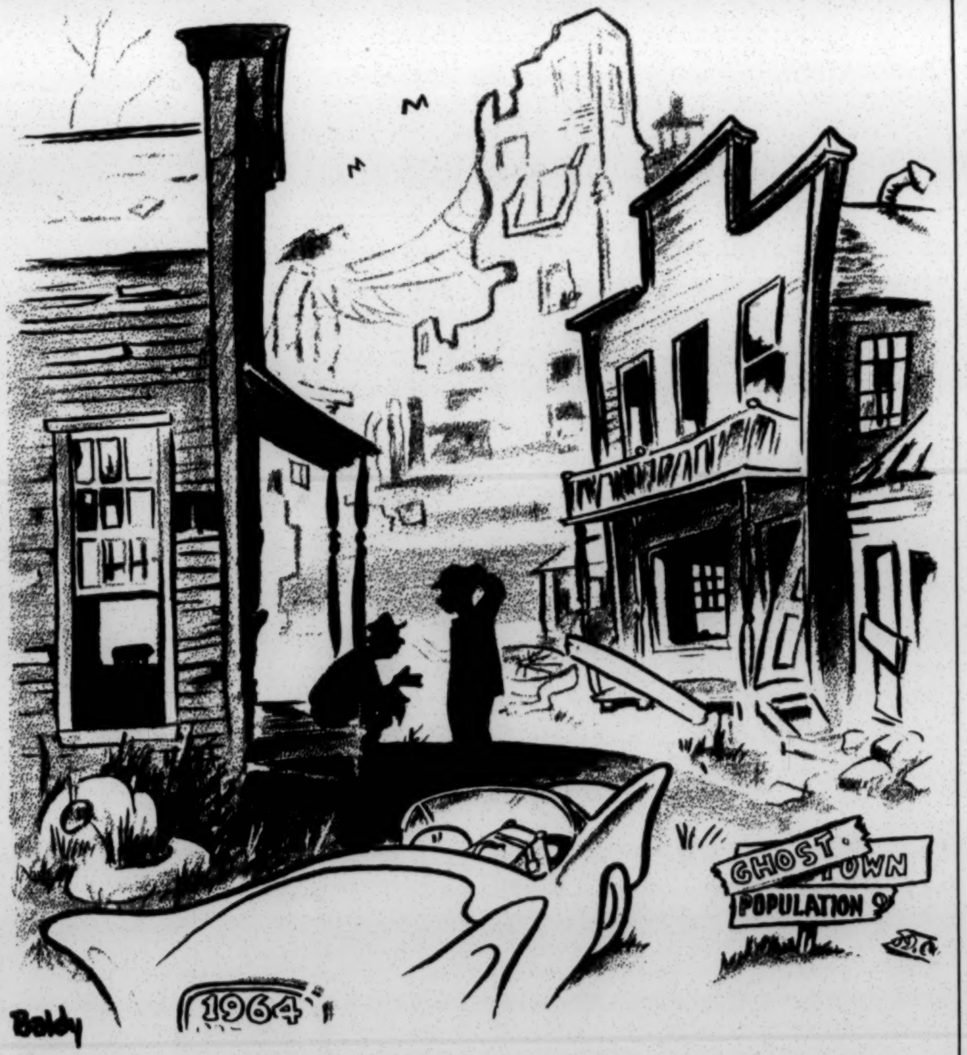
(more)

mant and even obstructive, forcefully came out in support of public education. Teachers and school personnel are emerging from their cocoons of fear. The Atlanta Bar Association, a most cautious and conservative group, has endorsed the open schools stand.

As one editor recently expressed it: "You can hear minds changing all over Georgia."

The war is far from won. . . but the battle for free expression has resulted in tremendous victory. If HOPE can claim one measure of success, it is the fact, unbelievable as it may sound to residents of other regions, that it is now respectable to talk about continued public education in Georgia.

# # # #


GHOST TOWN
POPULATION 0
1964
Baldy

" FIRST WE CLOSED OUR SCHOOLS, THEN ONE THING LED TO ANOTHER!"

Save Our Schools

A Roundup of Southern Press Opinion

Minutes of Speakers Bureau Committee Meeting
March 7, 1961

Present: Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr.; Mrs. Ed Askren, Mrs. Oze Horton,
Dr. Stuart Oglesby, Miss Elizabeth Wellington, Mrs. Jake Harris.

The following plans were made:

1. Mrs. Pendergrast

   — will (in consultation with HOPE Public Information Committee) have speech material ready by March 14, to be mimeographed at the HOPE office, for distribution to individuals and groups.

   — will reactivate members on HOPE Speakers Bureau

   — will investigate possibility of using, as speakers, qualified 1960 Atlanta High School graduates now in Center Meyer dormority at the University of Georgia

   — will ask her husband to talk to Charlie Mathias re: labor's interest and possible cooperation.

2. Dr. Oglesby will bring the projected plans of this committee to the attention of the Advisory Board of the Atlanta Christian Council, as well as to individual denominational groups. It was agreed that Rev. Pugh (member of the Community Contacts Committee), himself a Baptist minister, would be asked to do this with the Baptist denomination. This mission's purpose is two-fold:

   a) to secure speakers from the ranks of ministers and lay members whom they might recommend from their congregations.

   b) to emphasize the important role that the churches can play in creating a climate of calm acceptance, and peaceful transition by implementing its discussion in every phase of church activity, including Vacation Bible Schools.

3. Mrs. Askren will call on Mr. Ben Gibson of the Atlanta Public Schools system, to seek his help in securing names of High School parents, who might be potential speakers in their own communities.

   She will also try to devise a way of sharing with other youth organizations the Y-Teens' plan to discuss this matter.

Mrs. Harris announced that Lanier Randall and Baxter Jones are both interested in the work of this committee, but could not come to-day.

It was agreed that each person on the committee would proceed with his own job, and not be called to-gether as a group until necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

Betty M. Harris
Acting Secretary

HELP OUR PUBLIC EDUCATION

HOPE, INC.

50 WHITEHALL ST., S. W., ATLANTA 3, GA. JA 5-8460 - 5-8469

April 18, 1961

Dear

Your voice has been heard speaking up, and most effectively, too, for the maintenance of public schools. As you are aware, such efforts have brought us far along the road to continuing classrooms in Georgia. However, the most crucial days lie ahead, and we will need you. Whether I write or phone to ask you help in the name of HOPE, or as part of the Inter-group Committee on Schools, the cause is the same. It is heartening to know that we can count on someone like you. Thanks for your performances, past and future.

Sincerely,

Nan Pendergrast

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Chairman
Speakers Bureau of HOPE

NP/rh

STATE ADVISORY BOARD • DR. and MRS. E. L. ASKREN, JR.—Atlanta • JAMES BARROW—Athens • W. H. BENSON—Athens
GEORGE H. BOYD—Athens • WILLIS M. BOYD—Adairsville • REV. CHARLES DEMERE—Marietta • DR. and MRS. PAUL L. GARBER—Decatur
REV. HARRY FIFIELD—Atlanta • MOSES D. HAMRICK—Duluth • MISS JOHNNIE HILBURN—Augusta • W. C. HENSON—Cartersville
HENRY T. McINTOSH—Albany • MRS. EDWARD G. MACKAY—Atlanta • DR. and MRS. JOSEPH C. MASSEE—Atlanta • SYLVAN MEYER—Gainesville
DR. McDOWELL RICHARDS—Decatur • RABBI JACOB M. ROTHSCHILD—Atlanta • JAMES O'H. SANDERS—Atlanta
REV. NORMAN O. SHANDS—Atlanta • MRS. M. E. TILLY—Atlanta • JUDSON C. WARD, JR.—Atlanta • EMILY WOODWARD—Vienna

HOPE

SPEAKERS BUREAU LUNCHEON, Atlanta Athletic Club, April 21, 1959, at 12:30 p. m.

PROFESSORS

1. Roland M. Frye, 1179 Oakdale Rd., N. E., Atl. 7, Ga., DR 8-3421
2. John A. Griffin, 575 Uppergate Dr., N. E., Atl. 7, Ga., DR 3-5063
1. Dr. Judson C. Ward (Dean), 1534 Emory Rd., N. E., Atl. 6, Ga., DR 3-5103
2. Dr. Bell I. Wiley, 1636 E. Clifton Rd., N. E., Atl. 7, Ga., DR 8-3454

DOCTORS

1. Dr. Dan Burge (M.D.), 21 8th St., N. E., Atl. 9, Ga., TR 2-0766 (Office)
1. Dr. John N. McClure, Jr., (M.D.), 3451 Peachtree Rd., N. E., Atl. 19, Ga., CE 7-6363 (Office)

LAWYERS

1. James W. Dorsey, 1619 Healey Bldg., Atl. 3, Ga., JA 4-8806 (Office)
1. Hamilton Lokey, C & S Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Atl. 3, Ga., JA 3-1566 (Office)
2. James A. MacKay, Masonic Temple Bldg., Decatur, Ga., DR 3-4833 (Office)
1. C. Lanier Randall, Jr., 944 Gordon St., S. W., Atl. 10, Ga. PL 5-3669 (Office)

MINISTERS

Rev. Harry A. Fifield, 1678 Doncaster Dr., N. E., Atl. 9, Ga., TR 5-2024
— Rev. Wade P. Huie, Jr., 729 Kirk Rd., Decatur, Ga., DR 8-8783
+ Dr. O. Norman Shands, Office: 1040 Gordon St., S. W., Atl. 10, Ga., PL 5-6665

BUSINESS

Harry Boyte, Box 106, Sandy Springs, Ga., BL 5-1073
Dr. Harry A. Fifield, 1678 Doncaster Dr., N. E., Atl. 9, Ga., TR 5-2024 ***
Archer B. Greisen, 1134 Ferncliff Rd., N. E., Atl. 5, Ga., CE 7-0793
— Rev. Wade P. Huie, Jr., 729 Kirk Rd., Decatur, Ga., DR 8-8783***
Claude E. Jones (Gene), 1679 Lisbon Dr., S. W., Atl. 10, Ga., PL 3-5405 moved
John H. Mattox, Jr. 2901 Lookout Place, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia moved
(Walter Paschall, 899 Briarcliff Rd., N. E., Atl. 6, Ga., DR 3-1966) deceased
A. H. Pendergrast, 3423 Briarcliff Rd., N. E., Atl. 6, Ga., ME 4-5878
Charles Provost, Apt. 20, 275 Collier Rd., N. W., Atl. 9, Ga., TR 2-1710
Richard H. Rymer, 1161 Rosedale Rd., N. E., Atl. 6, Ga., TR 5-5979 moved
+ Dr. O. Norman Shands, 2205 Highview Rd., S. W., Atl. 11, Ga., PL 5-8439 ***
Wm. F. Slife, 575 Erin Ave., S. W., Atl. 10, Ga., PL 5-3179
Muggsy Smith, 174 The Prado, N. E., Atl. 9, Ga., TR 5-5070
Jos. A. Wyant, 2267 Melante Dr., N. E., Atl. 5, Ga., CE 7-9580

(NOTE: Those with *** after their names are also listed under "Ministers")

WOMEN

Mrs. M. E. Richardson, 534 N. McDonough St., Decatur, Ga., DR 7-0109
Mrs. Fleming Law, 4050 E. Brookhaven Dr., N. E., Atl. 19, Ga., CE 3-9863
Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell, 3986 Club Dr., N. E., Atl. 19, Ga., CE 3-2783
Mrs. Thomas Breeden, Jr., 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., N. W., Atl. 5, Ga., BL 5-3820
Mrs. Harold B. Friedman, 2690 Margaret Mitchell Dr., N. W., Atl. 5, Ga., CE 3-9595

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April 21, 1961

Dear Friend:

Atlanta needs all responsible citizens to help her meet the challenge of change, with dignity and with honor.

September, Sixty-One is our rendezvous with destiny.

You can help shape that answer. What happens in September will be determined by what you do NOW.

The Inter-Group Committee on Schools - composed of representatives of many of the city's civic, religious and service groups, is actively working to prepare Atlanta for the changes that will come in September.

The City of Atlanta is under court order to desegregate the 11th and 12th grades in September, 1961. The Georgia General Assembly during the 1961 session passed legislation enabling schools to desegregate - and remain open supported by state funds.

The Inter-Group Committee is forming a Speakers Bureau to discuss Atlanta's future with every interested group who will ask us to send speakers to them.

Will you help us prepare the way - by telling the story of what can and is to be done?

Will you serve as a speaker? If so, please return the tear sheet below.

Sincerely yours,

Warren Jones and Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast
Co-Chairmen, Speakers Bureau

****

Speakers Bureau
Inter-Group Committee on Schools
813 Atlanta National Building
Atlanta 13, Georgia

_____ I will serve as a speaker.

Name ______________________ Address ______________________

Phone ______________________

June 21, 1961

Mr. Warren Jones
3126 Meadowood Lane
Atlanta 19, Georgia

Dear Warren:

Thank you for sending the copy of your excellent presentation, along with the Church Bulletin, and your note.

As I read your speech, I kept thinking: "This should be given all over the city" -- all of which prompts me to suggest that something should be done to encourage more invitations for speakers.

Jane Hammer and I discussed this yesterday, and she is going to talk to George Goodwin, as president of Service Clubs. Do you think that a special letter should be sent to Service Clubs (since they do meet during the summer), letting them know what is available and suggesting that they make use of the Speakers' Bureau?

The enclosed bulletin from Trinity Presbyterian Church (to which both Jane and George happen to belong) might be used in some way, with permission, of course. Think about it and let me know your reaction.

Our two Negro speakers are:

1) Dr. William Shields, Treasurer
Interdenominational Theological Center
1092 Sells Avenue, S.W. PL 5-6073

2) Mrs. Mildred Fielder
339 Ashby Street, N.W. JA 2-6997 ; JA 5-8946

What would you think of asking Mrs. Fielder (with her PTA connections) to work on getting speaking engagements for Dr. Shields, and others? I am sure that other Negro speakers can be secured.

OASIS is certainly lucky to have you working as chairman of the Speakers' Bureau!

Cordially,

Enclosure

P. S. Another name to be added to Speakers' Bureau:

Mrs. H. B. Merriam, former social worker
2901 Lenox Road, N.E.

BMH/mr

A Discussion of
The Atlanta Plan
for the Desegregation
# of the Public Schools.

Prepared for use with civic or service group,
variations indicated for use with religious groups.

June, 1961.

Thank you, ____________________.

Introduction for use with religious groups

"Let the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our Strength and our Redeemer."

Each one of you knows why I am here today.
With your permission I will preface my remarks with three observations.

I am sure if he were living today, Tom Paine would still write as he did 200 years ago, "These are times that try men's souls."

Another thought...one evening recently on my way home from a meeting at my own church I passed another. The pastor's sermon topic on the bulletin board read, "Youth Today Needs More Models--Less Critics."

The third is quoted from a speech ... perhaps some of you will recognize it by the time I have read it...

> "But what of the Negro? Have we solved the problem he presents or progressed in honor and equity towards the solution?... *[The relations of the southern people with the Negro are close and cordial. We remember with what fidelity for four years he guarded our defenseless women and children, whose husbands and fathers were fighting against his freedom. To his eternal credit be it said that whenever he struck a blow for his own liberty he fought in open battle, and when at last he raised his

may be omitted--->

black and humble hands that the shackles might be struck off, those hands were innocent of wrong against his helpless charges, and worthy to be taken in loving grasp by every man who honors loyalty and devotion. (Applause)]* Ruffians have maltreated him, rascals have misled him, philanthropists established a bank for him, but the South, with the North, protests against injustice to this simple and sincere people. To liberty and enfranchisement is as far as law can carry the Negro. The rest must be left to conscience and common sense. It should be left to those among whom he has cast his lot, with whom he is indissolubly connected and whose prosperity depends upon their possessing his intelligent sympathy and confidence. Faith has been kept with him in spite of calumnious assertions to the contrary by those who assume to speak for us or by frank opponents. Faith will be kept with him in the future, if the South holds her reason and integrity." (Applause)

These are not recent words - rather they were spoken 75 years ago. They are a portion of that great speech made by our own Henry Grady, "The New South."

The Atlanta Board of Education is today operating under a Federal Court order to end racial segregation in the public schools. In compliance with this order, the School Board proposed a plan desegregating the schools on a grade-a-year plan. The Court allowed the Board a year to work out its plan and the plan goes into effect in September, 1961, effecting grades 11 and 12 because of the year's delay.

Because of this Court order, Governor Vandiver and the 1960 session of the Georgia General Assembly appointed the School Study Commission - popularly known as the Sibley Committee. This group of men toured the State conducting public hearings in each of the Congressional Districts.

Because of their work, the 1961 Georgia Legislature passed laws: (1) saying desegregated schools could be operated with State funds; and (2) saying no white child would be forced to attend school with a child of another race.

With these laws on record, the Atlanta Board of Education went forward in compliance with the Court Order. Written applications by Negro students for transfer to previously all-white schools were filed between May 1 and May 15.

Your chairman (or president) (or pastor) referred to the Inter-Group Committee on Schools, or to OASIS. Neither of these groups is important...but rather the purpose is highly important. The Inter-Group Committee was the linking unit of those interested in keeping our public schools open. Primarily these were the Atlanta League of Women Voters, the United Churchwomen of Atlanta and Georgia, and HOPE, Inc.

More recently, these groups have been joined by scores of other groups in the organization of OASIS...which stands for Organizations Assisting Schools in September. Some of the groups are civic clubs, others service clubs, some professional groups, others are youth serving groups. Among them are the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, Active Voters, American Association of University Women, Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs, Active Voters, Atlanta Council of Human Relations, B'nai B'rith Women, the Community Councils of Bass High, Fulton High, Smith High, and Southwest High, Council of Jewish Women, Council of Service Clubs, Hadassah, Atlanta Council of Parents and Teachers, Atlanta Christian Council, Catholic Churchwomen, the Society of Friends, Catholic Youth Groups, Boys Clubs, Girls Clubs, Junior Red Cross, Salvation Army, Young Judea, and Wesley House. The sole purpose of the co-operating groups is to make known to every group and every citizen in Atlanta the facts of the Atlanta Plan...its effects upon our public school system...and the contribution each individual can make toward maintaining the goodwill and responsible citizenship for which our city is noted.

Here are some questions which come to mind -

1. HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

   Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits a few Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Charlotte, Louisville, Greensboro, and Baltimore. A look at their experience is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission of eleventh and twelfth-grade Negro students, who apply for transfer, and who can meet seventeen criteria established by the Atlanta Board of Education.

2. WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take....as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone...history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good."

John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goal of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation."

As recently as June 5, Governor Vandiver vowed to maintain law and order when Atlanta's schools are desegregated this fall. The Governor said, "Anytime the life or property of any citizen is endangered, whatever forces that are necessary to preserve the peace will be used." He continued, "As far as I am concerned, the 1954 Supreme Court decision was wrong at the outset and is still wrong today; however, the City of Atlanta is under a court order, and no matter how much I might disagree with it, that court order in fact exists."

3. WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?
The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this

assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and physical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Supt. of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Supt. of the Logan County, Ky., schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students. William Henry Oliver, Supt. of Nashville Schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

4. IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no curse more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of delinquency."

Each day's paper brings news affecting our subject -

One recent news story - quoted Mr. John Sibley - who headed the Governor's School Study Commission -

The main thing is to understand the fundamentals - the underlying principles which must guide us -

The first is that we have to live within the law, whether we like it or not.

The second is that we must maintain our public education system at the very highest efficiency.

Another story reported Judge Claude Shaw's charge to May-June term Grand Jury - telling it has the authority to investigate extremist groups which contribute to racial discord.

Judge Shaw said "Both races are learning how to recognize and respect each other's rights.

"Georgians have the opportunity to demonstrate that serious problems can be settled by Christian goodwill and understanding. It is the radical minority of each race from which the real danger comes."

The judge said that the Grand Jury "had the right to investigate such groups to determine whether in their zeal to promote themselves they infringe on the rights of others.

"While our democratic system of government guarantees all groups the right to peacefully promote and pursue their private aims, whether radical or otherwise, it does not give them a license to infringe upon or destroy the liberty and rights of others. We have the greatest system of government on earth and it is the responsibility of every citizen to keep it that way," he concluded.

From May 1 to May 15, we watched the papers daily - How many Negroes would apply for transfer; what schools be affected? - Eventually 136 applied.

As their applications were processed, the number dropped - 85 failed the tests. Then 119 were dropped before the personal interviews began. On June 3, we learned of the 16 who were interviewed, 10 had been accepted - 3 for assignment to Brown High School - 2 to Henry Grady High - 2 to Murphy High School - and 3 to Northside High School.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

Let us display restraint, good manners, and thoughtfulness, proving the rest of the world, and - more important - to ourselves, we are civilized people.

Let us be (both Christians and) good citizens - every day from now to September.

Just as your club (or church) is discussing this today, other groups in Atlanta are doing something too -

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and the Atlanta Bar Association are on record for peaceful compliance.

Greater Atlanta Council of Church
Aug 26 - Aug 27
Law and Order Weekend
Days of Prayer in
Synagogues and Churches

The Atlanta Christian Council -
The Fulton County Medical Society -
The Atlanta Methodist Ministers
have urged calm and dignity -

The Jewish Community Center and three synagogues are preparing their young people for the next school term.

The Society of Friends - Quakers - conducted a six-week discussion on our schools -

All that has been done will now be intensified all summer long.

I recently heard a Protestant minister summarize our discussion. He said we are faced with four (4) facts:

(1) The 1954 Court decision is a fact.
(2) His children face the inevitability and the immediacy of desegregation.
(3) Some groups insist the law is not the law - and say they will not obey the law. Each of these groups has not succeeded.
(4) The attitude of the citizens and their leadership determine how segregation goes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Listing these facts, he continued there were three principles to help him meet the situation -

(1) Change is inevitable in each generation - He must co-operate with change.

(2) Next - express confidence in the authorities ordered to bring about the change.

(3) Finally - patience, tolerance, would help him, influence him, help his children meet the issue.

The minister has three children -

One attends a desegregated school (Univ. of Georgia)
One attends a school to be desegregated (Grady High)
And one is in grammar school.

Speaking to his 16-year-old daughter, he asked her how she would act. Her very frank, teen-age, and sensible reply was - "Daddy, I've always selected my own friends - to do any differently would overdo it, either to be over friendly, or to ignore someone."

Atlanta has been good to each of us - and to our businesses. That is why we make our homes here.

We can ill afford the economic picture that came to Little Rock - or the moral shame of New Orleans.

Two stories, and I have finished.

One evening, a tired father sat reading his paper. His five-year-old longed for Dad's attention - and kept interrupting. Finally, the father tore a map from the paper, tore it into a picture puzzle and gave it to the son - to eliminate more interruptions. Quickly, the little one returned - the difficult puzzle correctly solved. The surprised dad asked, "How did you do it so quickly, Jimmy?" "Well, dad, came the reply, "There was a man's picture on the back. When I put him together, the world came out O.K."

The other has to do with the former principal at Bass High, Mr. Joe Scott. Mr. Scott served as a teacher and a principal in Atlanta Schools for 41 years. Today he is working as a volunteer with our group. The other day, someone asked Mr. Scott the question, "Why are you doing this?"

His answer has become an inspiration to many of us. Mr. Scott said the schools were good to him for 41 years - and his only way to repay the schools, the teachers and the students, would be to try to help make the difficult days in September a little easier.

Yes, our schools and our children face difficult days - Each one of us must accept the challenge - we must help them - and we can help them by being good citizens who live within law and order.

OASIS Speakers Bureau

Mr. Warren Jones, 3126 Meadowood Lane, Chamblee, Chairman TR 5-8321

Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW, Co-chairman

Dr. John McClure, Jr., 964 Crane Rd., NE

Dr. Edward T. Ladd, Div. of Teacher Education, Emory University,
DR 3-1621 Ext. 553

Dr. D. Ross Green, Div. of Teacher Education, Emory University
DR 3-1621 Ext. 553

Mr. John Riley, Retail Credit Co., P.O. Box 4081 - TR 5-8321

Mr. Joe Kennedy, Jr., Worthington Corp., 2095 Liddell Dr., NE

Mr. Leonard Fisher, 668 Cresthill Ave., ~~NW~~ N.E.,

Mrs. H. B. Merriam, 2901 Lenox Rd., NE

Mr. Ben Willingham and other members of Buckhead Toastmasters Club.:
5830 Allen Ct. N.E. (5)

Mr. Larry Adkins

Mr. Maurice Hilliard

Mr. Ben Neal

Mr. Joe Skinner

Mr. Ken Snyder

Mr. Herman Yang

Dr. Wm. Shields, I. T. Center, 671 Beckwith SW - 522-1741

Richard Guthman, Jr., 3349 Wood Valley Rd., NW - CE 7-0085

Mr. Alvin Crockett, 713 University Ave., Aptl 1

Mr. Ken Bowes, P. O. Box 4569 - 638-8314

Additional names
sent to Mr. Goodwin

ABBITIONAL names for SPEAKERS Bureau

X Miss Lillian Lee, 750 Bismark Rd., NE

Mrs. Thos. M. Breeden, Jr., 4490 Powers Ferry Rd., NW, 5

Mr. Lanier Randall, 2112 Cascade Rd., SW, 10

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, 737 Woodward Way, NW, 5

Mr. James Dorsey, 99 Peachtree Battle Ave., NW, 5

Mr. J. B. Pendergrast, Jr., 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd., NW, 5

Mr. Ambrose Pendergrast, 3423 Briarcliff Rd.,NE

Dr. Dan Burge, 3979 Pinehill Pl., NW, 5

Rev. Charles Demere, 2493 Leslie Dr., NE, 6

Rev. Dow Kirkpatrick, 143 Beverley Rd., NE

Mr. James O'H. Sanders, 67 Blackland Rd., NW, 5

Mrs. J. C. Harris, OASIS office

REPORT of the Speakers Bureau

Madame Chairman:

Members of the Speakers Bureau are most grateful for the opportunity of working with the Religious Organization, the Civic and Service Organization and the Youth-Serving Organization Sections in bringing to the people of Atlanta the facts concerning the Atlanta School Plan.

Personally I am deeply grateful to each individual who has spoken out on behalf of peaceful compliance. Each has given freely of his or her time -- making it possible for me to report to you that every request for a speaker from OASIS was filled, and filled during the original contact with the group sponsoring the meeting.

The various speakers have called me after their discussions and we everyone feel the experiences of the past months have been most heart warming.

Many Atlanta groups have discussed the Atlanta School Story with speakers of their own choosing and we have no complete records on these meetings. Meetings which have been held with speakers provided by OASIS are as follows:

DATE	GROUP, LOCATION AND CONTACT	SPEAKER
April 23	College Age Youth Peachtree Christian Church Mrs. William Green TR2-1208	Dr. John McClure
May 9	Northside Exchange Club Atlanta Woman's Clubhouse Herb Milkey TR6-1031	Warren Jones
May 9	Northside Optimist Club Downtown Wlks'Clubhouse James Bradford JA3-7701	Nan Pendergrast
May 16	Christian Church Youth Group Georgia Tech Mrs. William Green TR2-1208	Dr. John McClure
June 4	Neighborhood Chapel -Church of God Rev. Buck JA2-9115	Warren Jones
June 14	Hapeville Exhange Club Holiday Inn S. Expressway George Estey (Treas. Southern Airways)	Warren Jones
July 8	Joy Class Annual Retreat Grace Methodist Church Miss Joyce Talley TR 5-8321	Warren Jones
July 16	Emory Presbyterian Church Stewart Howard DR3-1621 Ext 426	Joe Kennedy Jr
July 19	Equity Club (Practicing Atlanta Women Lawyers) Mrs. Endicott MU8-2216	Warren Jones
July 24	Neighborhood Discussion for WSB-TV Miss Mary Clarke Mrs. Lydia Shelfor	Warren Jones
July 30	Group Discussion Druid Hills Methodist Church Mrs. Lydia Shelfor	Warren Jones
August 7	WSCS St. James Methodist Church Mrs. J. H. Felton	Warren Jones
August 9	Community Discussion St. John Methodist Church Fred Delves 424-3835	Ben E. Willingham
August 13	Young Married Couples Class St. James Methodist Church Mrs. G. R. Mitchell, Teacher	Ben Willingham
August 14	Group Discussion St. John Lutheran Church Rev. Voigt Kleckley 378-2111	Ben Willingham

Date	Group, Location and Contact	Speaker
August 20	Adult IV Class First Baptist Church Hill Healan, Teacher	Ben Willingham
August 22	North DeKalb Kiwanis Club Standard Club Dr. Isenberg TR6-2137	Joe Kennedy Jr

We already have requests for additional speakers, even into the month of Spptember. These include:

August 25	American Business Club Candler Room YWCA D. O. McMahan JA4-6816	Maurice Hilliard Jr
Sept 11	Men of the Church Northwoods Presbyterian Church Doraville John Riley	
September 13	WSCS Mt. Gilead Methodist Church Mrs. C. E. Hoover 344-0103	

Warren Jones

A Guide for the Presentation of the Subject:

HOW WILL DESEGREGATION AFFECT OUR ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Luckily, Atlanta is not venturing into uncharted territory when it admits qualified Negro students to its white high schools this fall. The trail has already been blazed by such southern cities as Nashville, Louisville, and Baltimore. A look at their experiences is reassuring.

In Louisville, parents have been free for the past four years to transfer their children to any school in the city, unless the desired school was too full. In Nashville, beginning in 1957, all first-grade children have been assigned on the basis of geographic zones without regard to race. In 1961, the fifth grade of the twelve-year staircase will have been reached.

In Baltimore, absolute freedom of choice prevails at all grade levels. This plan has been in effect for the past six years.

Atlanta's plan calls for the admission, without regard to race, of qualified students in the 11th and 12th grades who wish to transfer to other schools in the 1961-62 school year.

WILL ORDER BE PRESERVED?

Wherever the local authorities have stood firmly behind the law, the transition has been orderly and serene. Both our civic and school authorities have spoken out. Herbert Jenkins, Chief of Atlanta's police, in addressing members of his force, has said, "I am prepared to yield to the judgment of the Supreme Court. Why? Because, as law enforcement officials, there is no other position we can honestly take .... as policemen we are the law. The Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land, that must be obeyed by everyone .... history will be written in our city in 1961. Our action will play a large part in the writing. Let's be sure our part is good".

Dr. John Letson, Superintendent of Atlanta's schools, stated, "The goals of all must be to accomplish peacefully and with dignity what we are required to do. Anything less will not change the ultimate result, but will exact a terrible price that will not be paid in full for a generation".

WILL THE ACADEMIC STANDARDS OF OUR SCHOOLS SUFFER?

The country's leading psychologists and anthropologists have long declared that race is not a factor in determining intelligence. Every outstanding scientific group has declared that, given the same degree of cultural background, the average achievement of the members of each race is about the same. The findings of our sister southern cities tend to bear out this assertion. Under the Atlanta plan, any student applying for transfer must meet demanding standards of moral, mental, and physical ability. School officials in areas where less stringent regulations for pupil transfer prevail have testified that there is no difficulty in maintaining and, in many cases, improving the quality of their schools.

Dr. Ward Miller, Superintendent of Wilmington, Delaware schools, reported that the quality of education had improved, while R. B. Piper, Superintendent of the Logan County, Kentucky schools, said that his testing program did not indicate any decrease of quality in the performance of the white students. William Henry Oliver, Superintendent of Nashville schools, reported no effect, one way or the other, on the achievement of pupils of either race, and Dr. John Fischer of Baltimore stated that academic standards were not changed in any school by the presence of a second race.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE TO DESEGREGATION?

Governor Almond of Virginia has expressed dramatically the only other choice. In an address on June 9, 1959, he stated, "We must not allow the welfare of our state to be victimized by the bitterness of disappointment, the pang of frustration, the demon of hate, and threat of political purge, appeal to base passions and prejudices, and the stirring of emotions productive of violence and disorder. No error could be more grave, no mistake more costly, no course more productive of woe, than to succumb to the blandishments of those who would have Virginia abandon public education and thereby consign a generation of children to the darkness of illiteracy, the pits of indolence and despondency, and the dungeons of deliquency".

Well aware of the direness of Governor Almond's predictions, as well as recent events in New Orleans, the Georgia Legislature in 1961 repealed all school closing laws so as to enable each local school district to work out its own solution. Our city is now free to do what the Federal Court says we must do .... without disruption of public education, economic ruin, lawlessness and violence which would only bring chaos and disgrace to Atlanta.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

According to informed sources, the general public still does not understand the facts .... for instance, some think that grammar schools will be involved in September.

Therefore, more discussion is needed. May we suggest that each of us does what he can to share his knowledge with other individuals and groups:

---- person to person

---- informal neighborhood "coffees"

---- organized groups, such as churches, civic and service clubs, garden clubs, PTAs, etc.

In our conversations, let us appeal to personal and to civic pride; to acceptance of this challenge as a unique opportunity to bring honor to our city.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

ATLANTA DIVISION

28

FILED IN CLERK'S OFFICE
JAN 11 1958 - 11:20AM
C. B. Meadows, Clerk
BY Fred L. Beers, Jr.
Deputy Clerk

3 VIVIAN CALHOUN, CORNETHA CALHOUN, and FRED CALHOUN, infants, by WILLIE CALHOUN, their father and next friend.

4 CORNELL HARPER, JESSIE LEE HARPER, BETTY JEAN HARPER, and FRANK HARPER, infants, by HENRY L. HARPER, their father and next friend.

4 LEANARD JACKSON, JR., CECELIA JACKSON, PHYLLIS JACKSON, and REBA JACKSON, BY LEANARD JACKSON, SR., their father and next friend

5 BETTY JEAN WINFREY, JENNING WINFREY, MELVIN WINFREY, SHARON WINFREY, and DORIS WINFREY, by ROOSEVELT WINFREY, their father and next friend.

2 JUANITA FEARS, and JOHNNY FEARS, by JOHNNY FEARS, SR., their father and next friend.

2 ONITHIA PUTNAM, and CLOUD PUTNAM, by DOCK PUTNAM, their father and next friend.

2 ERNEST SWANN, and CHARLES SWANN, by RALPH SWANN, their father and next friend.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 6298

BEST COPY AVAILABL

2 JAMES LESTER, and WILLIAM LESTER,
by DAVID LESTER, their father and
next friend.

2 SANDRA McDOWELL, and SNOWDRA
McDOWELL, by HUDIE McDOWELL, thier
father and next friend.

2 DELANE JENKINS, and MARION JENKINS,
by Mrs. RUTH SMITH, formerly, Mrs.
RUTH JENKINS, their mother and next
friend.

Plaintiffs,

v.

A.C. LATIMER
ED. S. COOK
ALLEN L. CHANEY, JR.
RUFUS CLEMENT
L.J. O'CALLAHAN
OBIE T. BREWER
GLENN FRICK
MRS. CLIFFORD N. RAGSDALE
HARALD JACKSON
AS member of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta.
And, Miss IRAL JARRELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA.

DEFENDANTS.

COMPLAINT

1. The jurisdiction of this court is invoked pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 1343 (3), this being a suit in equity authorized by law, Title 42, United States Code, Section 1983, to be brought to redress the deprivation under color of state statute, ordinance, regulation,

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custom or usage or rights, privileges and immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States or by any act of Congress providing for the equal rights of citizens. The rights here sought to be protected are rights secured by the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Title 42, United States Code, Section 1981.

2. This is a proceeding for a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining defendants from operating the public school system of the City of Atlanta, Georgia on a racially segregated basis.

3. This is a class action brought by the adult plaintiffs for the minor plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and on behalf of other adults and minors similarly situated, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 (a)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The members of this class are all adult Negro citizens and their minor children of the State of Georgia who reside in the City of Atlanta, Georgia. The minors are eligible to attend the public schools of Atlanta, Georgia. The members of this class are all similarly affected by the action of the defendants in maintaining and operating the public school system of Atlanta, Georgia on a racially segregated basis.

4. The adult plaintiffs in this case are all citizens of the United States and of the State of Georgia, residing in the City of Atlanta, Georgia. Each adult plaintiff is the parent of one or more minor children who are eligible to attend the public schools, under the control of the defendants. Each minor plaintiff is likewise a citizen of the United States and of the State of Georgia, residing in the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

5. The adult and minor plaintiffs are respectively: WILLIE CALHOUN, VIVIAN CALHOUN, CORNETHA CALHOUN, and FRED CALHOUN; HENRY L. HARPER, CORNELL HARPER, JESSIE HARPER, BEETY JEAN HARPER, and FRANK HARPER; LEANARD JACKSON, SR., LEANARD JACKSON, JR., CECELIA JACKSON, PHYLLIS JACKSON, and REBA JACKSON, ROOSEVELT

WINFREY, BETTY JEAN WINFREY, JENNING WINFREY, MELVIN WINFREY, SHARON WINFREY, and DORIS WINFREY; JOHNNY FEARS, JUANITA FEARS, and JOHNNY FEARS, JR.; DOCK PUTNAM, ONITHIA PUTNAM, and CLOUD PUTNAM; RALPH SWANN, ERNEST SWANN, and CHARLES SWANN; DAVID LESTER, JAMES LESTER, and WILLIAM LESTER; HUDIE McDOWELL, SANDRA McDOWELL, and SNOWDRA McDOWELL; MRS. RUTH SMITH, formerly, MRS. RUTH JENKINS, DELANE JENKINS, and MARION JENKINS.

6. The defendants, A.C. LATIMER, ED. S COOK, ALLEN L. CHANEY, JR., RUFUS E. CLEMENT, OBIE T. BREWER, GLENN FRICK, MRS. CLIFFORD N. RAGSDALE, and HARALD JACKSON are members of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta, and as such, holds office pursuant to the laws of the State of Georgia. The defendant, MISS IRA JARRELL, is the duly appointed and acting superintendent of the public schools of Atlanta, Georgia. She is the chief administrative officer of the public school system of Atlanta, Georgia, and holds office pursuant to the laws of the State of Georgia, subject to the control and authority of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta.

7. The Board of Education of the City of Atlanta exists pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and the laws of the State of Georgia, as a governmental agency of the State of Georgia, charged with the governmental function of establishing, maintaining and operating the public school system of the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

8. The public schools of the City of Atlanta, Georgia are under the direct supervision and control of the defendants, as members of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta.

9. Acting under color of their authority and under color of the laws of the State of Georgia, the defendants are presently operating the public school system of Atlanta, Georgia on a racially segregated basis, pursuant to the policy, custom, usage, regulations and laws of the State of Georgia of enforcing racial segregation

in public institutions. Pursuant to the policy, custom, usage, laws and regulations of racial segregation in public institutions, defendants have designated certain schools of the public school system of Atlanta, Georgia as schools for the exclusive attendance of white children and other schools for the exclusive attendance of Negro children. Schools for the exclusive attendance of white children are staffed by white teachers, principals and administrative personnel only. Schools for the exclusive attendance of Negro children are staffed by Negro teachers, principals and administrative personnel only. The minor plaintiffs and other minor Negro pupils similarly situated are required to attend the schools designated for the exclusive attendance of Negro pupils and are not permitted to attend schools designated for the exclusive attendance of white pupils, solely on account of their race and color.

10. The adult plaintiffs on their own behalf and on behalf of their children attending the public schools of the City of Atlanta have intermittingly filed, since about June 3, 1955 through September, 1956 written petitions with the Atlanta Board of Education, and Miss Ira Jarrel, Superintendent of Schools, in which the plaintiffs petitioned the said Superintendent of Schools, and the Atlanta Board of Education to reorganize the public schools of the City of Atlanta on a racially non-segregated basis, in compliance with the United States Supreme Court's decisions of May 17,1954 and May 31, 1955 in the case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka. That the defendants, members of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta, Georgia, and the said defendant, Superintendent of Schools of the City of Atlanta have failed and refused to de-segregate the schools within their jurisdiction and control. That said defendants have since continued to operate the public schools aforesaid on a racially segregated basis; that the defendants have failed and refused to make an official declaration of their intent to de-segregate and cease operating the public schools of the City of Atlanta, Georgia on a racially segregated basis.

11. The operation of the public school system of Atlanta, Georgia on a racially segregated basis, as hereinabove set forth, deprives the minor plaintiffs and other minor Negro pupils similarly situated of equal educational opportunities in violation of rights secured to them by the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and by Title 42, United States Code, Section 1981. The operation of the public school system of Atlanta, Georgia, on a racially segregated basis consequently results in irreparable injury to minor plaintiffs and other minor pupils similarly situated. There is no complete, adequate or speedy remedy at law to compensate the minor plaintiffs for the injury which they are presently sustaining as a result of the operation of the public school system of Atlanta on a racially segregated basis.

Begin ¶ - WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray;

omit

1. That proper process may issue and be directed to each of said defendants, herein named, requiring them to appear and answer this complaint;

2. That upon the filing of this complaint, this court will advance this case on the docket and order a speedy hearing thereof according to law;

continue

[type only the marked section]

3. That this court will issue a preliminary injunction pending the final disposition of this case and a permanent injunction upon the final determination of this cause enjoining the defendants from operating the public school system of Atlanta, Georgia on a racially segregated basis and enjoining the defendants from refusing to permit the minor plaintiffs to attend any public school in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, which they are otherwise qualified to attend, solely because of their race and color;

4. That this court allow plaintiffs their costs herein, and grant such further, other or additional relief as to the court may appear just and proper in the premises.

E. E. Moore Jr.
E.E. Moore, Jr.
175 Auburn, Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Constance Baker Motley
Thurgood Marshall
107 West 43rd, Street
New York, N.Y.

8 MOTION TO DISMISS —

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

VIVIAN CALHOUN, et al	:	NO. 6298
v.	:	
A. C. LATIMER, et al	:	CIVIL ACTION

Plaintiffs, minor Negroes, through their fathers as next friend, bring this complaint individually and as a class action for injunctive relief, jurisdiction of the Court being invoked under Title 28 U.S.C.A., § 1343(3), alleging the action to be one in equity authorized by Title 42 U.S.C.A., § 1983.

The complaint alleges that the defendant, Miss Ira Jarrell, is the duly appointed and acting superintendent of . . public schools of the City of Atlanta, Georgia, being the chief administrative officer of such public school system, holding office pursuant to the laws of the State of Georgia, subject to the control of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta, and that the other defendants are members of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta, holding their offices as such pursuant to the laws of the State of Georgia, it being alleged that such Board of Education exists pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of Georgia as a governmental agency of such State and that such Board is charged with the governmental function of establishing, maintaining and operating the public school system of the City of Atlanta, Georgia and that the public schools of such City are under the direct supervision and control of defendants as members of said Board of Education.

Plaintiffs allege that defendants, acting under color of their authority and under color of the laws of the State of Georgia, are presently operating the public school system of the City of Atlanta on a racially segregated basis pursuant to the policy, custom, usage, regulations and laws of the State of Georgia of enforcing racial segregation in public institutions and that pursuant thereto the defendants have designated certain schools in the public school system of the City of Atlanta for the exclusive attendance of white children and other schools for the exclusive attendance of Negro children, and such schools for white children being staffed with white teachers and such schools for Negro children being staffed with Negro teachers; that the minor plaintiffs, and other minor Negro children similarly situated are required to attend the schools designated for the exclusive attendance of Negro pupils and are not permitted to attend schools designated for the exclusive attendance of white pupils "solely on account of their race or color."

"The adult plaintiffs" allege that on their "own behalf and on behalf of their children attending the public schools of the City of Atlanta have intermittingly filed since June 3, 1955 through September, 1956 written petitions" with such Board and with such Superintendent of Schools asking that such schools be reorganized on a racially non-segregated basis and that such defendants have failed and refused to desegregate such schools and continued to operate same on a racially segregated basis and "have failed and refused to make an official declaration of their intent to de-segregate and cease operating the public schools of the City of Atlanta, Georgia on a racially segregated basis."

Plaintiffs allege that the operation of such schools on a racially segregated basis deprives "the minor plaintiffs" and "other minor Negro pupils similarly situated" of equal educational opportunities in violation of rights secured to them by the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and by Title 42 U.S.C.A., § 1981, and that the same results in irreparable injury to such "minor plaintiffs and other minor pupils similarly situated," and that they have no adequate or speedy remedy at law. Injunctive relief is prayed against defendants.

The defendants have filed a motion to dismiss the complaint upon the following grounds:

1. Because the same fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.
2. Because it does not appear that a controversy of a justiciable nature exists between plaintiffs and defendants.
3. The Court lacks jurisdiction of the subject matter.
4. Plaintiffs have not exhausted their administrative remedies.
5. Because plaintiffs have a plain, adequate and complete administrative remedy for redress of the grievances complained of and should not be permitted to seek equitable relief until such remedy has been pursued and exhausted.
6. That insofar as the proceeding is a class bill, it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted because the right of action of each plaintiff, if it exists, is an individual, personal right, separate and distinct from any other plaintiff or person.
7. That insofar as the proceeding is a class bill it is not maintainable because it does not appear from the facts set forth in the complaint that the particular plaintiffs are representative of the class on whose behalf they undertake to litigate.
8. Because it does not appear that any of the plaintiffs have been denied admission to any school on account of race, color or any other reason.
9. Because the complaint, though alleging it is brought pursuant to § 1983 of Title 42, U.S.C., does not seek to redress any wrong done to any one of the plaintiffs, but seeks to enjoin the operation of segregated schools and to have the Court adjudicate that each minor plaintiff is entitled to attend the school of his choice, without alleging that any such right has been denied to any plaintiff.
10. To dismiss the complaint insofar as it seeks relief for others similarly situated, because the rights asserted by plaintiffs are individual rights and plaintiffs are not entitled to litigate or invoke the judgment of the Court with respect to the rights of others.

Defendants also move to strike so much of the complaint as undertakes to proceed in the name of plaintiffs alleged to be adults, because no facts are alleged sufficient to show any right in such adult plaintiffs to maintain the action.

Defendants' motion is now before the Court for determination under the Local Rules of this Court.

JUSTICIABLE CONTROVERSY

The controversy is a justiciable one, that issue has been settled in Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, D.C. E.D. La. 1956, 138 F. Supp. 337, 340, affirmed 242 F. 2d 156. See Gibson v. Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, 246 F. 2d 913.

JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction of the cause, the action being one authorized by Title 42 U.S.C.A., § 1983, and the jurisdiction of the Court being invoked by virtue of Title 28 U.S.C.A., § 1343(3). See also Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U. S. 483; Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 138 F. Supp. 337, 339, affirmed 242 F. 2d 156 (5 Cir.); Gibson v. Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, supra.

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

Under the allegations of the complaint it was not necessary for the plaintiffs to make application for admission to a particular school, and to exhaust their administrative remedies under Georgia law. School Board of the City of Charlottesville, Va. v. Allen, (4 Cir.), 240 F. 2d 59, 63, 64; Gibson v. Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, 246 F2d 913 supra; Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 242 F2d 156 supra; Georgia Code, § 32-2101(b) et seq. and § 32-9916.

CLASS ACTION

The complaint here is a proper class bill and is not subject to the objections made. See Judge Tuttle's opinion in Orleans Parish School Board v. Bush, 242 F. 2d 156 at page 165, and cases there cited.

CONSTRUCTION OF COMPLAINT

The plaintiffs herein, in their brief, construe their complaint as one "brought in the name of the infant plaintiffs by the adult plaintiffs as their next friends."

The Court will accept this construction of the complaint and holds that same is authorized by the provisions of Rule 17(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and that the adult individuals named therein are not, as such individuals, parties to the complaint.

The complaint here is "-- a direct proceeding to compel the School Board to desegregate the public school system of Atlanta ---", and though it be determined that plaintiffs are not entitled to the relief prayed (See Rippy v. Borders, (5 Cir.), 250 F. 2d 690), the plaintiffs must be given whatever relief the facts justify without respect to their formal demands. Cohen v. Randall, 137 F. 2d 441(1); Moore's Federal Practice, 2d Ed., Vol. 2, ¶8.18 page 1670.

MOTION TO DISMISS

A complaint should not be dismissed for insufficiency unless it appears to a certainty that the plaintiff is entitled to no relief under any state of facts which could be proved in support of the claim. De Loach v. Crowley's, Inc., 128 F. 2d 378; Moore's Federal Practice, 2d Ed., Vol. 2, ¶12.08 page 2245.

The defendants' motion to dismiss is overruled and denied.

This the 15th day of May, 1958.

CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Boyd Sloan
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

FILED IN CLERK'S OFFICE
MAY 16 1958
C. B. Meadows, Clerk
BY
Deputy Clerk

RECORDED
VOL 119 PAGE 345

MDC

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION.

VIVIAN CALHOUN, ET AL :
: CIVIL ACTION
vs :
: NO. 6 2 9 8.
A. C. LATIMER, ET AL :

ORDER ON MOTION TO ADVANCE DATE OF TRIAL.

This motion by plaintiff to advance the date of trial of the above stated case was filed July 28, 1958.

Defensive pleadings to this case were filed on May 26, 1958, after defendant's motion to dismiss the action had been overruled by this Court. This motion to advance date of trial was filed July 28, 1958, and sufficient time was not then allowed for setting the case for trial, hearing arguments, and making a decision prior to the opening of Atlanta Public Schools in September, 1958.

This Court will as soon as possible set this case for a trial at such a time as will insure its determination in this Court prior to the opening of Atlanta Public Schools in September of 1959, and also in time to allow for appeal to be filed by either side prior to that time.

This the 22nd day of September, 1958.

FILED IN CLERK'S OFFICE
SEP 24 1958
C. B. Meadows, Clerk
BY
Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Boyd Slo
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

RECORDED
VOL. 122 PAGE 211

CERTIFIED COPY (Rev. April 1953) D. C. Form No. 30

United States of America
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA } ss:

I, C. B. MEADOWS, Clerk of the United States District Court for the NORTHERN District of GEORGIA, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a true and full copy of the original PETITION, ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS, DATED MAY 15th, 1958, AND ORDER ON MOTION TO ADVANCE DATE OF TRIAL, DATED SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1958, in the case of VIVIAN CALHOUN, ET AL, VS A. C. LATIMER, ET AL, CIVIL ACTION NO. 6298, ATLANTA DIVISION

now remaining among the records of the said Court in my office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the aforesaid Court at ATLANTA, GEORGIA this 14th day of APRIL, A. D. 1959

C. B. MEADOWS
Clerk.

By Roberta B. Clark
Roberta B. Clark *Deputy Clerk.*

FPI ATLANTA—12-3-57—40M—39

February 29, 1960

RESEARCH ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN ATLANTA, AND GEORGIA

FROM STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ———————— 1,947

REPRESENT SCHOOL VALUE———— $554 MILLON DOLLARS

PRIVATE ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOLS ———— 18

PRIVATE ACCREDITED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—— 13

NO FIGURES ON UNACCREDITED

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN ATLANTA SCHOOLS ————————107,151

Elementary ———— 72,509
High School———— 25,900 98,409

SPECIAL AND NIGHT SCHOOLS ACCOUNT FOR DIFFERENCE——— 8,742

NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED ———————— 3,524

OTHER PERSONNEL (INCLUDING CAFETERIAS)———— 1,876

VALUE OF PROPERTIES———————————— $68,600,000.00

ANNUAL BUDGET 1960———————————— $26,765,874.00

OF THIS THE STATE FILL FURNISH 28.7 and ATLANTA will furnish 57.8

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MAIN POINTS OF CIVIL ACTION NO. XXXXXX 6298

COMPLAINT

1. The rights here sought to be protected are rights secured by the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Title 42, United States Code, Section 1981.

2. This is a proceeding for a preliminary and premanent injunction enjoining defendants from operating the public school system of the City of Atlanta, Georgia on a racially segregated basis.

3. This is a class action brought by the adult plaintiffs for the minor plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and on behalf of other adults and minors similarly situated.

4. The adult plaintiffs on their own behalf and on behalf of their children attending the public schools of the City of Atlanta have intermittingly filed, since about June 3, 1955 through September, 1956 written petitions with the Atlanta Board of Education, and Miss. Ira Jarrel, Superintendent of Schools, in which the plaintiffs petitioned the said Superintendent of Schools, and the Atlanta Board of Education, xxd Mixx to reorganize the public schools of the City of Atlanta on a racially non-segregated basis, in compliance with the United States Supreme Courts decisions of May 17, 1954 and May 31, 1955 in the case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka. That the defendants, members of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta, Georgia, and the said defendant, Superintandent of Schools of the City of Atlanta have failed and refused to desegregate the schools within their jurisdiction and control. That said defendants have since continued to operate the public schools afore - said on a racially segregated bxxix basis; that the defendants have failed and refused to make an official declaration of their intent to desegregate and cease operating the public schools of the City of Atlanta, Georgia on a racially segregated basis.

WHEREFORE, PlaintiffsnPray:

That this court will issue a preliminary injunction pending the final disposition of this case and a permanent injunction upon the final determination of this cause enjoining the defendants from refusing to permit the the minor plaintiffs to attend any public school in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, which they are otherwise qualified to attend, solely because of their race and color, and enjoining the defendants from operating the public school system of Atlanta, Georgia on a racially segregated basis;

That this court allow plaintiffs their costs herein, and grant such further, other or additional relief as to the court may appear just and proper in the premises.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MOTION TO DISMISS

The defendants have filed a motion to dismiss the complaint upon the following grounds:

1. Because the same fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

2. Because it does not appear that a controversy of a justicable nature exists between plaintiffs and defendants.

3. The Court lacks jurisdiction of the subject matter.

4. Plaintiffs have not exhausted their administrative remedies.

5. Because plaintiffs have a plain, adequate and complete administrative remedy for redress of the grievances complained of and should not be permitted to seek equitable relief until such remedy has been pursued and exhausted.

6. That insofar as the proceeding is a class bill, it fails to state a a claim upon which relief can be granted because the right of action of each plaintiff, if it exists, is in individual, personal right, separate and distinct from any other plaintiff or person.

7. That insofar as the proceeding is a class bill it is not maintainable because it does not appear from the facts set forth in the complaint that the particular plaintiffs are representative ofthe class on whose behalf they undertake to litigate.

8. Because it does not appear that any of the plaintiffs have been denied admission to any school on account of race, color or any other reason.

9. Because the complaint, though alleging it is brought pursuant to #1983 of Title 42, U.S.C., does not seek to redress any wrong done to any one of the plaintiffs, but seeks to enjoin the operation of segregated schools and to have the Court adjudicate that each minor plaintiff is entitled to attend the school of his choice, without alleging that any such right has been denied to any plaintiff.

10. To dismiss the complaint insofar as is seeks relief for others similarly situated, because the rights asserted by the plaintiffs are individual rights and plaintiffs are not entitled to litigate or invoke the judgment of the Court with respect to the rights of others.

JUSTICABLE CONTROVERSY

The controversy is a justicable one, that issue has been settled in Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, D.C. E.D. La. 1956, 138 F. Supp. 337, 340, affirmed 242 F. 2d 156.

MOTION TO DISMISS

[illegible]

JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction of the cause, the action being one authorized by Title 42 U.S.C.A., #1983, and the jurisdiction of the Court being invoked by virtue of Title 28 U.S.C.A., #1343(3).

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

Under the allegations of the complaint it was not necessary for the plaintiffs to make application for admission to a particular school, and to exhaust their administrative remedies under Georgia law.

CLASS ACTION

The complaint here is a proper class bill and is not subject to the objections made.

CONSTRUCTION OF COMPLAINT

The plaintiffs herein, in their brief, construe their complaint as as one "brought in the name of the infant plaintiffs as their next friends."
The Court will accept this construction of the complaint and holds that same is authorized by the provisions of Rule 17(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and that the adult individuals named therein are not, as such individuals, parties to the complaint.
The complaint here is "-- a direct proceeding to compel the School Board to desegregate the public school system of Atlanta ---", and though it be determined that plaintiffs are not entitled to the relief prayed (See Rippy v. Borders, (5 Cir.), 250 F. 2d 690), the plaintiffs must be given whatever relief the facts justify without respect to their formal demands.

MOTION TO DISMISS

A complaint should not be dismissed for insufficiency unless it appears to a certainty that the plaintiff is entitled to no relief under any state of facts which could be proved in support of the claim.
The defendants' motion to dismiss is overruled and denied.
This the 15th day of May, 1958.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ORDER ON MOTION TO ADVANCE DATE OF TRIAL

This motion by plaintiff to advance the date of trial of the case of Vivian Calhoun, xxxxx et al vs A.C. Latimer, et al was filed July 28, 1958.

Defensive pleadings to this case were filed on May 26, 1958, after defendants motion to dismiss the action had been overruled by this Court. This motion to advance date of trial was filed July 28, 1958, and sufficient time was not then allowed for setting the case for trial, hearing arguments, and making a decisinn prior to the opening of Atlanta Public Schools in September, 1958.

This Court will as soon as possible set this case for a trial at such a time as will insure its determination in this Court prior to the opening of Atlanta Public Schools in September of 1959, and also in time to allow for appeal to be filed by either side prior to that time.

This the 22nd day of September, 1958.

Fidelity Onion Skin
FLUORESCENT